The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113¼.

AMONG the important measures which failed to pass, at the recent session of the Legislature, were the bill to authorize the election of a sixth Supreme Judge, the third Philadelphia police bill, and the local option temperance bill.

IT WAS telegraphed on Thursday morning, from Harrisburg, to a prominent railway official in Philadelphia, that the Senate was then hearing the Governor's veto message read. The reply came back over the wires: "I don't believe it!" He had mistaken his man. That was all!

GOV. SENTER, of Tennessee, is in Washington, at the request of the House Committee, for consultation upon the affairs of his State. He thinks he could keep the peace if he had the control of an ample Federal force. This substantially concedes the truth of all the bad accounts we have had, of social disorder and of the impotence of legal authority in Tennessee.

WE HAVE, from California, an idle story of an effort to organize resistance to the operation of the new Article in that State. The report is only worthy of credence in this, that it represents the opposition as confined to the Democracy. The foolish people could not play a surer card to lose their present control of the State. Nullification of that stripe would soon make California thoroughly Republican.

SENATOR LOWRY may contemplate his failures, which would mortify the pride of any man but him. He did not get his new county, with its premium on his town lots, nor his canal enlargement, with its lucrative margin on the present property, nor his cross cut railway with half a million for him to disburse. He has gained nothing at the late session, beyond the execrations of his outraged constituents and the hearty contempt of honest men everywhere. And all that he had before.

GOVERNOR GEARY has unanswerably vindicated the wisdom of the framers of our Constitution, in confiding the prerogative of the veto to the Executive hands. The friends of Legislative absolutism have frequently chafed under an exercise of this power which has not comported with the views of a temporary majority; indeed, the power may often have been abused in the history of our National and State politics, but such transitory evils are remediable in another way quite in keeping with the abstract idea of popular sovereignty, while the unrestrained prerogative itself has in more than one instance proven to be the bulwark of public rights, and the defense of our public obligations, against influences otherwise irresistible. The Governor has now not only won golden opinions for himself, but he has powerfully fortified his most conspicuous prerogative—that of participation in the law-making power. He has simply been faithful to a duty which an intelligent people, with their eyes open, entrusted to his hands.

THE GRAND JURY, in their presentment which we published on Saturday, "calls attention to the oppressive exercise of power manifested by the Executive of the city, in inflicting fines on poor offenders who may be taken up for assault and battery, surety of the peace, &c., which are construed by the Mayor and Aldermen into disorderly conduct." If this is not merely the growling of some "bear with a sore head," we must confess our inability to define its meaning.

In the paragraph immediately preceding, the "grand inquest" say that many of the bills brought before them were of such a trifling character that "if common sense had governed they would not have reached the grand jury room." Pray what would they have the Executive do with these cases?

The insinuation or statement that the Executive officer of either this city or Allegheny, have exercised or are exercising a "monstrosity of power," is wholly unwarranted and uncalled for, especially in the manner designated by the grand jury.

WE MAY congratulate the people of Kansas upon their gain in our own loss. For more than thirty years, a citizen of Pittsburgh, our well-known and most estimable friend, Mr. JOSIAH COPLEY, now finds himself unable to resist the material attractions of the young but promising sister State, and has removed thither, adopting it as his future residence. This gentleman has been, during a long career of most enviable merit and usefulness among us, most successful in securing the sincerest regard of all who have known him, and these were a great multitude—for he has been, more or less for the past quarter of a century, active in the journalism of Western Pennsylvania, and always a leader in all right ideas and good works. The GAZETTE owes to him its grateful acknowledgments for the frequent labors of a pen which never failed to maintain the right, or faltered in its exposure of the wrong. A few years since, he conducted its responsible management, to the great acceptance of its readers; of late he has been a frequent and valued contributor to its columns. We now lose an associate whom we knew how to esteem, this community a citizen which it knows not how to spare, and Kansas gains one whom, we are quite sure, its people will not be long in appreciating, and honoring as he deserves.

LIGHT WANTED.

