The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅞

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111¼.

THE Schuylkill coal miners struck on Saturday last, as predicted.

SPEAKER BLAINE and others express the opinion that Congress may adjourn in June.

IT is likely to be May-Day before the House will have the funding bill fairly before it.

CONGRESS will probably pass an enabling Act, looking to the early admission of New Mexico as a State.

A Six-million decrease in the public debt for March, disgusts the opposition, and gravels the advocates of a reduction of the taxes.

CONNECTICUT holds her annual election to-day, the results of which to-morrow's GAZETTE will chronicle. A very close vote, as usual, may be anticipated.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure an act of Congress providing that all Representatives to that body shall be chosen on one uniform day throughout the Union.

THE Democracy of Connecticut—also in Cincinnati—are tenderly courting the colored vote, to day. As a first effort, their wooing goes a little awkwardly, but it is not their modesty which makes any of the trouble.

WHISPERED scandals, touching certain private parties who may be involved in the San Domingo business, are to be investigated by the House, before any money shall be appropriated under the treaty now hanging by its c'yc lids in the Senate.

THE Venango *Citizen* changes its editorial management. The retiring editor, Mr. Reisinger, made his journal one of the best in the Commonwealth. His successor, Mr. Smiley, who comes from the Forest *Republican*, undertakes, therefore, a task in which he has our best wishes for his success.

REFERRING in our last issue to ex-Justice GRIER, we wrote of "judicial duties which he was *once* able to perform with much credit to himself and honor to that tribunal," but the inaccurate types substituted "unable" for "once able," thus doing an equal injustice to the venerable Justice and to this journal.

A BILL before our Legislature enacts that, in all cases where an incorporated plank road, turnpike, canal or slackwater navigation company has for ten years ceased to make use of its franchise, works or improvements, this non-user shall be held to operate as an extinguishment of its franchise and of all rights thereunder.

THE House concurs with its Committee in reducing the duty on tea from twenty-five to twenty cents. The sugar question comes next, for settlement to-day. Progress on the tariff bill will be slow, and no reliance can be placed upon these intermediate votes, since nothing is more possible than that the entire bill may be finally thrown overboard, by the combined votes of disappointed special interests.

IT is seriously doubted whether the House will consent to vote $4,000 to Mr. H. D. Foster for intruding himself by the aid of fraudulent votes into a Congressional seat which did not belong to him. It is to that gentleman's credit that he did himself effectively abandon the case, long before its final disposal, but he ought also to have choked off his lawyers, for whom, probably, the effort is made to get this $4,000 appropriation.

THERE are contradictory rumors as to the President's purpose to issue a proclamation of universal amnesty to persons engaged in the late rebellion. In any event, no such amnesty can be universal without the approval of Congress, which alone, by the XIVth Article, can restore the franchise to one who has ever taken, and violated, an oath to support the Federal Constitution. There may be a propriety in an Executive recommendation to Congress to enact a general law of relief, but a mere proclamation, as rumored, could accomplish little. Very few, except the oath-breakers, stand now excluded from political rights, and the local tendency is everywhere to the removal of all remaining restrictions.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* stigmatizes the Secretary's proclamation of the adoption of the XVth Article as "an official lie endorsing a bastard as legitimate." Most of the opposition press are having it equally bad. The New York *World*, Gov. English, of Connecticut, the "young democracy" of Philadelphia, and even the Columbus *Statesman* have proposed the milder process of vaccination, to protect the party from the dangers of equal suffrage, but the *Enquirer* and its friends have ruled so far in the councils of the Democracy, and the result will be, naturally, exposure, infection, a violent, perhaps fatal, attack, with a very offensive eruption upon the surface. The Democracy just now present a very repulsive case of political small-pox!

IN his veto of the bill to change the day for our municipal election from October to December, one simple suggestion will convince our readers that the Governor was entirely right. The bill itself contained no provision for any registry of voters, while the registration already directed by a general statute for the whole Commonwealth is expressly provided for all the elections, which, without any exception, were directed to be held on the second Tuesday of October. Consequently, our municipal election in December, as proposed, must have been held in direct contravention of the tenor of that statute, and of the settled public policy of Pennsylvania.

—But it is stated that the Executive veto in this case rests rather on the ground that a precisely similar bill had been already passed and signed. It follows, then, that an earlier veto would have been *apropos*. Without it, we are to have registration in October, and in December none at all.

