The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 91@91¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE legal-tender argument in the Supreme Court is postponed to next Monday. It is not certain whether the points then to come before the Court will reopen the questions decided in Hepburn vs. Griswold.

IT is decisively ascertained that Congress will not interfere in Tennessee matters, at the present session. Enquiry has convinced members, who were inclined to take the case in hand vigorously a month ago, that it is in fact better let alone, for the people of Tennessee to work out the solution of their own troubles in their own way.

THE work of railway-extension along down the right bank of the Ohio river is bound to result in success after a time. From Bellaire to Marietta large sums are already spent, and it is said that the whole eighty miles could be put in running order within a year and a half coming. Another company has been organized for the extension from Marietta to Ironton. Thence to Cincinnati, an immediate organization is contemplated.

WE have a fresh proclamation of the consistent devotion of Chief Justice Chase to the cause of equal political rights for all men. He presents his own case with an earnestness and point which look more like anxiety for the future than solicitude for a just appreciation of the past. But, query? since, as Chief Justice, this citizen is quick to cut his own words, and refute his own record as a Secretary of the Treasury, what assurance have we that as President Chase he would be faithful to the record of an Ohio politician, a Senator, or even of a Chief Justice? How much might be yielded, then as now, of his recorded opinions, to political exigencies and possibly Democratic temptations?

HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine* for the current month does not concur in the gloomy view of the financial horizon, by which some of our journals and public men are disturbed. Deploring the crude financial theories which have been so multiplied of late, and many of which have been embodied in Congressional bills, to be once heard of and soon forgotten, the *Magazine* remarks:

"On the whole we may safely conclude that for the present the mischief which could possibly result from the financial bills now before Congress has been "discounted" beforehand, and that as these measures have done all the harm they are capable of, a revival of business may be expected, add a restoration of public confidence, whatever the future fate of those bills may be."

THE Pittsburgh organ of the railroad ring, and *ex officio* champion of sinking-fund "steals," desires the voters to remember that not less than $50,000 have been saved to the State by the non-publication of a *Record*. Let the voters remember that a good deal more than that sum has been lost for the want of a record; that, if the railroad organ had had good luck with its swindling projects, more than two hundred times that sum would have been robbed from the treasury. It defended a robbery of six millions for the ship canal speculations of its clique; it advocated a nine and a half million "steal" for its railway ring; it would have supported the three million robbery for rebel raid claims, if it had seen any prospect for the bill going through. Let the voters remember that, without a record, the thieves could work more safely in the dark, and that was what they and their Pittsburgh organ wanted. That so much of their plundering game has been otherwise exposed, the people may well be thankful.

HOUSE CLEANING time is upon us, and a good many people are thinking about *white wash*. Senator Kerr, of the Butler district, is one of them. The white-wash question perplexes him sadly. He wants something that will stick tight, cover all the bad spots, hide the dirt, and avert the suspicion of curious eyes from all unpleasant appearances. He would so envelope all old matters that they shall look lovely, whether really clean or not. He is in some doubt too, it is supposed, whether to get his white-washing done now, or wait until he can get a better recipe at Harrisburg next winter. Let us offer a suggestion! The Harrisburg white-wash don't stick well, and it is shockingly transparent; the dirt will show through. Nor is it at all certain that he can get the job done at that time. White-wash may be dear and hard to come by, and the men to put it on may prove very scarce. Some things never can be white-washed, by any hand so skilful as not to betray the useless daub. Let the Senator take a good look at the job, if he has one to be attended to! Let him consider whether it is worth while to undertake it at all! He should not flatter himself that even the best white-wash would be always effective. Perhaps the Republicans of his district had better be called in for consultation. Let them see whatever needs white-washing on his account, and judge for themselves whether the work would pay—to them, if not to him! The financial view of the matter may be as interesting to the honest people of Butler, Armstrong and Lawrence, as to their present Senator. We have a good many readers for our journal in that district, and shall "feel a call" to discuss this matter very frequently with them. We are interested in the matter, because they are—and they will look to us for information on this job of white-washing. Shall we post them up?

REMARKABLE SUN-SPOTS.

The fact that the spots on the sun have a period of growth both in number and size, and a similar time of decay, is well known, but it may interest some of our readers, who are ignorant of the fact that this year, 1870, is the year of maximum display, to call their attention to the fact.

