The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞@91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

IF Senator Kerr, of the Butler district, should not resign his seat, we trust that his Republican constituents will insist upon his being placed, next winter, upon the *Finance Committee* of that body.

WHEN the appropriation bill was first under consideration in the House, at Harrisburg, a motion was made to give a gratuity of $200 each, by way of extra compensation, to the officers of the House. We are glad to be able to state that but one of the Allegheny Representatives voted for this unjustifiable piece of extravagance.

THE plain and practical English of the Tennessee question is embodied in the annexed paragraph, from a Nashville letter:

"The Radicals have about given up all hopes of having the State remanded to the tender mercies of the bayonet, and are preparing to make the best of the situation, and reorganize the Republican party. It needs reorganization badly, and more than all, it needs new leaders."

IT is reported that the Georgia question will be disposed of in the Senate by repealing all previous legislation, touching that State, of a date subsequent to 1867, and providing *de novo* for its reconstruction from a provisional basis. This seems to be the only practicable way to a solution of existing difficulties, for which Congress and the people of Georgia are equally responsible.

A RESOLUTION passed the Senate last week, which had also passed the House six weeks before, provided merely for the continuance of the five per cent. income tax for the current year, that is, the tax for '69, which is now to be collected, and specifically applies to all official salaries, &c., mentioned in the old law—which are to be continued another year. The question of extending the income tax proper goes over, it is understood, until the general tax bill comes up.

AFTER some months, but not probably sooner, Attorney-General HOAR may retire from the Cabinet, to be succeeded, it is conjectured, by some Pennsylvanian. Two or three journals of this State, having Brewster on the brain, let no opportunity pass without urging our own late Attorney General for the Federal position. His own Credit Mobilier never undertook a more extraordinary contract than that. Let the President take any one else but him, and Pennsylvania will be satisfied.

WHILE the "railroad ring" were rushing through the House their projects to plunder the Sinking-fund of nine and a half millions of dollars, now pledged for the benefit of the creditors of the Commonwealth, the threat was held out over the heads of the Allegheny delegation, that if they voted against it, the bribe to the the Monongahela Valley road should be struck out, and the rest of the bill passed over their heads. Messrs. White, Kerr and Humphreys *did* vote against it, nevertheless!

WHEN we refer to the queer stories which come from Harrisburg about one Kerr, our readers will understand that we mean the Senator of that name, James Kerr, chosen, in 1868, Senator from Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence counties. He is the Kerr of the Harrisburg story! Don't confound him with our own Representative, Mr. JOHN H. KERR, who is quite another sort of man, a faithful and respected Republican Representative. They don't tell such stories about him. It is Senator James, whom a cloud of curious gossip now envelopes! Can he shed any light upon it? If not, his enquiring constituents may profitably apply at Harrisburg.

THROUGHOUT the late session of our Legislature, an unpleasant duty was faithfully performed by two Representatives, to the great benefit of the Commonwealth. It was the duty of demanding the yeas and nays upon any and every question involving the expenditure of money, and the Representatives who made it their especial business to attend to it were WEBB, (Rep.) of Bradford, and BROWN, (Dem.) of Clarion. They made the members face the music on every occasion when practicable, and, only in this way, defeated more than one plundering job. Of course, they incurred the ill-will of every man who had a private axe to grind, but the people will appreciate their useful fidelity.

ONE of the leading Cincinnati journals, the *Commercial*, has become involved in a sharp fight with the Typographical Union, of that city. This Union is an association of compositors, for the avowed object of controlling other peoples' business. We once had one of them in this city; it has now gone where all bad things go. The Cincinnati Union is a vigorous and flourishing organization, but it was never yet able to control the *Commercial*, which has of late years repudiated its authority. But it now takes, such an active interest in the current strike of the printers of the *Commercial*, aiming to improve the opportunity to subjugate that independent sheet, that the issue has come to be one with the Union, rather than with the striking workmen. In that view, we hope to see the *Commercial* come out ahead. Of the tyrannical interference of these Unions in the journalism of the country, the *Commercial* recalls a pertinent illustration, in this way:

Only a few weeks ago the President of the Typographical Union of the United States proposed to regulate the editorial conduct of newspapers throughout the country, by directing that compositors should strike against setting anything unfavorable to the cause of the telegraph operators who had struck.