The suppression of anything like a fair record of the proceedings and debates of the Legislature was, manifestly, a part of the programme of that powerful combination of jobbing peculiars which, in November last, was organized to control the ensuing session and direct all of its enactments, to the pecuniary and political profit of the conspirators. They saw their fair opportunity to excite a popular odium against the old "Record," which was clearly a job, and for which past Legislatures were especially responsible, and they improved it to sweep away everything like a complete record of the current proceedings. Complying partially with the letter of the Constitution, they sanctioned a meagre skeleton outline of the official transactions, from which no one can gather a correct notion of the actual position of members upon questions of interest, and purposely have kept the people in the dark. A job as the old "Record" was, it had this undeniable merit, that we could always see and know what members were saying as well as doing, and an unfaithful member could not rely upon boldly swearing himself out of any just impeachment for official misconduct. The recent session proves to us that the rascals were shrewd, in blotting out the dangerous testimony of a correct and minute report, and that they have abused their opportunities now with all the audacity of impunity. It will be a hard matter to convict one of them, even the most guilty, of official misbehavior and unfaithfulness, from the mere outline synopsis which they have sanctioned: what the press has from time to time reported against them, they will have the cheek to swear out of, without trouble or a blush. At the next session, let us have a record of real fidelity and value, and an honest Legislature will have no trouble in securing its honest and prompt publication. Said Speaker WHITE, of the Senate, in his brief but sensible inaugural address:

> While at the opening of the session there was a diversity of opinion among us as to the propriety of a continuance of a publication of a Record of Legislative Proceedings in an expeditious, accurate and economical manner, there is now, after the experience of a whole session without any record whatever, except a brief journal, no difference of opinion I apprehend among us. All seem to agree that a Legislature, closed to the avenues of public opinion, partakes more of the character of a Star Chamber than the Legislature of a free people. I trust the opening of the next session will see us all united on a policy in this regard, just to ourselves, the constituencies severally represented, and to the Commonwealth at large.

THE LESSON OF THE WINTER.

The great corporations which have so effectively controlled our State legislation at the session just now closed, will have less inclination to disapprove of the Governor's veto, of the omnibus railway bill, when their managers consider, as they well may, what other important results were otherwise certain to follow. That veto postpones, for the present, at least, a question, the agitation of which could not fail to affect the interests of the corporations; it has deferred an issue which it will not be for the advantage of any interest whatever to provoke; upon which there is no incorporated power in this Commonwealth strong enough to challenge the popular sentiment or to brow-beat the public sense of law and justice with impunity.

When we say that, in this veto, Governor Geary has not only defended the interests and protected the reputation of Pennsylvania, and saved the Republican party from that impending blow which, for a season, would have obliterated all distinctive lines as they have heretofore existed, crushing both parties alike, but that he has also shielded more than one corporate institution from a storm which was already gathering, and which would have swept down very soon and with destructive fury, upon influences temporarily perverted and so obnoxious to the popular judgment, we say no more than the situation warrants. It is not to be denied that such illegitimate influences exist; that they have grown already very powerful, that they are constantly increasing, and that they should and must be restrained and diminished. Governor Geary has put up one barrier to check them; whether more shall be hereafter needed and supplied by public opinion will depend much upon the discretion with which corporate wealth and ambition shall profit by this lesson, as a hint in season, and withdraw from its offensive policy of aggrandizement at the expense of every popular right and public interest in Pennsylvania.

The events of the past winter, the culminating audacity of purposes and tactics which have been growing more and more obnoxious to the public sense for years past, leave the people of this Commonwealth in no temper to be trifled with further. Hereafter, they propose to manage their own legislation, without such interference, and to shape the policy of the State, in every respect, so as to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, regarding all interests alike. It will not be wise, or safe, for any special interest, of no matter what reach or consequence, to interfere with this exclusive sovereignty of the people. There has been altogether too much of it, heretofore; there must be very much less of this, hereafter, or the consequences will be inevitable and may be disastrous to those intrusive influences.