It will be ten or twelve years, in all probability, before another opportunity so favorable presents itself of examining these interesting objects; particularly interesting in the light of the discussion now carried on so eagerly as to their nature.

What is your unusual indeed, is the presence of a spot or group of spots, large enough to be distinctly seen by the *naked eye*, when the light is subdued by a cloud, or smoked glass. It is now (April 13th) approaching the western edge of the sun, and before the close of the week will be invisible. Its magnitude is enormous, and may be roughly estimated at twenty times the surface of the whole earth. Through a telescope of moderate power, it is a most curious object, and the rapid changes going on in its area of several thousands of millions of miles, are visible from day to day. The spectroscope, by a peculiar manipulation, has been made to bear evidence to the velocity of the whirlwinds which agitate such surfaces, and which are found to revolve at a rate compared with which the East India typhoons are sluggish breezes. Forty miles a *second* is below their average rate, and the strangely contorted forms in the spot in question visible in a large telescope show the violence of the action.

Sir William Herschel inclined to the opinion that the presence of great sun-spot areas indicated unusual emissions of heat from the sun, and correspondingly good seasons for us here. This seems to be an unconfirmed conjecture, but the suggestion is an interesting one for our amateur meteorologists, to whom, and to all caring for such subjects, we suggest the examination of these remarkable phenomena, with such means as are at their command.

HUMBUG PLAYED OUT.

The Pittsburgh organ of the "railroad ring," which has attempted and perpetrated more rascally jobs of plunder during the recent session than were ever before heard of in this Commonwealth, has the impudence again to begin on its old dodge of "Honesty and Reform." It won't do! Its clamor of last year, and its subsequent complicity in every scoundrelly steal of the session, its loud pretensions to virtue and its hands now smirched with corruptions of all kinds, its demands for economy then, and its consistency in upholding every thief either in the Legislature or the lobby, during the winter, are all understood by the public. Let the played out pretender stick hereafter to the more congenial business of defending every form of public dishonesty, official treachery and personal corruption! Nobody will be fooled again by its renewal of the old farce! More than one of the Representatives whom it seduced into the betrayal of their Republican obligations, by its smooth and voluble protestations of devotion to the public interests, has long since and bitterly realized the fraud. From the hour that its purpose was accomplished, in the election of another tool of the railroad swindling ring over an honest and capable nominee of the Republican party, for a responsible State office, its mask was thrown off, and from that hour to this, it has advocated every rascally job, and supported every notorious public thief, and every "pincher and rooster," every dishonesty that has showed its head. It has ruined more than one confiding politician, and completed the job by ruining itself. Hereafter it may twaddle about public dishonesty until doomsday; every body knows that it is itself dishonest to the back bone. It had never an honest and upright purpose; it never printed an honest and truthful word touching legislative affairs; it never failed to sustain any dishonest invasion of public or private rights; it never willingly spoke well of a truly honest public man; it never spoke ill of some of the most notorious jobbers and plunderers in this Commonwealth; it cannot draw an honest breath in the political atmosphere; it cannot even tell the truth, upon matters of public interest, when it has a chance to utter a transparent falsehood or to make a stupid blunder; it has not to-day an honest believer in the truth of its professions or the rectitude of its intentions. It stands notoriously black with professions belied, and jobberies exposed. For such a print to open its mouth again, as the advocate of political decency and public honesty, is impudence sublime! To the confiding Republican Representatives and to their constituents, some of whom once credited the sincerity of such hollow clamor, the insult of its repetition is simply a coarse stupidity. Its victims, to their sorrow, have learned to know the fraud.

THE OMNIBUS VETO—PUBLIC OPINION IN ITS SUPPORT.

Almost the entire press of Pennsylvania, irrespective of party, cordially sustains the Governor's fidelity in interposing his veto, to defeat this impudent robbery of the sinking fund. The exceptions to this expression may be found in the Philadelphia *Age* and Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.) and the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, which, since its Democratic editor left for Ohio, has had no political status, and is now only known as a played out "Reform and Honesty" journal, and the Pittsburgh organ of the "Railroad Ring."