INTERMEDIATE PENAL DISCIPLINE.

Philanthropic intelligence has been, of late, actively directed to the consideration of the penal restraint of crime. And an unquestionable progress is everywhere visible, in so tempering justice with mercy, punishment with prevention, corporal restraint with moral reclamation, correction for misdeeds with positive inducements towards a better life after the penalty has been paid, that the day is gone by forever when the imprisonment of a criminal marks the man as forever and hopelessly lost to society. Society is aiming now as well at the future recovery of a good citizen, as at the present exclusion of the convicted offender from that world with which he proves himself unworthy to associate.

The Prison Discipline Societies have done a good work, among all the peoples of Christendom. On the European Continent, in Great Britain and in this country, the reformatory question has gone hand in hand with the humane promptings of a higher civilization. The movement which found its first effective champion in Howard, for ameliorating the physical condition of the confined culprit, has developed, logically but not rapidly, into a wiser consideration for his moral deficiencies. Society was not so long in coming to perceive the essential error of a penal system which was wholly vindictive, and which was aimed quite as much at the punishment of the specific offense as at the prevention of its repetition by others, but it has taken nearly three generations before a thoughtful philanthropy has risen to the loftier duty of reclamation for the offender himself. We may justly congratulate society upon the clear evidences now visible, in the Christian world everywhere, that this duty is recognized and more and more faithfully upheld.

But we have much yet to learn. The best known systems of penal reform are building, but slowly, on broad and deep and yet simple and just foundations. All the statistics of crime concur in establishing the inseparable relation between ignorance and error, between intemperance of every sort and vice of every degree. A very large percentage of the offenders against society come under its ban, because they are simply unable to comprehend any moral obligations, because the sense of right or wrong has never been awakened, developed, cultivated, in their rational or their emotional natures, because, with them, mental darkness was always the twin-sister of a moral lecapacity. Much the largest number of our criminals become criminals because they know no better, because, wholly uneducated, they know nothing of good except the faint promptings of a conscience which soon grows dull and is smothered by the evil growths of a humanity always prone to the earth. How rapidly they teach themselves in every wicked course, the records of our courts and prisons are strikingly in witness! This is painfully true of the lesser grade of offenders; the more dangerous class of crimes, and particularly those of a capital grade, are not so exclusively confined to the ignorant. Here, we look rather for the evil results of uncontrolled passion, than for the merely brutish obtuseness of a low scale of intelligence. We can easier make a good citizen out of the small thief, than we can with safety trust the homicide with personal freedom. We can instruct the one in the superior inducements of an honest life, but it would be very often a hopeless undertaking to qualify the other for a merited restoration to the liberty which he has forfeited. If we can thin out the small criminals from our jails and penitentiaries, educating them and preparing them by specific instruction for a career of usefulness as citizens, so that the smallest possible number of them shall again expose themselves to similar penalties, we should thus purge these institutions of the largest number of their inmates.

We must not only educate the ignorant prisoner, teaching him to read and write, and instructing his moral sense, but we must otherwise fit him for an honest life. We must instruct his hands as well as his heart and brain; give him knowledge of some honest calling, by which he can be preserved from future temptation into evil ways. We must encourage him directly and powerfully; we must satisfy him that society contemplates his personal good as well as its own; that he shall have fair play, a chance to live the honest life; that every solid mark of improvement in his own moral state, and of a sincere resolution to amend his life when once more free, shall be appreciated to his credit; that he shall need only be just to himself, to his neighbors and to the laws, to be invested once more with the lost privileges at the earliest moment, and that society will no longer watch him with suspicion, but rather watch over him with a still parental care.

The Prison Discipline Associations of our own State have been active in this work. The penal legislation of Pennsylvania attests the efficacy of their labors. Our penitentiaries praise their deeds. We teach our prisoners to read and write, we give them moral instruction, we qualify them for mechanical occupations, we reward them for good conduct under confinement, by a scale of reductions in the terms of imprisonment. It is not five per cent. of this class who fail to leave one of these institutions better citizens in every respect than when they entered its walls; it is perhaps because they have not improved enough by the instruction that a small percentage of them are again returned for fresh misdeeds. That a much larger percentage do not come back, is the satisfactory proof that all of this reformatory work has not been in vain.