THE Federal Court-room in this city has been for eight days past the theatre of a trial of the greatest importance to the distilling interest, as well as the forum in which a conspicuous professional triumph has been won. Our local columns afford the details of points especially adjudicated, which we print for the information of the trade. In this place, we propose only to refer to the distinguished ability and success with which District Attorney SWORN has throughout a protracted controversy, maintained the interests of the Government and vindicated the discretion of his official superiors in committing the most important trusts to his hands. The proceedings being in the nature of a criminal information by the revenue-officers, against certain parties for a violation of the law, three counts, out of four, in the indictment have been sustained by the Court. And this, notwithstanding the most zealous efforts of counsel for the offenders, who, it is said, had not hesitated more than once to predict their complete triumph over the District Attorney. When it is seen that this officer has in this contest been opposed by his own predecessor in that place, whose familiarity with the technicalities of such litigation must be admitted, the result *confers* marked honor upon the professional abilities of Mr. SWORN.

OUR PROGRESS IN WEALTH.

The House Ways and Means Committee is ready to report a bill reducing the receipts from internal revenue by a sum of thirty millions of dollars. No information as to the specific items of the bill has yet transpired. The internal taxes were reduced at the first session of that XXXIXth Congress $60,000,000; at the second session $40,000,000 more; by the XLIst Congress $70,000,000—and now $32,000,000 are yet to be taken off. Here are $200,000,000 abated in these forms of taxation. Yet for the year ending in January, 1869, the total receipts were only $139,124,127.29, and for the year ending in June next, *in the face of all these reductions*, the receipts cannot well be less than $175,000,000. What a magnificent illustration of the rapidly recuperating wealth and national strength of the people! "We now tax," says Gen. GARFIELD, "only three things: First, the vices of the country in its consumption of liquor and tobacco; second, the luxuries of the country; third, the realized wealth of the country in incomes and gross receipts." This, continued he, "constitutes the simple creed of our internal taxation."

SUBMISSION UNDER PROTEST.

The decision of the Supreme Court, reconsider its former decision on the legal-tender Act, and to reopen the argument, was reached after a protracted consultation of the Judges, four of whom dissented from the conclusion. These were Justices Chase, Nelson, Fields and Clifford, the same four who promulgated the judgment in Griswold's case. Justices Miller, Swayne, Davis, Strong and Bradley have determined to hear further argument upon the great question at issue. We take this occasion to repeat that, so long as that judgment stands unreversed, it should command the public obedience. Judicial forms have been preserved in its rendition, no matter what collateral objections may have been disregarded by the *quasi* majority. That these objections have a weight which now controls a majority of the full bench, to show its readiness to re-examine the basis of the judgment, is no good reason, either that we should regard its reversal as a foregone conclusion, or that the people should deny its present validity.

—We hope that the judgment may be speedily reversed, but until then we should rejoice to see it universally respected as the law of the land.

The decision in Griswold's case expressly held that greenbacks were not a legal-tender for debts incurred before February, 1862. Inferentially, the terms of that judgment not only did not exclude the idea of a subsequent decision invalidating legal-tender for debts of a subsequent date, but have actually seemed to justify a grave apprehension that even tually the same four judges, if unchecked, would proceed to overturn all that was thus left of the Act of '62, and extinguish the legal tender principle altogether. For this reason, we may find satisfaction in the general belief that, whatever the Court may now hold to be the law as to debts of a previous date, the absolute constitutionality of the Act as to debts later contracted will be emphatically declared. We should then know the worst of it, and have less difficulty in becoming reconciled to the principle of coin-liability for debts contracted on the coin-basis.

THE BORDER STATES AND THE ARTICLE.

Of all the States, in which the old doctrine of political proscription for race or color prevailed, Delaware is the first to render a practical submission to the new Constitutional rule. The colored men of Wilmington voted at the municipal election on the 2nd. *How* they voted is of no consequence comparatively; that they were voters at all is of vastly more significant importance to Delaware. Her material prosperity in the future has gained new forces, the reach and vigor of which language cannot adequately express.

Under the former *regime*, Maryland has been very largely Democratic. The future situation involves much political doubt; if the new voters support Republican nominations, it would not be impossible for the Democracy to lose their control of the State. Hence, it has become an interesting question, in their Legislature, how thoroughly and cordially they shall acquiesce in the new order of things. It is the settled policy of the State to register all voters, and provision must be made at once for the admission of the colored men to the lists. We note with pleasure that the Democrats decline an unprofitable contest with the Federal authority. Their State Committee advises the Legislature to amend the Registry law at once, so as to conform to the Article, suggesting that any failure in this duty cannot but challenge and receive the speedy interposition of Congress. Mr. Stone, one of the Maryland Congressmen, was present at the deliberations of the Committee, and made this very forcible statement:

"The adoption of a Constitutional Amendment was a political and not a judicial question. If the political department of the Government declared the Amendment accepted, the judicial department could not decide that it was not adopted; that we (i. e., the Democratic party) could get no relief, if we considered it a grievance, by any appeal to the Courts.