We are sincere friends of these corporations, as being a legitimate and most effective element in the development of social and material interests. To that, as their proper functions, we desire to see their energies always confined. Within all safe and proper bounds, we shall go with those who go farthest in upholding their special privileges. Beyond that, we can neither justify or even consent to ignore any dangerous intrusion upon the rights which are reserved to the people alone.

It would be idle to attempt to deny the probable grounds for the public belief that corporate influence has been quite too potential in controlling our legislation of late years. We submit to all concerned that the time has come to draw off from the Capitol lobbies. The managers of our great companies are men of marked ability and shrewdness. We suggest to them that it may be a blunder to push these tactics any further. It is not wise to alienate friends, or to inflame opposition. Let them in their political as in their financial, in their illegitimate as in their legitimate operations, exhibit an equal sagacity, and lose no time in reconsidering and abandoning tactics which, in the long run, are certain to be unprofitable.

THE FREEDMEN.

At the close of the war much anxiety was manifested for the temporal welfare of the vast number of freedmen suddenly lifted out of bondage into the enjoyment of full liberty. Reared in slavery, deprived, in the great majority of instances, of even a primary school education, never taught self-reliance, strangers to economy, never having any money to economize or invest, and totally ignorant of all the laws and principles of business, they truly were objects of much concern to those deeply interested in their general welfare and who helped to bring about their freedom and independence. Croakers, with no unwarrantable grounds whereon to base their baleful predictions, propounded the problem "what was to become of these helpless people since taken away from the lowly cabins where they were under the fostering care and guardianship of intelligent masters?" No answer could well be made, and all awaited with prayerful anxiety the solution of the question by the newly made freedmen themselves. The result has been fairly worked out. The slave negroes, although never ambitious before the boon of freedom was extended them, seemed fully and keenly to realize their situation, and to feel that the eyes of the world were bent upon them and that they were charged to work out their destiny as a class, alone and unaided. They thronged to the schools opened for them to acquire education; became more industrious; struggled manfully to gain the better opinion of those who despised them and the greater confidence of those who had lifted them up, and in their new life extended the willing hand of help and friendliness towards them. They were not long in learning the value of money, and instinctively became economical. Many used the first funds acquired by their own labors to find more congenial homes in the North and West, and, in filling useful places in life, were lost sight of as freedmen in the full rank and position with their brethren who never had known the galling chains of slavery. The prosperous and happy condition of this class everywhere is a matter of congratulation, not only to the earnest pioneers who labored for their emancipation but likewise to all good citizens no matter how strong their past doubts, prejudices and misgivings may have been; and moreover, it develops a mental and physical capacity in the negro to take care of himself and a worthiness to enjoy the full rights of a citizen in a free government.

In order to better illustrate the prosperity of the former slaves of the country, we cite the instance furnished by the fifth annual report just made, and for which we are indebted to the General Manager, our former townsman, Col. D. L. EATON, of the financial condition of the National Freedmen's Savings Company, having its head quarters at Washington—a corporation, the charter of which was approved by President LINCOLN in March, 1865, its object being to foster and encourage economical and industrious habits among the freedmen of the land. There are seventeen branches of the parent institution located in as many cities, and the depositors are exclusively freedmen. During its operations, five years, the sum of $12,605,782 was deposited, and the increase is so rapid that the managers find it difficult to keep pace with the extra demands on their time and financial labors. There have been drawn out over $10,000,000 during the same period of time, most of which was applied to the purchase of lands and homesteads, and the establishment of mercantile and mechanical businesses by the depositors. The great success which has attended the operations of the Company, encourages us to hope that we have, as yet, only seen the beginning of the work of economy among the people of color. It is ample evidence, however, of the thrift, frugality and economy of the freedmen as a class. The deposits have averaged 73 per centum of an increase, one year upon another since the opening of the bank, and the ratio is largely on the increase. This flattering exhibit will be received with pleasure by all interested in the welfare of the freedmen of America, who have been called to enjoy, under the XVth Amendment, full participation in our government.