As here, so in our sister States, philanthropy has discovered that it would be a hopeless task to grapple with crime, merely for its punishment and not for the moral and mental elevation and reclamation of the prisoner. Everywhere, the higher and wiser duty is seen, and acted upon faithfully. That it has successful results, is probable when we reflect that, in every State of the Union, the prison-bounds would need to be enlarged tenfold, to contain the ever refluent throngs of offenders, who had once left them no better men than when they were first immured. We know, and it rewards philanthropy to see it, in the dwindling proportions of the second term of convictions, that at least that much of individual proclivity to crime has been wisely and effectively dealt with.

—But this article may be too long. We intended to have adverted earlier to a recent movement in Ohio, which cannot fail to commend itself to the favor of thoughtful people. It is proposed, there, to establish an "intermediate prison," a *House of Discipline*, to secure a more effective reformation of criminals, and graduating the penalties according to the turpitude of offenses. We quote a synopsis of the new proposition, from the columns of the Columbus *Journal*, which recognizes the decided weight of public sentiment in its favor. It says:

The government of the House of Discipline is to be vested in a board of three directors appointed by the Governor. The institution shall be located at that point where in the judgement of the directors the greatest inducements are offered and the greatest advantages are combined. When the building is completed under the superintendence of a board of directors, the Governor shall transfer to the House of Discipline from the Penitentiary such of the prisoners as by good conduct, obedience and industry, have merited a mitigation of the severity of their punishment. The Courts are also in this bill authorized to sentence criminals to the Penitentiary or to the House of Discipline as the previous character of the prisoner, the circumstances connected with his offense or probabilities of his reformation may seem to warrant. Authority is given for the transfer by the Governor from this institution to the Penitentiary of prisoners who manifest an incorrigible vicious disposition. The most ample provisions are made for the moral and intellectual training of the inmates and a complete and comprehensive system of classification is laid down in the bill. The system of rewards and punishments seems to be well conceived.

THE Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says:

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, Philadelphia *Age*, and the Pittsburgh *Commercial* are the only papers in the State, so far as we know, that sustain the Railroad Swindle. There is not a respectable country paper in the State that does not denounce the bill as an outrageous swindle.

THE COLORED VOTE.

In the last issue of the Sunday *Leader* was published an "interesting conversation" between an Inquisitive reporter and George D. Weir, an intelligent colored man, chief waiter in the Monongahela House, on the political sentiments and convictions of the colored element of society since the adoption of the XVth Amendment. Mr. Weir, although by no means a representative qualified to speak for the great number of newly made voters, made use of several expressions—if he was correctly reported, and as he has made no contradiction, we presume he was—which have met with the disapprobation of all intelligent colored men, and the author is openly denounced for his unwarrantable and presumptuous language. We have received many well written communications on the subject, from among which we publish the following, from a colored citizen who can, with authority, speak for the intelligent members of his race:

PITTSBURGH, April 12th, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: There seems to be a vast amount of interest manifested by the "unterrified" in relation to the colored vote in this District. Some time since the *Post* told us of having interviewed some intelligent colored man, and in the last *Leader* we are informed that one of its reporters has been interviewing that very intelligent colored gentleman, Mr. George D. Wier. After an elaborate and somewhat flattering description of that gentleman's personal appearance, who is reported to have astonished the assembled literary talent of our most gifted newspaper men, with a superior banquet oration, the interviewer goes on to tell what Mr. Wier said. Among other things the gentleman is said to have given his opinion that there were certain reasons why a portion of the colored voters would vote with the Democratic party. Now I must say that either Mr. Wier's views regarding the masses of the colored citizens are not so intelligent as the *Leader's* reporter would have us believe, or else Mr. Wier is trying to mislead that worthy functionary. It is true some of the newly enfranchised say that they do not propose to "go it blind" for any party, but they do not think that by voting for the men who have labored so zealously to bring them out of bondage and place them upon the broad platform of political equality that they will be "going it blind." The black voters of this State are well aware that if they by any chance should vote the Democratic ticket they would be stultifying themselves, and this I am satisfied they will not do.