It remains to be seen whether the Legislators shall adopt in good faith, and execute the recommendation from the Democratic Committee.

We have as yet no indications from Kentucky, of any official action to conform the actual franchise in that State to the obligations of the Article. But we have too sincere confidence in the political tact of the hitherto dominant party, to doubt for an instant that Kentucky will submit herself to an inevitable situation. Her acquiescence may be somewhat dilatory, but it will ultimately be complete. The resulting effect upon her State politics will be conspicuous, but it is by no means certain of extinguishing a fifty thousand Democratic majority.

—The border States are thus to be reconstructed in the only method practicable under the Constitution and warranted by the facts. Whatever the political consequences of the new policy may be to these States, it will prove to be as true of the other two as of Delaware that this enlargement of their political citizenship, to comprehend a numerous class heretofore proscribed, will add wonderfully to the active elements underlying the material fabrics in all of those Commonwealths.

RECORD OF THE SINKING FUND ROBBERY.

The Lancaster *Examiner* publishes a full and apparently correct report of all the votes which were taken in the House, on the bill to construct four railways out of the assets in the sinking-fund of the Commonwealth. The Senate had already passed the bill, and it had been sent down for the concurrence of the other body. We extract so much of the record as exhibits the votes of the six Representatives from Allegheny.

On the 17th ult. it was moved to proceed to the second reading and consideration of the bill. Carried, 55 to 37, Taylor and Walton voting *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White *nay*.

Before the result of that vote was declared, a point of order was made that a two-thirds vote would be necessary to take up the bill. The Speaker *pro tem* decided against the point, an appeal was taken and the Speaker sustained, 59 to 27,—Humphreys, Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Kerr and White *nay*.

After the first section was read, it was moved to postpone the bill to the next Monday. Lost, 42 to 47—Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White for postponement. Taylor and Walton against it.

It was then moved to adjourn. Lost, 34 to 55—Kerr and White *aye*, Millar, Taylor and Walton *nay*.

The previous question *sag* was then demanded and ordered, 57 to 34—Humphreys, Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Kerr and White *nay*.

The question was then put on the first section, which was agreed to, 54 to 37—Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr and White *nay*.

The next morning the bill came up on the question of its final passage. A motion to postpone was lost, 32 to 64—Kerr and White *aye*, Humphreys, Millar Taylor and Walton *nay*.

A motion that the main question should be then taken, was carried, 62 to 30—Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr, Millar and White *nay*.

And the main question was taken, and the bill passed, 61 to 35—Millar, Taylor and Walton *aye*, Humphreys, Kerr and White, *nay*.

—Messrs. Kerr and White fought against the bill in all its stages, and upon every motion; Messrs. Taylor and Walton as uniformly supported it in every vote which they cast; Messrs. Humphreys and Millar were sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. Of nine votes upon this bill, Mr. Humphreys acted with its friends three times, including the call for the previous question, against them five times, and missed one vote. Mr. Millar voted with them six times and against them three times.

The Republicans of Allegheny thus know precisely where their Representatives stood.

LEGISLATIVE FACETIÆ.

Forgery, as well as robbery, seems to be the fashion at Harrisburg. The Governor, on the 30th, returned a bill with the announcement that "it had never passed either Senate or House, although a bill of the same number and title, and essentially different provisions, did pass both Houses, at the same time the one presented for approval purports to have been passed," whereupon the Governor adds:

On examination it appears that the bill approved, when presented, was in the usual form, certified by the comparing clerk to have been compared, and signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate as usual in other cases. How did the false and fraudulent bill which did not pass get substituted for the genuine one which did pass? This is a grave question, irrespective of the merits or demerits of these two bills; and I earnestly invite the immediate attention of the Senate and House to the subject.

If this novel and disgraceful species of fraud shall be tolerated, no one can foretell the evil consequences which may ensue; and the Legislature owe it to themselves, to the public interests involved, and to the Executive whose official signature has been thus secured to a fraudulent bill, under false pretenses, to at once institute a thorough inquiry into the investigation, to the end that the guilty parties may be brought to speedy and condign punishment. I also recommend that if the facts be found as alleged the act be forthwith repealed.