For the rest, the Pennsylvania press talks in a way of which we quote a few illustrations:

The veto is generally sustained by the press of the State.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

The Governor shows that the bill, if approved, would be detrimental to the best interests of the people, and subversive of the true policy of the State. Altogether, the message is a masterly and convincing document.—*Greenville Argus.*

The Governor is entitled to the thanks of the people of this Commonwealth, irrespective of party, for his manly defence of the interests of the people, and for nipping in the bud one of the most gigantic schemes for robbing the Treasury ever attempted in this country.—*Armstrong Republican.*

The Governor's prompt action in thus thwarting the transfer of these bonds will meet with the hearty approval of a large majority of the tax payers of the State.—*Beaver Argus.*

We regard the bill as a gigantic swindle upon the tax payers of the Commonwealth, and a violation of the provisions creating a sinking fund. We protest in the name of honest tax payers against it, and earnestly hope that the Governor will crush it out at once, by vetoing the measure.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

We do not hesitate to affirm that so flagitious a bill could never have gone through on its merits, or without corrupt agencies, and all who voted for it should be held up to public indignation.—*Gettysburg Star.*

THE BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

From a thoughtful and candid statement of the situation, by a writer in HUNT'S *Merchants' Magazine* for April, we extract the concluding paragraphs:

"It is not proposed to reduce the interest on any part of the debt whatever, except with the free consent of the holder. The five-twenties now held by the banks, like all the others, are to be paid off at par in gold coin, and at the filling of the new bonds is optional with the banks, and not required of them in any case except where they wish to continue this privilege of issuing currency. They can return their currency, or they can retain it. If they retain it, Congress simply claims that an additional tax should be paid for the privilege by reducing the interest on the new bonds which must be deposited as security. Neither is any compact already made to be altered. In each of the Banking Acts hitherto passed, Congress has expressly reserved the right to amend or repeal the laws at pleasure. The banks have accepted their franchise under this reservation, and therefore cannot complain of a want of good faith in the United States, if it should ever be terminated at any time. The valuable privilege of issuing currency, on certain conditions, and so long as the government chooses, was given them; now the government proposes to grant them the further privilege of issuing currency hereafter, on different conditions, for another indefinite period. It fulfills all its obligations to them.

"Upon the other features of the Funding bill we are not now expressing any opinion. We do not even insist that the new bonds proposed by it are at a rate of interest to make banking fairly profitable: very likely they are not, and in that case, if the provision is adopted, it may be found necessary, in turn, to relieve the banks from the present taxation on circulation. But we insist that it is fair and just for the government—that is, the people—to receive some compensation for the valuable franchise of issuing currency, and that this compensation may more properly be in the form of reduced interest on the bonds which secure the currency. And we may add that there are few modes of employing capital in the United States which seem to us to promise so much safety and profit combined, for many years to come, as that of a well-managed National Bank, in a growing region, under the free banking clause of Mr. Sherman's Funding bill, should it become a law."

Wholesome Advice.

Mr. Robert Gilchrist, now Attorney General of New Jersey, was a Republican until he had a prospect of doing better over the way; and he is still a very fair man and a good citizen. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear him answering the Mayor of Princeton—who had written him inquiring if the blacks must be permitted to vote in New Jersey by virtue of the XVth Amendment—as follows:

"Three questions are made on the XVth Amendment. *First*, Is it in force or legally adopted? *Second*, Does it operate upon late elections? *Third*, Does it destroy old provisions of the Constitution as well as prevent future provisions denying the right to vote on account of color? In my opinion the Judges of Election should treat the matter as a practical one, and answer all these questions in the affirmative, though they may believe, as I do, that unconstitutional force was the means of procuring the ratification of the amendment, and though on this ground it may finally be held by all branches of the Government never to have been in force.

"Nothing but disorder will result if the Judges of Election in any State, by concert, now, answer these questions in the negative. Yet if any Judge thinks these questions should be answered in the negative, and desires to make a case, and thinks he can practically do so by refusing a colored person his vote, he may without moral guilt refuse it, but will undoubtedly subject himself to the penalty of the law (if any there be imposed upon a Judge) for the refusal, and, if the courts decide he is wrong, to a civil suit; and the person elected may, if the votes refused should have defeated him, lose his election. One or two cases in the whole State will be all that can be productive of any good whatever, if it shall be deemed wise to contest the right. As a practical present question of the hour, the right of the colored man to vote, if he is otherwise qualified, should be treated as settled in his favor."

