The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¾.

MR. TAYLOR, who contests the Congressional seat of Mr. Reading, from the VIth District of this State, has established his own claims by a majority of 72 to the satisfaction of the Committee, which will report in his favor at once.

THE concurrence of its Committee on Finance is very likely to carry the judgment of the Senate also, in favor of the House resolution, passed last month, to collect the five per cent. tax on incomes this year, and extend it, at three per cent. for one year more.

CINCINNATI is intensely absorbed in her municipal canvass, for members of the City School Board, at next Monday's election. Political considerations seem to be forgotten, the main issue being upon the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. The friends of the excluding policy fight hard, but are not likely to succeed.

THE Naturalization law is so construed as to deprive all foreign born colored persons from becoming citizens of these United States, and the XVth Amendment does not remove the disability. This remaining discrimination in favor of the white race, will in all probability be wiped out, a bill to that effect having been prepared and presented to the Judiciary Committee by Senator SUMNER.

THE final addition of the XVth Article to the Constitution has come too late to qualify the full colored vote in Connecticut, for the election of next Monday. The State has a registry law for all its voters, under which the lists were closed some days since. It appears, however, that a limited number of the colored men have been "provisionally" registered, in advance of the Proclamation, and their votes may be admitted.

THE newspapers outside of the Western Associated Press are endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of their readers that the Western Union Telegraph Company is owned and controlled by the W. A. P. All journals interested in the latter association will hail with delight the establishment of such ownership, but we think this formidable Telegraph Company will hardly submit to the transfer of their valuable property into other hands.

THE colored people of these cities will celebrate their political emancipation on the fourth Tuesday of April, with the ceremonies of a jubilee. If they shall be joined as expected by numerous and large delegations of new voters from other parts of Western Pennsylvania, the occasion will not fail to be one of great interest and, in more than one point of view, of significant importance. We welcome them to the fullest franchise of American citizenship, and confidently await the satisfactory proofs, which they will know to afford, that they are worthy of every equal privilege with the most favored race of a previous day.

THE Cumberland *Transcript*, remarking upon the local benefits to ensue from the early completion of the Connellsville railway, alludes to a broader view of the matter, as follows:

> This road will supply the link between the water transportation of the east and west which will complete the chain. We are not prepared with the statistics to detail this view of the matter. Suffice to name that the freight from the east can be brought to Georgetown by seaboard vessels—thence to our city by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—then to Pittsburgh by the Connellsville road, and thence by steamboat to all points in the west, northwest, south and southwest, thus giving a *water communication* from east to west, and *vice versa*, with the exception of about 150 miles of rail between Pittsburgh and Cumberland.

CONJECTURES to which this journal has given expression, within the two weeks past, touching the final settlement of the Funding bill in the House, are strongly confirmed by the progress of events. It is now more than ever probable that, with certain concessions already indicated, the banks will have to content themselves. The four per cent. rate for bonds will be struck out; the effort to secure five per cent. as the lowest rate, though vigorously pushed, will not probably succeed. The one per cent. tax on circulation is quite certain to be dropped. Not only the Secretary, but a majority of the House incline to make the bill acceptable to a potential interest, if it is practicable.

THIS is a bad business! Our favorite idea of a ship-canal, between the River and the Lakes, which was to bring the fleets of the world, the "argosies of Ormus and the Ind," to the wharves of this city, has been slain, strangled in the very house of its friends. Our fraternal co-laborer in the promotion of this splendid enterprise, the Senator from Erie, has deserted us, and in the same hour gives the *coup de grace* to that remarkably promising scheme of internal navigation. He secures the legislative sanction to his last bill, surrendering the dried up canal to a railway company, who are to lay their tracks in the ditch, and so make an end of the idea of a canal enlargement for all time to come. Why, oh, why, could the Senator go back in this shameful way upon so charmingly seductive a project? Our feelings are harrowed up quite too exquisitely with torture, by this shocking case of unparental abandonment of offspring, to say much upon it now! When present griefs shall be assuaged by the healing leaven of time, we may indulge, in *memoriam*, in a brief tribute to the merits of our departed ship canal.