JOHN W. GEARY.

MISTOOK THEIR MAN.

The corporal's guard of Cuban bondholders in New York had the cheek, last month, to elect Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, as one of the Vice Presidents of the Association. The Governor promptly declines the doubtful honor. His official position does not comport with complicity in an illegal conspiracy to make war against a power in amity with the Union. He adds:

"But if not prevented by the foregoing conditions from accepting this position, there are others that are sufficient to prevent me from doing so.

"I have no evidence that the so-called Patriotic party in Cuba has *decreed* the abolition of slavery, and the fact, that their leader is Gen. Jordan, who was for years in arms against our free Government, to perpetuate slavery, affords me no very satisfactory evidence of such an intention. The curse of Cuba is slavery—the political slavery of one class, and the personal servitude of the black and mixed race. I have no sympathy with slaveholders or the friends of slavery; and until the insurgent party of Cuba openly and solemnly denounce the institution of human slavery, and make themselves responsible for its overthrow, I am unwilling to assist them, or ask others to do so.

AN earnest effort is to be made to reconcile all differences among the Republicans of Virginia. The respective chairmen of the three Republican State Committees have united in a call for a general conference of the party in mass-meeting, at Richmond, on the 21st inst. The call says:

It is deemed of the utmost importance that all the elements of Republicanism in the State should be united in action, as they are no doubt bound in principle, and are as the object of the conference the taking of such steps as shall most surely result in the reorganization of the Republican party in the State, and to place it before the people in its true light as the party of liberty and equality, and as alone suited to the present emergencies of the State and nation. The call further recites that the platform of the party should be broad and national in its principles; and its policy liberal and just to all classes and conditions of men. After the example of the State turned over to the enemies of the party by a faithless Executive, the Republican should require no urging to meet a perfect the organization for the future."

A Committee from the Chicago banks, at Washington, having declared that "the entire business interests of the West were opposed to the Funding bill, "the Chicago *Journal* offers this pertinent comment:

We cannot believe those gentlemen would allow their zeal to so far outrun their honesty as to make any such statement. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Last Monday a petition was introduced on Chicago protesting against the passage of the Funding bill, the seventh section especially. The President of the Board called particular attention to it, stating its object and the desk at which it might be found. After two days the number of signatures attached were only *eight*. Considering that there are some thirteen hundred members of the Board of trade, is a pre eminently fair and full exponent of public sentiment among Western business men. In the face of this it is simply absurd to claim that the West is opposed to the bill. The fact is that outside of the national banks there is remarkable unanimity among the Western business public in favor of the measure.

THE SAN DOMINGO VOTE.

We have heard that the islanders have voted ten to one in favor of American annexation. The official dispatches paint everything in rose color: the canvass was peaceful—in the agricultural districts almost unanimous; "the people only wish for tranquility and security, in order that they may devote themselves to industry;" there was no governmental interference, not even one soldier being near the polls; everything is now quiet, but everybody anxious for this American union which is to bring salvation to the public and social interests of San Domingo, &c., &c. This is all very fine. Let us hear the other, and probably the real story. We quote from the Boston *Post* as follows:

By a private letter from San Domingo, under date of March 3, we learn more about the reported enthusiasm in favor of annexation to this country. A well-informed gentleman writes that no voting by ballot has taken place, but that the so-called will of the people was obtained by summoning all citizens, old and young, to appear before the Governor and sign a paper which represents their wish for the incorporation of the island with the United States, as a territory. The Commander of Arms orders all the soldiers in his command to sign; the Commodore of the Port brings up the naval officers and seamen to swell the list; and the municipal authorities do the same with all under their control. It is stated that Admiral Poore and the new Consul have been grossly deceived in the whole matter; that two thirds of the people are opposed to annexation, being deterred from expressing their opinions only by fear of punishment, and that as soon as the transfer takes place our Government will have to send troops to suppress a rebellion.

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS.

Here are samples of the claims audited and allowed against the Commonwealth, by the Commissioners who "examined" the bills put in by suffering citizens in the border counties which were invaded by the rebels. It was pay these demands, that a two or three million appropriation was recently about to be made by our Legislature. Read!