Taxation of Banks.

Representative Dawes has introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, which provides for an amendment of the act of June 3, 1864, "to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," so as to make banks and banking associations under the act subject to taxation for their real estate, franchise, and personal property, excepting United States bonds, by authority of the State in which they are severally located, together with the shares in such banks and banking associations. The bill contains a proviso that the taxes upon such banks and banking associations shall be at no higher rate, and be assessed in the same manner as taxes are assessed on other banks and moneyed institutions subject to taxation, and existing by authority of the State in which such banks and banking institutions are located. The same proviso is made with regard to the shares of the banks. Accompanying the bill is a letter from D. L. Harris, a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Harris says that the bank act of June 3, 1864, was adjusted to the peculiar tax system of New York. That system provides that a bank must be regarded as a person, and taxed like any other person for its property simply, or the stock-holders must be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located. It has been ascertained that this system is in conflict with the tax systems of other States, and the object of the bill is to create a uniform system of taxation with regard to the banks, their property, franchise, and shares.

Usurious Banking.

The Washington *Reporter* says: It seems likely that some of the banking corporations throughout the Common wealth that have been in the habit of poking fun at our Puritanical bank, because its directors were too conscientious to violate the law by charging more than 6 per cent. interest on loans, will not be compelled to laugh on the other side of their mouths. U. S. District Attorney Swope has received instructions to proceed against a National Bank in Erie for violation of its charter in this regard, and it is understood this will be followed by a general raid against all the banks in the State which loan money at a rate exceeding 6 per cent. It is almost certain every institution in the Commonwealth except two has been guilty of this violation of law, so we may expect to see an upheaving in the financial world if the prosecution goes on.

The Infallibility Dogma.

The Paris *Debats* publishes a letter from Rome, March 21. The writter says:

You may expect to see the Council very shortly adjourned for at least six months. The adversaries of the dogma of infallibility, or of the opportuneness of its definition, are far from being discouraged. Their number, their personal worth, and above all, the proportion of majority of Catholics represented by them, gives them a confidence that the proclamation of the dogma will be rendered impossible. I doubt whether the Roman Curia will be deterred by these considerations; the numerical majority will be considered sufficient to affirm the will of the Holy Spirit, and when men believe themselves supported by that powerful auxiliary they are not often disposed to pause in their career.

GOV. SENTER does not appear to have accomplished much toward his plan of securing the assistance of United States troops to aid the civil authorities in maintaining order in Tennessee, by his visit to and interview with the Reconstruction Committee. General Butler has sifted the matter pretty carefully, and though favorable at first to granting Senter the request, he finally received some impressions which led him to reverse his opinions, and to decide to let Tennessee alone for the present. Senter was rather puzzled by some of the questions put to him by members of the Reconstruction Committee on Saturday, and has at length got the idea that members have not forgotten his dealings with the Republican party in the last State election, and place no great reliance on the statements of a man who deliberately acted as he did. Several of the members are inclined to the opinion that the assistance of troops may be needed to prevent lawlessness in Tennessee (not always growing out of political reasons, however,) and that if sent there they should be under the exclusive control of their regular officers instead of that of Senter, as is asked.

THE story of that ingenious and able woman in Maine, who lost her way one night, while driving through a rain storm, and who, instead of giving up and freezing to death, with her baby, unhitched the horse, overturned the sleigh, crept underneath, and slept comfortably in the buffalo robes till help came, finds an antithetical anecdote concerning a woman in Texas who displayed equal executive ability in a much hotter emergency. The Texas woman lives about a mile from the little town of Waco, and a long distance from neighbors. She discovered her house on fire one day. The woman did not sit down and shriek, as the "girl of the period" might have done. She at once summoned her forces, consisting of, one negro man, three ladies and four little children. "Bring water," she said; "saturate every blanket on the place; and here Lewis, take your ax and come with me." A hole was speedily cut through the roof, and while the others brought blankets and water, this woman and her assistant on the outside spread them over the flames. The fire was put out and the house saved.