I have been identified with the colored people of this county for twenty-five years, and I claim to have learned something of their feelings in relation to the way they propose to cast their votes, and I am confident that if the Democracy should depend upon their support they will depend upon a broken stick, not in the next campaign but perhaps for all time to come. The best evidence that I have that the colored men will stick to the party who stood by them is their unruly political disposition. I do not think their worst enemy would accuse them of ingratitude, be their faults what they may. No, sirs, we have not forgotten John Brown, the martyr of the nineteenth century, who poured out his heart's best blood at the feet of a Democratic slave power for the cause of universal liberty. Nor are we likely to forget the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, whose bones now help to fill the rebel ditch in front of Wagner's frowning walls. Nor yet the myriads of immortal heroes, both black and white, whose bones whiten upon the battle fields of Virginia, and the territory of other States once blighted and accursed with slavery, patriots who sacrificed their lives that the Union might live and universal freedom prevail from one end of this broad land to the other.

The Democracy need not take comfort from the fact that some of the freedmen in the South voted contrary to their best interests. We are not situated as they were in the South. In many instances it was an open case: LAY YOUR LIBRE'S against his principle, and I leave it to any impartial mind if the bread and butter would not have outweighed principle, even among an enlightened community, had the X. R. been placed in the balance. I do not blame the freedmen for voting the Democratic ticket in the South. I believe that they were compelled to do so through a mistake of the Republican party, inasmuch as they had it in their power to confiscate enough of the land of the former slave owners to have given the head of each colored emancipated family enough land to till to have made him independent of his former master. The colored men in this State, I think, are willing to acknowledge that they are indebted to the Republican party. They owe the Democrats something, and I believe that I am uttering the sentiments of almost every one when I say that I think we can cancel both obligations by voting the Republican ticket—as long as the principles of that party are the same as they have been heretofore. Mr. Wier says he is not one of those who are for "party, right or wrong." Now, I cannot see how this is applicable to the Republican party, so far as we are concerned. It is true that "politics have not become the domain of perfect truth and absolute justice," and yet the Republicans have come as near following its behests as could be made to the black race as could be expected by the most sanguine. Have they not always advocated equality before the law for all men? Have they not stood our steadfast friends, both in victory and defeat, and now, when they, by almost superhuman efforts, have gained the ends for which the party was organized, shall we, who have been most benefited by their labors, desert their ranks? No, never! The whole civilized world are watching with breathless interest to see how the newly enfranchised citizen will wield the power of the ballot, and let us not disappoint our friends who have faith in us. For myself I believe that to say that any respectable number of the colored people will vote the Democratic ticket, is a gross perversion of the truth, and any colored man who would make such an assertion should be repudiated by his people.

As regards the ignorance of a portion of the freedmen who have emigrated to Pittsburgh, I have only to say that there are very few who do not know enough not to vote for the Democracy; and if there are any who are likely to be won over to the ranks of that party through ignorance, there are enough of us who do know our interests to see to it that they are properly trained, and by the help of God we pledge ourselves to so train them that they will not assist in resuscitating the dead carcass of the defunct Democratic party, neither now nor at any other time.

As to the *Post* ever becoming our organ, I have only to say that the millennium must come before that event is accomplished. The GAZETTE has never failed to defend us whenever occasion has offered, and has always been our organ, if we had any organ, and notwithstanding Mr. Wier's assertion that it is "too much for party, right or wrong," it is likely to continue to be our organ. It has manfully fought our battles, stood up for our rights when it was unpopular to do so, braved the storm of all opposition, and to-day no paper in this country has better right to rejoice in triumph and none has higher claims to our gratitude, our confidence and our patronage. The intelligent colored people will acknowledge its advice and from past experience will accord confidence in its honesty, integrity and well meaning, while its loyalty and patriotism will never be questioned.

As regards our leaders, the people have not chosen any as yet. But our friends need have no fears that any one who would make use of many of the assertions claimed to have been made by the interviewed by the *Leader's* reporter will ever be likely to lead us. No, sirs. A man to lead the colored people of this district must be thoroughly radical, or else the colored people will never follow his lead.