Charles Seltzer, McConnellsburg:

Suit of clothes (black cloth)	$35 65
One ham, 18 pounds, at 15 cents	2 70
One shoulder, 14 pounds, 12½ cents	1 70

Sufferer in township of Ayr, Fulton county: 180 days service for horse improperly pressed in United States service, at 40 cents per day | $72 00
For loss on said horse by reason of being broken down | 90 00
Oats destroyed | 75 00
Two blankets taken by rebels | 10 00
| $247 00

Sufferer in same township:

Half barrel of mackerel	$10 50
Sundries	20 00
New hat	3 50

Henry Hoar, Franklin county:

Two hams, about 16 pounds each	$3 20
Soap, butter, apple butter, and mackerel	15 00
Use of horse eight days	3 20

The Supreme Court Prothonotaries.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The Prothonotaries of the Supreme Court of the State in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg have, for the past twenty years, been Democrats, owing to the fact that when the time came round for their appointment, every three years, the Court was composed of a majority of that party.

Since 1860 this State has been Republican, though in 1863 the efforts of one of the Democratic appointees came near restoring the Democratic party to power—and, but for the timely interference of the three Republican judges, he would have succeeded. Had not his system of fraudulent naturalization been promptly stopped by Judges Reed and Agnew, Mr. Pershing might now be upon the bench to reward the efforts made in his behalf.

Fortunately, however, our Supreme Court is to-day in harmony with the majority party of the State, and will see to it that those offices are filled by gentlemen who were loyal at all times during the war, and whose integrity, political or otherwise, is above suspicion.

We deem it unnecessary to suggest that the new appointees should be gentlemen of experience, probity and fitness, and trust that Judges Reed, Agnew and Williams will appoint no others.

THE refusal of the managers of the Philadelphia Academy of Music to open their building for the delivery of a lecture by the colored Senator, REVERS, elicits a dignified rebuke from the *North American*. We quote:

The action of the Board of Directors is open, too, to the additional objection of inconsistency: for, unless our memory is entirely at fault, they permitted their stage to be occupied by blind Tom, a negro boy with a very decided genius for music, but otherwise a most revolting object. It has not been considered inexpedient to degrade the building dedicated to music by the admission of wandering troupes of jugglers, acrobats and tragedians; but it is unwise to permit the rostrum to be occupied by an intelligent gentleman of good education, and distinguished as a member of a body which is considered to embrace the highest talent in the nation, solely, so far as we can learn, because in his veins flows the blood of that unfortunate race that, until this very day, were ostracized and deprived of the dearest rights of manhood only because of their color.

THE Dominican treaty, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along. One of the severest blows yet dealt it was that administered by Senator Casserly. The ground had appeared to be very well covered by the speeches of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz; but enough coming last, Mr. Casserly contrived to present the subject in an entirely new and most interesting light. Besides the point which was strongly urged against the incorporation of more persons of an inferior race, the Senator urged further that no great people or nation had ever flourished in the tropical region. The wisdom of preserving a homogenous race and people, and of adhering to our own special field of development in the temperate zone, was also presented, Mr. Casserly quoting with facility the passage from Tennyson, "better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

The plea for a great naval station was met by the position that it was not fully demonstrated the power of the American people to meet all the emergencies of a great war without recourse, beforehand, to the bloated armaments which are so severe a burden upon the laboring poor of Europe. The United States were, he believed, able to defy the hostility of all Europe combined. The important point was also elicited that, by treaty, both the Dominican and the Haytian governments have guaranteed the integrity each of the other against foreign absorption. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Conkling, and other Senators have warmly complimented the ability of this speech.

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs will take up, on Monday, Gen. Logan's army bill, as passed by the House, and also the one introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson. There is a disposition on the part of the Committee to take the best parts of both bills and make a new one. There is unanimity between members of the Committee on the subject of reducing the aggregate expenses of the army. It is probable that the pay table in the House bill will be incorporated in the new bill. Senator Wilson's proposition is to reduce the rank and file of the army about eight thousand men, and to provide for mustering out those officers whose services, in the opinion of the commanders of different departments, can best be dispensed with.

A LARGE number of Representatives and many members of the House Committee on Postoffices declare their belief that the Senate will take no decided action in regard to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege. It is believed that the Senate will delay the consideration of the bill as long as possible, and endeavor to postpone action until the end of the session, or that it will be so amended, if action is had, as to render it impossible for the House to concur, and thus effectually defeat the bill.

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Revenue Officers Required to be Courteous.

The following circular has been sent to all assessors and collectors throughout the country:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON March 29, 1870.

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the fact that frequent complaints are made by tax-payers that internal revenue officers are uncivil and offensive in the execution of official duties.