IN the Senate, during the discussion of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, Mr. Thurman made the interesting statement that the grant of land proposed would cover a belt of country one hundred and twenty miles wide, running through two thousand miles, and that the railroad bills now before Congress proposed to give away over four hundred millions of acres of land—a territory greater than that of the thirteen original States.

GOV. SENTER does not think it necessary to order a new election, but thinks some action ought to be taken by Congress to defeat the machinations of the Legislature, which has shorn him of all authority to preserve order in the State.

Florence Nightingale's Short Method with Criminals.

The Springfield *Republican* says: In the discussion now going on everywhere about the expediency of giving long sentences to persons convicted of minor offences, one of the many reasons for increased terms of imprisonment is admirably stated by Florence Nightingale, in a letter to Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association. It was written in response to a communication on the proposed International Congress to consider prison discipline:

LONDON, Aug. 16, 1869.

SIR: I need scarcely tell you, I believe, how warmly I feel interested in the perfect success of your project for an International Congress on prison discipline, of which you have done the honor to inform me. I entirely concur in the necessity for such a congress. But I am a woman overwhelmed with business, which never leaves me ten minutes leasure, and with illness which gives me no reprieve. Time and strength are very short with me, and I am afraid, therefore, that any active co-operation of mine is simply impossible.

But I have already published the principle which seems to me to be at the root of treatment of all crimes against property, namely, to cease to board and lodge thieves at the cost of the people they have robbed, and to teach them by practical experience that it is cheaper in actual money value to work than to steal. As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz., teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work—(the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving.) If a thief's or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sentence out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal.

Pardon me these few lines, which do not at all express the deep interest I feel in your most important proposition. But it is one which requires so much real thought and labor to carry out that it is impertinent for me, who have, alas! not an atom of either to spare, to write to men like you anything but the shortest expression of that opinion which you have asked from me.

Pray, believe me, Sir,
Ever your faithful servant,
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Texas Women—Snuff Dipping.

The facts presented below, which are forwarded from Texas by a lady residing there, will not be read with any very pleasurable emotions:

There is as much passion for display and dress, perhaps, as anywhere else; for tight lacing and pinching shoes; for beauty in form and features, but generally the "belle of the village" is regarded, by one from the North, as remarkably plain and unattractive. There is no real beauty here, though this is no fault of nature. I have seen young ladies of twenty, whose features and symmetry of form would make New England ladies the admired of all admirers, who absolutely are repulsive to the lover of true beauty, so expressionless and lifeless are they. This is one of the products of excessive snuff "dipping," to which every native Texan woman is enslaved; go where you will, and this disgusting custom meets you. Young girls of ten years make a broom of one end of a stick, by chewing, dip it into the family snuff-box—which is of no mean size—restore to its place in one corner of the mouth, then chew and spit, and there is no cessation of this vile practice till the end of life. After continued and careful observation, I am convinced that this wholly forbids beauty existing in a woman indulging in it; the skin is made unnatural, the lips and mouth are injured, and the whole constitution of the woman is undermined. This practice is so universal that there is no attempt at concealment; after each meal the women of the household repair to their "dipping," whether any company is present. On one occasion my hostess sat at the table chewing with consummate zeal upon her old snuff stick, until verily, "for the stomach's sake," I was forced to leave my coffee, corn bread and bacon and quit the house. This does not lead one to presume much upon the modesty of these Texan women. They are not likely to be deceived in this; they are over modest than otherwise, unless modesty must necessitate the loss of their "dip;" yet, indeed, some are even modest in this. Let them have their due.

Eight Hours.

The Utica *Herald* covers a good deal of ground, and does it well, in this brief article:

It was the opinion of Franklin that if every one of the hours of labor was of the necessary work, no one would need to toil over four hours a day. Then, there was comparatively little labor saving machinery in existence. Now, at least half of the work is done by such machinery. Why should toiling millions be compelled to do the more than prison drudgery of ten, twelve, and fourteen hours of work a day for a mere competence? They should not. It is oppressive to make them do it. We are therefore glad to see that the legislature is likely to make eight hours as the length of a day's labor on public works. But this is not enough. Mere legislation cannot settle this question. The working people must strike at the root of the evil. They must do it by co-operation and buying as much as possible of the producer and manufacturer. The class of traders and go-betweens must be vastly reduced. The hunting of foreign commerce must be exploded. Diversified industry must be encouraged, and every man compelled to either do something useful for a living or live on the principal he has accumulated by absorbing the products of others' industry. We have altogether too many exchangers of produce and manufactures. Let us, in every way, encourage home manufactures, and so diversify our industrial pursuits that we shall have to rely only on our home markets. Then, eight hours' work a day, and less, will give us not only the necessaries and comforts, but many of the luxuries of life.