AFTER the San Domingo business has been shelved, the gossips at Washington again begin to talk of Cabinet-making. One rumor is that Mr. Fisk will retire and be replaced by Gen. Butler; another that Attorney General Hoar is about to return to Concord; and still another that Mr. Boutwell aims at a seat in the Senate from Massachusetts, *vice* Wilson, and that he will go into training at once for the next Presidential nomination. Our own advices support the latter two of these rumors—in which our only present occasion for concern is lest the country may lose an A No. 1 Secretary of the Treasury, to get in return a defeated Presidential aspirant. General Grant himself will feel constrained, we think, to accept the nomination for '72, if urged upon him as persistently as it is likely to be, and if he can make up his mind to be content with the Chief Magistracy of only so much of this Western world as is bounded between the two oceans. If he should insist upon having more, it would be the only possible contingency in which he may realize considerably less, after the close of his present term. Grant and the Republic *as it is*, will make a very fair campaign cry!

SELF-SACRIFICING PATRIOTS.

The banks have made their organized assault upon the Funding bill, and retire without having carried their point. On the contrary, their champions before the House Committee have revealed a case intrinsically so weak that ground has been actually lost, and the bill, in its main features materially strengthened. The Secretary, who was also in attendance, has not found it necessary to present any formal reply to their arguments and appeals against the bill, all of which were colored with imputations against the general policy of the Secretary. When an issue is suffered to rest in that way, it is significant of the strength of the position which has resisted attack. In any points of view, Mr. BOUTWELL has exhibited an admirable discretion in thus respecting the capable judgment of the members of the Committee.

The bank representatives insisted that the Government had no more right to require them to change their bonds than to demand it from individual holders. They seem to forget that the banks are the creatures of the Government, while the citizen is not. The Government, nevertheless, robs neither class; to each alike is offered the option of payment in cash, according to the face of the contract, or a fresh loan of the money on different terms. Certainly there can be no hardship in this to complain of, especially from the one class which obtained its corporate existence under an express engagement to submit to the national will, at any future period, in the way either of an amendment or an absolute repeal of the law creating these institutions. Suppose the Government should, instead, order them all into liquidation and extinction! Against that, too, these institutions could protest with the same degree of justice, and no more.

The banks dwell upon their patriotism in coming to the aid of the nation in its hour of need. Take five per cent.—the first five per cent. in the order of time—of this number, and it might be admitted that patriotic motives counted, more or less, in their reckoning of both duty and profit. With the remaining ninety-five per cent. of the National banks, it was simply a rush, a jam, almost a dead gint in the Treasury doorway, of a sharp eyed crowd of citizens who saw a good thing financially, and each would be the first to seize it before his district could be full. When we have such a cheap parade of loftier motives, we must be excused for looking a little closer under the surface. We, who remember the race of the bankers to absorb these valuable privileges, after a few sharp bell-wethers had ventured through the gap, cannot easily forget so much of our financial history as to give these gentlemen credit for purely disinterested patriotism of motives.

The committees were told that the banks could take their money and do better with it, than bank on four and a half per cent. bonds. Who hinders them from doing so? Congress has no idea of any compulsion in the premises.

It is a great mistake, said they, to suppose that they had made large profits. If this be as they said, it is the first time we ever knew figures to lie.

—In short, never before did we see such a to-do made by losing parties, because the facilities for still further losses were to be denied to them! The Committee will soon report, and we shall then know how well the banks have succeeded in retaining their most unprofitable and burthensome franchises, in ungrateful resistance to the merciful hand which offers them relief, and gold at par for their bonds.

SAN DOMINGO BLACKBALLED.

We shall not need to interest ourselves, or attempt to bespeak the interest of our readers, in the politics of the Territory of San Domingo, this year. The treaty for that annexation is very dead indeed, the time limited for the exchange of ratifications having expired without any American acceptance, nor even a fair show for it. Had the scheme been ratified by the Senate, we should have been expected to enlighten our readers at any time, upon five minutes' notice, in all the details of the new territory's affairs; how the canvass stood at its primary meetings—whether Cabral would beat Baez at the polls—who were the opposing candidates for Congress—whether to count our new island for protection or free trade—and how she would go for President in '73 or '76. From all this tax upon the vigilance and reach of our journalism, the Senate has handsomely relieved us. Let us be thankful for so much!