I remain, with much respect, yours, &c., COLORED CITIZEN.

THE Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* is responsible for the following: "We found the following notice on Monday last. We give the phraseology *verbatim*, though forbear publishing the signature, lest it may prove of some benefit to the owner of the kaf: 'Lost—a red kaf he had a white spot on one of his behind legs he was a she kaf I will give two shillens to Eanibodi wot will bring him hum."

THE Nova Scotia giantess and the "beautiful Circassian," who have been in comparative retirement since they were burned out of Barnum's, have arrived at San Francisco. They brought an earthquake with them.

Women Jurors in Wyoming—Letter from Judge Howe.

We have from the first taken great interest in the experiment in Wyoming, of allowing juries to be composed of both men and women, and as we saw many contradictory statements in regard to the Wyoming juries going the rounds of the press, we wrote to the Hon. J. H. Howe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory, requesting him to give us his views as to the success of the experiment. We are pleased to publish the letter of Judge Howe, which is all the most sanguine friend of the cause could desire. The Judge, after writing the letter upon request, consented to its publication as written:

CHEYENNE, WYOMING, April 4th, 1870.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR MADAM: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ult., in which you request me to give you a truthful statement, over my own signature, for publication in your paper, of the history of, and my observations in regard to, the woman grand and petit jurors in Wyoming." I will comply with your request, with this qualification, that it be not published over my own signature, as I do not covet newspaper publicity, and have already, without any agency or fault of my own, been subjected to an amount of it which I never anticipated nor conceived of, and which has been far from agreeable to me.

I had no agency in the enactment of the law in Wyoming conferring legal equality upon women. I found it upon the statute book of that Territory, and in accordance with its provisions several women were legally drawn by the proper officers on the grand and petit juries of Albany county, and were duly summoned by the Sheriff without any agency of mine. On being apprised of these facts, I conceived it to be my plain duty to fairly enforce this law, as I would any other; and more than this, I resolved at once that, as it had fallen to my lot to have the experiment tried under my administration, it should have a fair trial, and I therefore assured these women that they could serve or not, as they chose; that if they chose to serve, the Court would secure to them the most respectful consideration and deference, and protect them from insult in word or gesture, and from everything which might offend a modest and virtuous woman in any of the walks of life in which the good and true women of our country have been accustomed to move.

While I had never been an advocate for the law, I felt that thousands of good men and women had been, and that they had a right to see it fairly administered; and I was resolved that it should not be sneered down if I had to employ the whole power of the court to prevent it. I felt it even those who were opposed to the policy of admitting women to the right of suffrage and to hold office would condemn me if I did not do this. It was too sufficient for me that my own judgment approved this course.

With such assurances, these women chose to serve, and were duly impanelled as jurors. They are educated, cultivated Eastern ladies, who are an honor to their sex. They have, with true womanly devotion, left their homes of comfort in the States, to share the fortunes of their husbands and brothers in the far West, and to aid them in founding a new State beyond the Missouri.

And now as to the results. With all my prejudices against the policy, I am under conscientious obligations to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propriety of conduct, and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials, the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the women jurors, who were too much in favor of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interests of their clients! After the Grand Jury had been in session two days, the dance house keepers, gamblers, and *demi mends* fled out of the city in dismay, to escape the indictment of women grand jurors! In short, I have never, in twenty five years of constant experience in the courts of the country, seen a more faithful, intelligent, and resolute body honest grand and petit jury than these.

A contemptibly lying and filthy dispatch went over the wires from this place, after the trial of A. W. Howe for homicide (in which the jury consisting of six women and six men) the men and women were kept locked up together all night for four nights. Only two nights intervened during the trial, and on these two nights, by my order, the jury were taken to the parlor of the large, commodious and well furnished hotel of the Union Pacific Railroad, in charge of the Sheriff and a woman bailiff, where they were supplied with meals and every comfort, and at 10 o'clock the women were conducted by the bailiff to a large and suitable apartment, where beds were prepared for them, and the men to an adjoining, where beds were prepared for them, and where they remained in charge of sworn officers until morning, when they were again conducted to the parlor and from thence in a body to breakfast, and thence to the jury room, which was a clean and comfortable one, carpeted and heated, and furnished with all proper conveniences.