THE recent action of the Senate on the income tax has not been properly understood. The subjoined statement of its nature is correct:

> The bill provides for the continuance during 1870 of the tax of five per cent. on income derived from the following sources, to wit: Dividends or profits of trust companies, savings' institutions and insurance companies, dividends and interest on the bonds of internal improvement companies, and salaries of persons in the civil, military, naval, or other employment of the United States. The other sections of the law which imposes a tax of five per cent. on the gains, profits and income of every citizen, have been postponed for consideration, when the general revenue law comes up before Congress for action.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

> The reasons given by the Governor for the veto of the Omnibus Railway bill are conclusive both as to the law and the sound policy of the case. The whole scheme was a gigantic combination of "log-rolling legislation," which is forbidden by the Constitution; of spoliation of the Sinking fund, which is a violation of the same instrument, and of plunder for the benefit of corporations, which have no claim upon the public funds of the State. It was well described by Senator Buckalew when he stigmatized it in the Senate as the "big steal" and the Governor is entitled to the thanks of the entire Commonwealth for interposing his constitutional authority to defeat it.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says:

> While we are free to confess we have taken occasion to question the propriety of some of Governor Geary's acts, we gladly accord to him the meed of praise that is so justly due him, for the manly stand he has taken in behalf of the people, against the plunderers and corruptionists. For ourselves and in behalf of the people of Lancaster county, we tender him our thanks—earnest, hearty thanks. We know that we speak the sentiments of nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the sturdy taxpayers of Lancaster county, when we tender the thanks of the people, for this veto.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Post" and the School Question.

The *Post* makes a rude assault upon the Allegheny School Controller, who introduced the resolutions pledging the Board against a division of the school fund. While it indulges in very coarse epithets in regard to his credibility, it charges also that he has reaped but small intellectual advantage from common schools. It likewise effects not to know him. But a good many years ago, when the *Post* held a much higher literary rank than now, the editor made personal application to that now obscure individual, inviting him to write for his paper, upon any subject except politics. He complied, and wrote frequently, and his articles were conspicuously headed, loaded and *Post* ed; at times flattering editorials called the particular attention of the reader to them. But now, when he happens to tread somewhat heavily upon the toes of the *Post's* theological peculiarities, he is ungratefully spurned. This is shabby conduct from the *Post*, whose tallest feather has heretofore been his urbanity.

ALLEGHENY.

A WRITER in the KANSAS City *Bulletin* gives us some information respecting the Pisgan Indians, about whom so much has lately been said. Their place of habitation was the country round Fort Benton, at the head of navigation on the Missouri river, ranging north up the Marias and Sun rivers, and south on the waters of the Yellowstone and Big Horn. It abounds in buffalo, antelope and mountain sheep. The herbage and shrubbery being very scarce and the high lands far from fertile, the subsistence of the Piegans was far from certain. When the writer of the article referred to saw them he was struck with their diseased, "dirty and decidedly Lazarus-like appearance." The children appeared to be starved and the squaws had contracted unpleasant relationships with the white men of the fort. The Piegans and Bloods are offshoots of the Blackfeet, and all are descended from the Mercatanes. They have long been unfriendly to the whites.

IT is not known whether Gen. Butler's joint resolution to annex San Domingo will be pressed just now, and in view of the question of propriety in taking the subject out of the hands of the Senate whilst the treaty is under consideration in the latter body, it is expected that the House will not be willing to entertain the joint resolution proposition until the Senate shall have disposed of the treaty either by ratification or by rejection. The plan that seems to obtain favor most is to appoint a commission to visit San Domingo and report whether the island should be annexed or not. Were the treaty out of the hands of the Senate, there is but little doubt that a joint resolution of annexation would pass in both Houses.

THE third and last attempt at the Metropolitan Police bill at Harrisburg failed. Its failure was caused by the refusal of eleven Republicans from the rural districts to give it their support. They objected that, inasmuch as the Governor had already vetoed one bill this session, it was more than probable this would share the same fate. They were generally men of honor and integrity and cannot be accused of having been influenced by any corrupt motives. Johnson states as a reason for the passage of the bill that he had been told that in a certain station house in Philadelphia all of the policemen but two were intoxicated when a visitor entered that place at nine o'clock on a recent morning.