Yet it is not everybody who feels comfortable over this result. The San Domingans don't like it; they had made up their minds to annexation, with either an unanimity most remarkable, or an amount of ballot-box stuffing which would have done credit to the Sixth ward of New York, or the Fourth ward of Philadelphia, under their extremist Democratic control, and which, as we must candidly admit, would go a great way to prove the thorough preparation of those intelligent islanders for annexation, to at least so much of our beloved country as may be bounded within those wards. Disappointed now in their sanguine expectations, all their fond hopes for an American citizenship blasted, the too confiding islanders will not consent to abandon all hope for an ultimate absorption in the Union. We can have four months more,—or fourteen if we wish—to make up our minds; we can take all the time we want to consider the question, if we shall only take them at last to our bosoms. This is very kind of them—too generous, indeed, for our own sense of justice! We shall take more time than they know of, before the American people can consent to the incorporation into their Republic of any portion of this earth which one of our pioneer emigrants cannot make his own unaided way to, walking with his rifle on his shoulder, by the side of the covered wagon which holds his household goods and gods. So far as the swelling wave of American progress can roll on unobstructed by any physical barrier, so it will surely cover, in Heaven's good time, the whole of this Northern Continent, and then press southward to the keys of both oceans at Tehuantepec and Darien. Wherever it finds a sea-shore, there only will the movement be checked. What may come otherwise, after the people have had time for reflecting upon more complete information upon the facts, to promote the absorption of the islands in the West Indian archipelago, will depend upon the accurate candor with which these facts shall be collated and addressed to an intelligent people. But our destiny is not manifestly in that direction, for the best part of a generation to come.

Our President, who is himself better persuaded of the expediency of the present annexation than either Congress or the people, understood to attribute to his favorite project with the characteristic tenacity of purpose. He won't give it up yet, but proposes, with the consent of Congress, to send out, during the summer, a commission from that body, to examine and report upon the material situation of San Domingo, in the hope of a more favorable judgment, upon the facts thus ascertained and digested, at the session of next winter. We fear that all this would be but time and money lost. No one is in danger of being persuaded into a consent or convinced by argument to take a solitary island of all the West Indies. The President's surer way would be to get up a national quarrel in that quarter, which would provoke us to take the entire archipelago by a strong hand. That is the only present chance for any such annexation.

George H. Thomas.

The ablest of Grant's lieutenants is the first to go. General George H. Thomas, whose death we record with much pain, was, of all the army subordinates, nearest a counterpart of the great leader developed by the rebellion. More deliberate in planning, he was hardly less daring in conception; not less stubborn in resistance, he was only less prompt in acting than Grant. In both private and public career he was without reproach and above suspicion. Twice he refused promotion at the cost of others; again and again he declined to accept rewards for his services which he thought might better be expended in the interest of the private soldiers; throughout his career of thirty years he so bore himself as not to excite the hatred of a single rival; always he was modest and generous and just; always patriotic, always helpful and true to all. Let us not forget that he was a Virginian who never faltered in his allegiance to the Union, a Regular who was the idol of the Volunteers, a West Pointer who never sought a promotion, complained about his pay, abused Congress, or intrigued for place. Some of these are traits that made him very notable at the outbreak of the war, others made him very notable of late, and all entitle him to the grateful remembrance in which his name is sure to be cherished. A fortnight ago, writing in the full hope that we might still count on a score of years of service from him, we said that in the judgment of the American people George H. Thomas would long remain the model soldier of the war. Now that he is gone we can do no more than repeat that estimate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Another sketch of the career of this distinguished servant of his country says: After the close of the war, General Thomas was appointed Commander of the Military Division of Tennessee, embracing the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama. In this difficult position he administered the affairs of the district with admirable skill and patriotism. President Johnson made several attempts to win the popular General to his side, but met each time with the most inglorious defeat. When he heard that Mr. Johnson had sent his name to the Senate for promotion to a Brevet Lieutenant-Generalship and General, he promptly sent the following telegram to Mr. Wade:

> LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22, 1868.
> *Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:*
> The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as Brevet Lieutenant General and Brevet General. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed Major General United States Army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment; and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.
> GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

General Thomas was in command of the Department of the Cumberland, headquarters at Nashville, until some time last year, when he was assigned to the command of the Division of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, Idaho, and Washington Territory. His administration of this has been admirable, and he was highly respected by all who knew him. In the army he was universally beloved, as is shown by the endearing epithet of "Old Pap Thomas" by which the troops always gave him. He was a thorough soldier, and totally free from all political aspirations. He stood as high in the estimation of Gen. Grant and Sherman, and will be mourned by the whole people. It is probable that his remains will be brought to Troy for interment, and placed near those of the late Gen. Wool.