The case was submitted to the jury for their decision about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and they agreed upon a verdict, which was received by the court between 11 and 12 o'clock at night of the same day, when they were discharged.

Everybody commended the conduct of this jury, and were satisfied with their verdict, except the individual who was convicted of murder in the second degree.

The presence of these ladies in court secured the most perfect decorum and propriety of conduct, and the gentlemen of the bar and others vied with each other in their courteous and respectful demeanor toward the ladies and the court. Nothing occurred to offend the most refined lady, (if she was a sensible lady,) and the universal judgment of every intelligent and fair-minded man present was and is, that the experiment was a success.

I shake the dorothy this matter has given me, but do not shrink from it. I never sought it nor expected it, and have only performed what I regarded as a plain duty, neither seeking nor desiring any praise, and quite indifferent to any censure or criticism which my conduct may have invoked.

Thanking you for your friendly and complimentary expressions, I am very respectfully, yours, J. H. HOWE.

—*from Chicago Legal News, April 9th.*

THE ASPERITIES of a contested election in Ireland have frequently tested the descriptive powers of the tourists, the novelist, and the humorist. The theme is now attempted by the newspapers; and, in respect to the recent election of Mr. Hore, *The Tipperary Advocate* states that the following bill of expenses has been since presented to his treasurer:

TYPERARY, March 11, 1870.

	£	s.	d.
Jim F——r, Mob Conductor and Bothem Boy, &c., do, to Denis C. Heron's election conductor, Debtor for the following work, and *murther* done, on the day of polling, February 26th, 1870:			
To 3 shouts at 2d. per shout	0	0	6
To three hurrahs for Heron at 3d each	0	0	9
To 4 screechies at 3d. each	0	1	0
To 3 bounces in the air at 3d each	0	0	9
To hitting a voter for Mr. Kickham a well of a dead cat, which I spent five hours killing the night before	0	2	0
To making a prod at and giving two strokes of a wattle to one of Mr. Kickham's supporters, for which I got a most awful battering from the Kickhamists	0	3	9
To gripping one of Kickham's party by the windpipe or throttle, for which I got a slap of a rock over the left ear, leaving me since in care of a doctor	0	0	7
To striking a voter over the head, which knocked his hat off, with a brickbat which I dragged from an old chimney	0	1	4
On the declaration of the poll, when Heron was *not* declared elected by a majority of 4, I took a fit of hurroaing, shouting, screeching, leaping, rearing, bouncing, smashing windows, dashing into whisky shops, swallowing half gallons of porter, skelping glasses of whisky, rowling policemen, leathering soldiers, until I found myself nearly dead in the lock-up the following morning, and had to pay one shilling fine	0	10	11
Total	£1	7	7

P.S.—If this Bill is not paid before Patrick's Day, *Ee Herrings* there will be bad work out the head of ——

JUSTICE BRADLEY will participate in the Legal Tender case, notwithstanding all stories to the contrary.

A Raid on the Coreans.

A good deal of surprise and wonder have been expressed by close observers of the fitting out of the frigate Colorado and the corvettes Alaska and Benicia, ordered to the Asiatic squadron under Rear Admiral John Rodgers, in noticing the unusual number of light Dahlgren field guns, with their carriages, with which these ships have been furnished by the Ordnance Bureau at Washington. More than twice the customary number of these guns have been issued to these vessels, so that they may be able, if necessary, to put ashore two full batteries to support any movement on land undertaken by the sailors and marines of the squadron. In addition to this formidable armament for operations on land, the Navy Department has ordered the issuance of a full complement of the new Remington breech loading arms, both muskets and pistols, for all the crews—thus placing them on a footing superior to that enjoyed by any body of sailors in the world. Under favorable circumstances, Admiral Rodgers can throw ashore from his united squadron between six and eight hundred splendidly armed men, supported by two or three batteries of powerful field pieces—12 and 24 pounder howitzers and rifled guns.