Ohio and the P. Ft. W. & C. Road.

Some time since Mr. Gaston offered in the Ohio House of Representatives a resolution instructing the Committee on Railroads to make certain inquiries relative to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. Among them was one which embodies all, to-wit: "By what authority does does the said railroad company exercise the privilege of acting as a corporation within this State?" The resolution was adopted and the Committee on Railroads set to work. Deeming the question of great importance, the matter was referred to Attorney General Lord for his opinion.

In compliance with this request, the Attorney General submitted the following opinion:

> "OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GEN'L, COLUMBUS, April 4, 1870.
>
> "*Hon. D. J. Cullen, Chairman of Standing Committee on Railroads of the House of Representatives:* SIR—I have examined, as far as my limited time will allow, the subjects spoken of in House resolution No. 66, submitted to me by your committee, and have the honor to reply as follows:
>
> "First and second. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company were originally two corporations of the State of Ohio, authorized and organized under the Railroad Act of 1848, and of course under the old Constitution.
>
> "Under the act of 1852, (S. & C., 280) and the act of May 1, 1856, (S. & C., 327,) these two companies were, in August, 1856, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, consolidated, and the new Company took the name of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. This act of consolidation, I am satisfied, merged all the property, rights, privileges and franchises of said two Ohio companies, with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, except the franchise of corporate existence. This right or franchise *to be a corporation*, as I think, remained with the old companies undisturbed, notwithstanding the agreement for consolidation, believing that under the Constitution the new company could not, even with the aid of such legislation as then existed, or any other legislation, acquire the right to corporate existence in this way. In 1861 suit was instituted by the mortgagees of the different companies forming the new company, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and a decree rendered directing that the property, rights, and franchises of these corporations should be sold, and under that decree sale was made of all the property, rights, and privileges of the old companies and the new company that could be sold, or upon which the mortgages could have a lien by virtue of their mortgages. The franchises of corporate existence was not then the subject of lien as property, and therefore did not pass by the sale, but remained where it originally was. Lanier and others bought what was sold and no more. Lanier and others, in 1862, sold to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company what they bought and no more, for they had no more to sell.
>
> "This last company, to whom Lanier and others sold, is a foreign corporation, created by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and own the property bought by it of Lanier & Co., and operated that part of its line of road lying in Ohio (prior to its lease to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company), or claimed to operate it under the seventh section of the act of April 11, 1861. That statute expressly provides that such company 'shall exercise no power, privilege, faculty or franchise within this State inconsistent with the laws thereof, and that such part of such railroad shall be subject to all regulations of law in the same manner as railroads in this State in like cases, and that the corporation owning the same shall be subject to all duties imposed by law, and be sued, in the same manner as a corporation of this State might be sued,' &c. (See proviso to Section 7.)
>
> "So far, then, it seems clear the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is without corporate existence under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania it cannot exercise corporate powers in Ohio.
>
> "A franchise to be a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of the State. The State granted to persons desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty, in its original position, or when so granted, cannot exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that the company has no corporate existence in Ohio.
>
> "Upon principles of comity, it is permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject in all respects to the general laws of Ohio regulating railroads. It is a grave question—and I do not now propose to discuss it—how far this principle of comity ought in law to be extended to a foreign corporation. Whether it should be allowed the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or to operate and monopolize its great thoroughfares.
>
> "It may be claimed that, under the act of May 4, 1863, (S. and C., 131,) the new company has 'acquired the franchise to be a corporation.' If this be the case then, it seems to me Section 1, Article 13 of the Constitution is of little avail, or Section 2 of the same article either.
>
> "Here is a foreign corporation, by this statute vested with the special privilege of 'acquiring' corporate existence as a corporation in Ohio by a special mode.
>
> "This section of the Constitution can not be help, it seems to me, to warrant the perpetuation of special privileges in this way.
>
> "3. I can find no official evidence of the lease of this road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; nor do I know any authority under which such a lease can affect the portion of said line in Ohio, unless it be implied from Section 7 of the act of 1861 above referred to.
>
> "4. The present operators of said railroad have no general office in Ohio, so far as I can ascertain, as to mode of service. See S. and C. 543, act of April 80, 1860, also S. and C. 118 and 119, Sections 46 and 47.
>
> "5. I have no data to determine anything as to the increase of capital stock referred to.
>
> "6. The Attorney General has full power to proceed, when complaint is properly made against any corporation, etc., (see S. and C. page 80, act of May 1, 1852), and until some person shall have shown himself aggrieved, it is hardly necessary to order the Attorney General to institute proceedings. This is, however, a matter purely in the discretion of the General Assembly.
>
> Very respectfully,
>
> "F. B. POND, Attorney General."