Legal Tender in the Supreme Court.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The legal-tender question was involved, at least as directly, in at least half a dozen other cases decided in the last two years at Washington, and now in print; yet there being other grounds on which those cases could as well be decided, decision on the legal-tender point was avoided, and it was always avoided until the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold presented the point in a form pure and simple, when it could no longer be avoided, and had to be decided. And the reasons of this are obvious. No court will *unnecessarily* decide a great question of Constitutional law. It is a case presented for judgment which a decision which every one will admit to be right can be made, no Court, while acting in a regular judicial way, will go out of its way to make a decision by which values over a whole land are affected and by which a people are thrown into paroxysms of party rage. We apprehend it to be clear therefore, that unless the Supreme Court acts in a way in which it does not usually act, the legal tender question, if existing in the case referred to, would not, under any circumstances, be passed upon. And as there has been a solemn decision already made, and just made, in one way, on the point, it will require a still greater departure from ordinary judicial action for it to go out of its way and *unnecessarily reverse* that decision. Whether they will do all this, supposing that possibly they could, is a matter about which nothing positive can be affirmed. It can only be affirmed that the Court never has *yet*, in its history of eighty-one years, acted in such a way. If it did now first so act, the act would indicate that the spirit of party which has so impaired the dignity and lessened the authority of some State Courts, had, at last, reached that august tribunal, and that there is now no place in the whole land where men can go in suite and certain hope for JUSTICE. True republicans, we are sure, would deplore that such an event had happened in the ascendence of a party which bore their name, and which they follow, though not its errors, even when arising from a zeal that they would admit was passionate. All men, under whatever party standard gathering, would have cause to deplore even the beginning of such a state of things. It is of comparative unimportance what has been or may be decided on this legal-tender point; but it is of infinite importance that the highest tribunal of our Republic remain above the reproach of factions. To-day one party is in the ascendant. Two, six or ten years hence, its rival for power may triumph. Let that first party show that it has been "packing" the Court and why, in turn, shall not its opposing successors "swamp" it?

STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES.—The Supreme Court of the United States held that the property in a bank called a share was distinct from the capital of the bank, and that such a share, as the property of the shareholder, could not be taxed by the State, notwithstanding the fact that all but the stock of the bank was invested in Government securities. The law requiring the bank officers to pay the tax, it is said, does not make it a tax upon the stock of the bank. The banks are held to be subject to State laws in respect of the tax on shares of the holders, and they may be compelled to pay it. They could be garnisheed for a personal debt of a stockholder, and it is thought the object of the State law in this case was to make them similarly responsible in respect of the tax imposed. This decision was in the case of the First National Bank of Louisville against the State of Kentucky, and the opinion affirms the judgment of the court of appeals of that State. The Chief Justice dissented.

THE snow at Green Bay is without parallel, the roads never having been so blockaded as by the snow storm week before last. In the main street of that city drifts were eight feet high, and the travel almost suspended from the country around. But on the whole the Green Bay *Advocate* chronicles most favorable auspices for the coming season, inasmuch as the snow has been continuous through the winter, has covered the wheat, has enabled the gathering of logs, of timber, of cord wood, of shingles, of charcoal, &c.

The Baby.

The perfection of the providence of childhood is easily acknowledged. The care which covers the root of the tree under the tough husks and stony cases, provides for the human plant the mother's breast and the father's house. The size of the nestler is comic, and its tiny, beseeching weakness is compensated perfectly by the happy, patronizing look of the mother, who is a sort of high reposing Providence toward it. Welcome to the parents the puny struggle, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child—the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation—soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion. The small despot asks so little that all reason and all nature are on his side. His ignorance is more charming than all knowledge, and his little sins more bewitching than any virtue. His flesh is angel's flesh, all alive. "Infancy," says Coleridge, "presents body and spirit in unity; the body is all animated." All day, between his three or four sleeps, he coos like a pigeon house, sputters and spurs and put on faces of importance; and when he fasts, the little Pharisee fails not to sound his trumpet before him. By lamplight he delights in shadows on the wall; by daylight, in yellow and scarlet. Carry him out of doors—he is overpowered by the light and by the extent of natural objects, and is silent. Then presently begins his use of his fingers, and he studies power—the lesson of his race. First it appears in no great harm in architectural tastes. Out of blocks, thread spools, cards and checkers, he will build his pyramid with the gravity of Philadio. With an acoustic apparatus of whistle and rattle he explores the laws of sound. But chiefly, like his senior countrymen, the young American studies new and speedier modes of transportation—mistrusting the cunning of his legs, he wishes to ride on the necks and shoulders of all flesh. The small enchanter nothing can withstand—no senority of age, no gravity of character, uncles, aunts, grandsires and grandmas, fall an easy prey; he conforms to nobody, all conforms to him; all caper and make mouths, and babble and chirrup to him. On the strongest shoulders he rides, and pulls the hair of laureled heads.—*Emerson.*

Papal Infallibility.