Five Hundred Innocents Slain.

A grand rat killing match, in which five hundred rats were slain, took place on Monday night in Apollo Hall, Prince street, near Broadway, New York.

Bags full of rats, traps full of rats, and rats by the dozen and half dozen, were let loose in the pit at various times during the evening, and black and tan terriers, fox terriers, bull terriers, and curs of mixed breeds, worried, shook, tore, and killed the rats to the intense delight of a motley crowd of thieves, bruisers, gamblers, and blacklegs. A mongoose and a ferret were also let loose on the poor rats, but the mongoose, from whom much was expected, would not touch a rat, to the intense disgust of the cognoscenti. The ferret killed every rat it "went for," and hung so tenaciously on some of the rats that it would not let go when the rats were lifted up by their tails. The entertainment went up by one hundred and fifty rats being let loose in the pit, all the dogs present being pitched in after them, and many of their masters following. A scene then ensued which beggars description. All present howled like maniacs. The dogs yelped, bit, tore and snarled. The rats squealed in a chorus of agonized despair, tearing around the pit and scrambling up the legs of the men. The air was filled with hundreds of dead rats, that were thrown promiscuously among the audience, and when the last rat was killed a hasty retreat was beaten, those foremost getting jammed in the doorway while those in the rear showered clouds of rats upon their heads, backs and shoulders, and thus ended what the bills styled "a grand gayly night."

A GENTLEMAN who recently met ex-President Fillmore at a social entertainment, on being struck with his vigorous appearance, was told by Mr. F. that he had taken but one dose of medicine in thirty-seven years, and that was forced upon him unnecessarily. "I attribute my good health," he said, "to the fact of my originally strong constitution, to an education on a farm, and to life-long habits of regularity and temperance. I never smoked or chewed tobacco, I never knew intoxication. Throughout all my public life I maintained the same regular and systematic habits of living to which I had previously been accustomed. I never allowed my usual hours for sleep to be interrupted. The Sabbath I always kept as a day of rest. Besides being a religious duty, it was essential to health. On commencing my Presidential career I found that the Sabbath had frequently been employed by visitors for private interviews with the President. I determined to put an end to the custom, and ordered a doorkeeper to meet all Sunday visitors with an indiscriminate refusal.

CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Never full, pack 'em in:
Move up fat men; squeeze in thin,
Trunks, valises, boxes, bundles,
Fill up gaps as on the tumbles.
Market baskets without number,
Owners easy, nod in slumber,
Thirty seated, forty standing,
A dozen or more on either landing.
Old man lifts his signal finger,
Car slacks up but not to linger;
He's jerked aboard by sleeve or shoulder,
Shoved inside to sweat and smolder.
Toes are trod on, hats are smashed,
Dresses rolled, hoop skirts crashed.
Thieves are busy, beat on plunder:
Still we rattle on like thunder.
Packed together, unwashed bodies,
Bathed in fumes of whisky toddies,
Tobacco, garlic, cheese and lager beer
Perfume the heated atmosphere;
Old boots, pipes, leather and tan,
And if in luck, a "troop fat man."
Ar'nt we jolly? What a blessing!
A horse-car bash, with such a dressing.

A Fair Hit.