After receiving this opinion the committee held several protracted meetings, at which the matter was fully discussed in all its bearings. Some of the discussion was warm, and demonstrated that nothing was to be done without good cause for it. As the result of these deliberations, the committee have prepared the following report:

> "The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 66—relative to the corporate existence of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company—having had the same under consideration, find that the said company is not a corporation under the laws of the State; that the line of railway in this State run and operated by said company, is so run and operated without authority of law; that said company has no authority to make contracts or appropriate private property within this State; that said company has increased its capital stock seventy per cent. without authority of law, and that the lease made by said company to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company of that part of its railway which lies in this State is void, and that the public welfare requires that the legal status of said company shall be inquired into by a court of law having jurisdiction in such cases. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following joint resolution:
>
> "*Resolved*, That the Attorney General of this State be and is hereby directed to cause proceedings, in the nature of a *quo warranto* to be instituted against said company, and to prosecute the same to final judgment with faithful diligence. As to other matters contained in said resolutions we would ask for further time for their consideration.
>
> "D. J. CALLEN,
> "E. H. GASTON,
> "GEO. W. STEELE,
> "H. W. HUNTER,
> "G. W. HILL,
> "J. C. WALDRON,
> "Committee."

The resolutions will soon be submitted to the House for action. The committee express their determination to push the subject with all their might.

THE President, it is understood, has determined to nominate General Canby to the Major Generalship made vacant by the death of Gen. Thomas.

CONSTITUTIONAL FRANCE.

Views of the Paris Press on Napoleon's Expressed Intentions.

The *Liberte* says very little, but its observations are most emphatic: "The Napoleonian dynasty," M. Emile de Girardin says, "is henceforth founded. Who now, if bold enough to attack it, would be strong enough to shake it? There cannot fairly remain the smallest room for distrust in any impartial mind. Those who still questioned the sincerity of the Emperor can no longer."

Le Siecle says: "It would be puerile to endeavor to attenuate the importance of the determination taken by the Emperor, in accord with the Cabinet. The Imperial letter severs the cable which still bound us with absolute power."

L'Opinion Nationale says: The Emperor's letter is evidently a fresh step in the constitutional transformation on which we have entered. Using the initiative which no one in a parliamentary country, whether monarchial or republican, would presume to contest for the Chief of the Executive, he has restored the constituent power to the Sovereign superior to all other Sovereigns—the only real one, the nation! The surprise, the discomfiture, we will even say the despair, will be for the Orleanists, and not for either the Democrats or Napoleonists.

La Patrie says: This letter shows that the Emperor, with the admirable political sense of which he has given so many proofs since the last elections, has on the grave question of the constituent powers listened to the advice of his Ministry, and aided with the liberal and moderate men who, we feel convinced, form the immense majority of the nation. All the reactionary intrigues and pusillanimous suggestions have failed before the high acuteness of that great mind.

Indignation Against Eyre.