The following is a translation of the additional article to the *Schemata* defining Papal infallibility, which was published by the *Cologne Gazette:*

> Chapter to be added to the decree on the supremacy of the Roman Pontiff, stating that the Roman Pontiff cannot err in the definition of matters of faith and morals.
>
> The Holy Roman Catholic Church possess the highest and complete supremacy and predominance over the whole of the Catholic Church, which she truly and humbly recognizes to have received with the fullness of power from the Lord himself through St. Peter, prince of apostles, whose successor is the Roman Pontiff. And, as she is bound to defend before others the truth of the faith, so also any questions which may arise regarding faith must be defined by her judgment, because, moreover, the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, saying, "Thou art Peter," &c., are not to be passed over. These words have been confirmed by subsequent events, for the Catholic religion has ever been preserved immaculate, and its doctrine has ever been celebrated, in the Apostolic See.
>
> Hence we teach, with the approval of the Holy Council, and define as a dogma of faith, that by the Divine assistance the Roman Pontiff, of whom, in our Lord Jesus Christ, "I have prayed for thee," &c., cannot err when, acting as the highest teacher of all Christians, he authoritatively defines what should be adhered to by the whole Church in matters of faith and morals; and that this prerogative of the incapability to err, or infallibility of the Roman Pontiff, is equally extensive with the infallibility of the Church.
>
> If any one should presume to contradict this our definition, which may God avert, let him know that he thereby falls away from the truth of the faith.

A Card Extraordinary.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, *Greeting:*

I am commissioned to procure the name and address of every person in the United States who takes a friendly interest in Woman's Enfranchisement. In order to compile this role of honor, I hereby request every such person, immediately on reading this announcement, without waiting long enough to forget or neglect it, to take pen and ink, write the name and address legibly, and forward the same to me, postage paid—a trifling cost which you will not begrudge to a good cause. Anybody sending in one envelope all the names in family, village, or association, will render a helpful service. Tuesday morning's American news papers will oblige a brother editor by generously printing this card in their columns. The purpose of this registration is to know to whom to send important documents. Friends of the cause are urged to respond so simultaneously that their letters shall fly hither like a snow storm. Sign at once. And the day will come when your children and children's children will be proud of the record.

Fraternally,
THEODORE TILTON,
Editor of The Independent,
Box 2787, New York City.

Paper Handkerchiefs.

The Japanese paper handkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but to more important garments of great strength and flexility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirt of the day or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissor and needle could imitate. The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each!

Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, at 8 cents per yard retail about $1 50. The felted material is so flexible that a curtain may be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, showing as little crushing as chintz similarly treated. There are also tablecloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have a serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

THERE appears no longer any doubt as to the passage of the bill extending to the District of Columbia a territorial form of government, although the measure is strongly opposed by Mayor Bowen and other city officials, and they are making a determined fight against it. With the exception of a few office holders, the Republicans are almost unanimous in desiring to take the control of the city out of the hands of the present corrupt officers. The present city government have been very reckless in the expenditure of money, and the city has been in the hands of the "ring," the parallel of which cannot be found outside of New York.

REGISTRY is resorted to now, very much, for transmission of ordinary letters, without enclosures. Particularly is this feature on the increase as to foreign letters, many of which now come in registry envelopes; the writers being willing to pay the extra expense to secure greater certainty of delivery. Should the rates on registered matter be reduced the number will largely increase, and it is more than probable that a very substantial portion of the letter mail matter will be registered. Therefore, instead of being abolished, very greatly increased facilities will be required, to transact the business.

ENGLISHMEN sending telegrams by the government lines, mail letters simultaneously to let their friends know the despatches are coming.

GARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDER 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.

NOT ENGAGED.

"Not engaged? I am so glad. Will you talk
with me, then?
An oasis for me in this desert of crowd;
Blest be the blindness of dancing men,
And Laurent for playing so loud!
And so you came with the Ardely set?
Fo'you talk with them as you talk with me!
Do those men listen and never forget,
And never again be in fancy free?
I scarce remembered you, fair as you are,
And you'll beam as bright when I am gone.
Careless thoughts of a vanished star
Make a starless night so lone.
I may take one flower before I go—
One little bud to tell the giver?
Oh, yes! It will die in a day, I know,
But the memory, never—never!"