You will especially enjoin it upon your assistant assessors to guard against giving cause for such complaints. The greatest civility and courtesy should be observed by officers while in the discharge of their official duties. No rude or offensive language should be indulged in, and no harsh or improper conduct practiced." Any violation of these directions should be regarded as cause for removal.

These suggestions are not intended in any manner to diminish the efforts of officers to enforce the laws. That work must be done efficiently and resolutely, without fear or favor; but it should be done kindly, decorously, and in such a manner as to give no just grounds for offense. I am aware of the difficulties which internal revenue officers have to encounter. During the war the abundance of money and a spirit of patriotism prompted men to pay their taxes without complaint. Now, money is more valuable, business less remunerative, and all fear for the stability and perpetuity of the Government has vanished.

Persons now resist taxation who heretofore paid cheerfully, and rulings of this office made by former Commissioners, and which have hitherto been cheerfully obeyed, are now not unfrequently opposed with bitterness, and denounced as the arbitrary and illegal decisions of the present Commissioner.

This is referred to in order to show the necessity of prudence, courtesy, and conciliation on the part of officers in the discharge of their official duties, and not in any manner to justify any neglect or omission to enforce fully and fairly the laws against all persons, without distinction and without favor. Taxation, in order to be just, must be impartial, and enforced upon all classes according to the exact measure of their ability. A great wrong would be done, therefore, if the law were enforced only against a portion of those who are embraced within its provisions, and nothing could justify executive officers in allowing any discrimination in this regard.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

Mr. TILTON has sent out a circular, says the New York *Times*, a circular inviting people to forward, at once, their names to him as supporters of the "woman enfranchisement" movement. He promises all who respond to him favorably that the "day will come when their children and children's children will be proud of the record." How Mr. Tilton can be sure of this, he does not explain, but the poet Whittier has sent him a letter in which he says: "I have very small faith in my ability to settle, or help settle any such differences. * * * I do not think I ought to send my name at random into what is to me altogether mysterious." This letter is called by the *Independent* "characteristic." It is certainly characteristic of a sensible man, and all persons who also possess common sense will share Mr. Whittier's reluctance to send their names at random into what is altogether mysterious.

ADVICES from the First South Carolina district represent that Whittemore's re-election is by no means certain. He has a strong opponent in Mr. T. D. Dunn, who is said to be a conservative, a man of ability, and until the close of the war a citizen of Massachusetts.

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 even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

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

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved source. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, and only in regard to hernia, but also in a 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 to such a fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medical Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, 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 refuse matter which 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 unruly 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 tumult in the system, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, which, being a tremendous purgative, and urged can be restored to its normal condition by a mild agent, and in the peculiar property of stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the system, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, which, being a tremendous purgative, and urged can be restored to its normal condition by a mild agent, and in the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable preparation is relieved and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended this admirable remedy for affections 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 liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the white of the eye, 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.

BRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 29, 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 9 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Specie Payments Resumed!
SILVER
Given in Change at
W. W. KNOX'S
Agricultural & Seed House,
apl 132 LIBERTY STREET.

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. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
mh8 n27

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

THROUGH IN FORTY DAYS.
We are just in receipt of a small invoice, very choice Japan Tea, put up in handsome lacquered tea pound caddies; also by the pound, arrived via San Francisco; for sale by
JOHN A. BENSHAW,
mh10 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets

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 29, 1870.
GOVERNMENT SALE.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,
I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east on the upper side Treble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and its facilities for moving freight to any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.
TERMS—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 80 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AND EXTRA BARGAIN
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 30 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY 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.
mh30

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 policies PROMPTLY ISSUED on two equal payments. All policies NON-FORFEITABLE for value, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and premiums required, NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on survivors of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN, also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO MORTGAGE ON LOAN, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about six-teen 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 for year to April 1st, 1869:—Receipts, $300,000; Policies issued, $2,500; amount insured, $7,500,000; amount of premium, $250,000.
Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Penna.
WM. A. FULLER, Manager,
apl:29:29 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.
Bail 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. BENNISTON,
apl:4:4:6:6AF Treasurer of Allegheny Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
AT SEMPLE'S.
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN
NEW SPRING DELAINES
VERY CHEAP AT
SEMPLE'S.
DRESS AND SHIRTING PERCALES
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
SEMPLE'S.
A large and Complete Stock
TO SELECT FROM
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

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 $2.25.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY.
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also, splendid assortment of
SASHES,
SASH AND ROW 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.
mh12

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CU