It is quite natural that there should be the strongest possible feeling in America at the conduct of the Captain of the Bombay, but I think I can safely assure you that the feeling here is almost if not quite as strong. The only difference I can perceive is a disposition to wait until all the facts in the case can be known. If it is proved that that officer actually turned his back upon the Oneida, knowing her condition, it would not be safe for him ever again to show his head in England; and even now the mysterious sentence of the tribunal before which the case was examined causes the greatest astonishment. If Captain Eyre was not guilty he ought not to have been punished at all; but if guilty, he could not have been guilty in part, and the suspension of his certificate for six months is about the most inadequate and ridiculous punishment ever inflicted upon a man, to whose carelessness or wilful neglect must be attributed the deaths of one hundred and twenty persons.—*London Correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE Democratic journals of the country are evidently reduced to a desperate shift when they make the most probable ground of opposition to the present Administration, since they have been driven into the necessity of impugning the motives of President Grant in advising the acquisition of San Domingo. In honorable contrast to the slanderous insinuations of the journals of that party generally is the following from the Boston *Post*:

> Nobody who knew the President has doubted that in urging the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, with whatever errors of judgment and taste in the method adopted, he has been actuated solely by patriotic motives. The definite publication of his views in the matter has shown that there was much to be said in favor of the measure. But it has not overthrown the far weightier considerations upon the other side; and since the treaty has expired by limitation, and the resolution of the Senate against it has shown that it would unmistakable, there seems to be no reason for reopening the discussion.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LONEY'S IMPORTED SODA, in 5 pound and pound Jars; LONE'S, LUBIN'S and RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the retail, size a pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

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

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price. ap

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The field which it secretes impurities the blood and excretes into 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. When the liver ceases to secrete matter which remains in the intestines after the secretion of digestion has been accomplished,

Some of the principal uses of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat capricious organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its tonic, as a stimulant, its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and active. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by detachments, and thus prevents the sudden outpours, which are so dangerous and so difficult to arrest. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this celebrated vegetable stimulative to exhibit such regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The medicine which has attended its use as a 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 so instinctively liable, sequence it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an inactive or torpid liver are too well known to mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sallow tinge in the whites 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools.
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A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
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ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,
having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.
These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.
FOR SALE AT THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.
ap

A NEW CARD.
Ladies' and Children's Bazar,
No. 31 FOURTH AVENUE.
Having arrived from the East with the latest Parisian Patterns and Styles just imported, I will be ready MONDAY NEXT, 18th of April, for all orders intrusted to my care, promising to have them promptly and satisfactorily attended to.
Some fine Suits ready made on hand.
ALICE MOWRY,
No. 31 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

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

OPERA WEAR.
Shawls and Cloths.
NEW GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(*Successors to BATES & BELL,*)
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
ap4
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,
19 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
19 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND RIBBON RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY HOSE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh11
THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AS EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDRENS
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
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 2, 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 YG
REMOVAL.—FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 98 Fourth avenue, to No. 81 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue. mh28:7S-T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1870,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS.
A Great Bargain.
At 25 Cents,
Double Warp Poplin Alpacas,
EXTRA WIDE.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Light and Dark Prints, extra good.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
GREY KENTUCKY JEANS.
A Decided Bargain.
At 5c., Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 37 1-2c., good 6-4 Table Linen.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Linen Crash.
At 18 3-4c., Damask Towels, a bargain.
Lace and Damask Curtains,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of ceiling for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for the rural use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and prevents water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby constituting the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no crevices for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the county south of the river, had recently.
To McGowan & Douglass, the right for the City and Borough of Pittsburgh.
To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, 14th ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClurkin, for the borough of Sewickley.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of Allegheny City.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Sewickley, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
To Denham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and their advisers, or purchasers of shop rights, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. ANDERSON.
fs

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, RINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee printed on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore more durable and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead, and warranted equal to any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
We are receiving a very handsome assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES which we can sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $60 upwards. Call and examine before purchasing.
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
mh9
WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
apl:tf
PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and cut. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Post-office address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh22:ntiwr
JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 64 Ninth Street,
ja29:tf (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.
apl:tf
PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter. Early Rose Potatoes.
Fresh Eggs. Peach Blow do.
Dried Fruit. Buckeye do.
White Beans. Sweet Cider.
Green Apples. Cider Vinegar.
Sorghum Molasses. Brooms.
Apple Butter. Onions, &c.
Receiving daily and for sale by
WM. C.