A sweet sunny brow that was stranger to sorrow
May ponder and dwell on such words again,
Half glad, half sad to morrow.
Nay, loving bird, never pine—among
The fairest and gayest be fair and gay,
Spite of homage wrung from a flattering tongue
Only for some thing to say.

"That lait valse yours, sir? Certainly no—
Have I not kept the very next two?
And should I have kept and remembered them
so
For any one else but you?
Oh, I'll not praise you for dancing in time,
And talking better than all the rest,
But because it is so, I think it no crime,
To like you for a partner best.
Why did you long when I danced with Sir John,
With a look as black as a storm of thunder,
And now put your drawing-room manners on
And your brightest face, I wonder?
Well, will you take me to have some ice?
Dear, how fresh it is on the stairs?
You're not engaged to stay with any one
A minute or two in the air?"

A look that has scorned the tendrest guide,
A heart that has dreamed itself stern and strong,
Is bent on the light of a Psyche smile,
And chained by a syren's song.
No, there, Sir Knight, unconquered yet—
Hover so long, are you caught so-day,
In the soft snare set by a clever coquette,
Only for something to say?
"Tis a glorious prowess, in sooth, with a word
To wound the thrusting and tame the proud,
Even as a feat by the breath is stirred
A spray by the dew-drop bowed:
And so the battle goes bravely through,
And heart gets hardened as tongue flows free,
And swells the blason, "*I conquer* you
Lest you should conquer me."

Fight on, brave souls a'novel strife—
Play on, rosy lips, 'tis a merry game,
Journey for journey, and life for life,
Weapons and lists the same:
Since language was made just to hide the thought,
(Moral as deep—as the proverb is old)
Since daily the delicate miracles wrought,
Hourly the legend told,
You will surely own it an idle creed,
Frivolous gallant and faithless maid,
That forgives the victim to suffer and bleed,
For one vain hour's pride.
You will surely cling by the evident token,
Of trophy, now day by day,
That hearts may be broken, by light words spoken
Only for something to say.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a bad rupture to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Baboneocele or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the immediate danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved surgeon. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists is too essential as it does now, only to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our appointments, truss and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 187 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 12 P. M., and from 2 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The gold which it secretes imparts the blood and vegetates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the chyle matter that remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat sluggish organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden impulse of unusual activity, it regulates its action by degrees. Mercury, is a dangerous remedy for disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The state naturally and quickly diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this admirable vegetable alterative to regulate and regulate without exciting or paralyzing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for derangements of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best medicine they ever used for the purpose. The numerous and approaching 81st of billiousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

BRADDOCK'S SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., MARCH 8TH, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 42 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3-22 Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Holland, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and refaring carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that its colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express 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,
mh21:n6 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Post-office address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh22:v6:w6

WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, ETC.
A nice stock just opened of the VERY LATEST STYLES, which we will sell at a gr. at reduction from former prices. Please give us a call.
WATTLES & SHEAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office.
mh25

T. P. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 42 Fifth Avenue.
Plans and specifications prepared with care for all kinds of buildings. mh26

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
mh24:n4 166 Grant street.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
548 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.
mh26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in
FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.
CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children. We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.
McCORD & CO.
mh30

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, MARCH 28, 1870.
GOVERNMENT SALE.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,
I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east of on the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the facilities for moving freight in any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.
TERMS—One-fifth cash; the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.
Full details will be given at the time and place of sale.
All bids must be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.
THOS. STEEL,
mh29 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S H'AVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh22
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 20 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
Cheap at 25 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
20 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE.
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
BABIES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just Arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
mh22

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MERRITTS, Freight Agent,
Corner Fifth and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh22:v27 General Superintendent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 37 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 AND WRAPS.
THE LATEST
NOVELTIES AND RARITIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE
Are Receiving the Latest.
mh31

FIFTH LIST, 1870. APPLICATIONS to sell liquor, filed in the Clerk's office:
Pittsburgh.
George Free, tavern, 1st ward
Owen Hughes, tavern, 1st ward.
Patrick McDonough, tavern, 1st ward.
Patrick Kenny, tavern, 1st ward.
Gottlieb Gilay, tavern, 1st ward.
Chas. F. Moele, tavern, 1st ward.
Wm. Follock, tavern, 1st ward.
Cath. Jones, tavern, 2d ward.
E. Kemark, tavern, 2d ward.
Henry Bender, tavern, 2d ward.
John Berk, tavern, 2d ward.
H. Auth, tavern, 3d ward.
M. Gruber, tavern, 3d ward.
Robt.