Before Admiral Rodgers' cruise is up, he will no doubt have occasion to try issues with the wild barbarians in the islands of Corea and Formosa. The natives of the former island have never yet been chastised by civilized nations, and they greatly need to be taught a lesson concerning the rights of hospitality, and the propriety of refraining from piracy and murder. It will be remembered that the American bark General Sherman was captured by the Coreans three or four years ago, and the crew probably murdered, as no trace could ever be found of them by an American man-of-war that subsequently visited the island for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of the bark.

At that time the Coreans informed the naval officer in command that if he wanted any explanation or apologies for outrages committed against the "outside barbarians," he had better come ashore and demand them. As he had a comparatively small force at his disposal, he did not venture to chastise them for their crimes against humanity, nor for their insolence, but sailed away, to await a better occasion to give the pirates a salutary lesson. Other nations have attempted singly to get some satisfaction from these barbarians, but without avail. An English man-of-war threw a small body of men on the shore and were badly handled by the natives. It also sailed away without obtaining any results. So dangerous is it for merchant ships to pass near Corea that they give it a wide berth, and nothing has yet been done to bring the natives to their senses. Now the Great Powers in the East are determined to unite and make a descent upon the coast, and give the Coreans a sound thrashing.

The English, French, American, Dutch and Russian squadrons will unite in the expedition. A body of French and English infantry will be detailed from China and Japan to act with the allied sailors and marines. Five thousand or more men will be landed, and one or two battles will doubtless bring the brave Coreans to terms. There are several large cities in Corea, and one or two of these will doubtless be captured and destroyed in order to cow terror among the ranks of the haughty savages. After that we shall unquestionably demand that two or more ports be opened to commerce, and precautions will be taken to keep the peace thereafter. We shall hear of lively events in that far off country, and we predict that the American flag will be carried with all its ancient honor and glory by the side of the Russian, French, English, and Dutch, in the hottest place of the conflict.

THE United States Government has allowed the claim of $1,700, presented by the South Kentucky Fair Ground Association, at Glasgow, for damages committed by the army during the war.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GVANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LONES' IMPORTED SODA, in packages; EPS'S COCOA, LIBIG'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, on the very lowest prices, at

JAMES K. ELDERKIN & CO'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Physicians will find this the best place to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. Food taken into the stomach requires bile to digest and regulate the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the condition of the blood to meet 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 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 unlike that of mercury, but exempt from and gentle. Instead of exciting a sudden tumult in the secretory gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. 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 marvelous vegetable alterative to rinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The secrets which has allowed this as a remedy for affections of the liver is a proverbial. Fear of a billious attack who takes it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are habitually liable, presumes it the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an approach of billiousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a sallow 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 at such as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BAILEY, D. W. U. CARDUEL, J. F. DENNISTON, JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM, JULIUS AIDLAR, JARED M. BRIGGS, JAMES BOWN, PAUL H. HACKS, J. H. WALTER, JAMES LYONS.
THOS. FAWCETT, President.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.
apl13:v73 w

COAL! COAL!
Youghiogheny Gas Coal Co.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of 27th street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
apl13:v75

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

READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, ab ratain.
At 18 cents, FINE WHITE PAPERS.
At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.
FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.
YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 45 cents.
WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
mh16-w

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 HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON HOSIERY HOSE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
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, 20 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY.
Hosiery or Gloves.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments BASHES, 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*
mh18

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.
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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.
ov2:v72

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
306 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines.
jaa:v

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 Delmask 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 wainscoting, for hou es. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering in the joints, or allowing the joints to open and be injured 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 cheap as by the ordinary method, and at the same time doing away with the shrinking of the joints from warping, and leaving no crevices or refuges 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 territories and county rights in Allegheny county, Pa., and Ohio, to wit:
T. C. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river s in said county.
Tobias Kunkle, the right for the 27th ward of Pittsburgh.
T. McKee & Bro., shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
T. McKee & Bro., shop rights for their mill, 1st ward, Pittsburgh.
Jas. Alex. McClure, for borough of McKeesport.
Schwarzer & Kaufman, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
Jas. Neel Brown, the right of their mill in 3-ward, city of Allegheny.
J. Dunham, Jun., & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon the above rights, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. C. ANDERSON.
fe

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

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in C