That an increase on the duty levied on any article, says the New York *Tribune*, should diminish the current price of that article, the Free-Traders treat as incredible. Yet the Hon. James Brooks—a renegade Protectionist, and therefore bitterer and more unfair than an original Free-Trader—in his late anti tariff speech, says:

"An honorable gentleman from Michigan in the XLth Congress (Mr. Driggs) tempted the House to impose a heavy duty upon imported copper, to give a bounty to the copper miners of Lake Superior—and he did it with the belief, I have no doubt, that it would run up the price of the article. My honorable colleague on the Ways and Means from Michigan (Mr. Blair) co-operated with him; but the result has been just the reverse of what the honorable gentleman expected—as in the case of wool. Copper (ingot) in 1868 was 22 cents per pound; by the ingot; and pending the agitation for the bounty increase from 2½ to 5 cents per pound, the price ran up to 24½ and 25 cents; but, after the levy of the 45 per cent., *it ran down soon to 23 and 23 cents, and it is now only 20½ cents per pound.* So that the copper producer of Michigan, instead of reaping the benefit of his increased bounty, has had the article left upon his hands three or four cents less than he might have had, but for the bounty sought for here."

Tough Fight With a Catamount.

A Maine man describes an encounter with a catamount in Florida. He writes from Jasper, Hamilton county: "I went to a pond one mile and a half from home, and caught a nice mess of fish. As I was leaving for home I heard something walking on the leaves behind me; I turned and saw a large catamount within seven feet of me, and before I could get fairly on my feet (for I was sliding down) he sprang upon the top of my head and cut my scalp long in my under lip with his teeth, and scratched my eye with his claw, so that I could not see. I got my knife from my pocket, and dropped it before I could open it. I soon found he was getting the best of the fight, and I jumped into the pond. He then let go of my lip and caught me on the head. I turned over my face and he let go of my head, and bit upon the neck. I put my head under water as long as I could and live, expecting when I rose he would attack me again, but he was gone. I then opened my eyes and got one of them so I could see, took a large stick and started for home without molestation. Men started with guns and dogs, and killed him within a quarter of a mile where we had the fight. That I had the great consolation of seeing my enemy dead."

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LOWT'S IMPORTED SODA'S, in ¼ pound and pound bars; LOWE'S, LUBIN'S and WINKELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the wholesale drug store of

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and 52d Streets. (old St. Clair.)

Remember the place when you wish 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. 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 waste 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 in its value 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 entire system, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious diseases, which, when neglected, are attended with great mischief. 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 medicine to operate as a strengthening and regulating agent without exciting or convulsing.

The function of the liver is proverbially irregular for attention to the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually are protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, provided it be in the incipient stage of a bilious attack. The symptoms of an approaching fit of bilious colic are well known to the sufferer. A pain in the stomach, a stitch in the side, or under the shoulder blades, a sudden feeling of drowsiness, the eyes, sick headache, a loss of appetite, constipation and low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and several debility are some of the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and at the first appearance of any of these symptoms 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.

AN ORDINANCE granting certain privileges to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the Mayor of said Councils is hereby given to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to use and occupy for the purpose of their railway the following streets of the city of Pittsburgh as specified in section 1, of an act approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, supplementary to an act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, approved the 30th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the said company is hereby authorized to enter upon and lay down rails for a double track through the same, as follows, viz.: Commencing at the present terminus of their track on Smithfield street, near Fifth avenue, thence along Smithfield street to Seventh avenue, and along Seventh avenue to Grant street, along Grant street to corner of Washington street and; et to all the conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in said act of incorporation, and subject also to all the terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations contained in an ordinance of Allegheny City, A. D. 1862, authorizing the said Railway Company to occupy and travel on Smithfield street. Provided, however, that said company commence work within three months from the passage of this ordinance, and finish the same within six months thereafter.

Mr. Burgwin offered as a substitute the following:

Provided, That the Council's of the City of Pittsburgh hereby reserve to themselves the right to grant at any time to any passenger railway company the privilege of using said track hereby authorized to be laid for like purposes, upon payment to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Ry. Co. of a proportionate share of the cost of laying the same; provided, however, that any company to which the right to use said track is granted shall run thereon such cars and in conformity with such reasonable time table as may be established by the Pittsburgh and Birmingham P. R. W. Co.

Provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the right of the city to vacate any part of the streets over which the said track shall be laid. apl5

OPENING.
On FRIDAY, 15th inst.,
AT THE NEW STORE ROOM OF
KITCHEN & BECCS,
122 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Will be opened the largest and most elegant assortment of French Pattern Bonnets, Hats, and everything in the Millinery line, together with Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Suits and Trimmings in endless variety.
ap15:r2d

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

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 50 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 35 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, 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

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.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER BRITISH HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
50 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
DASHES,
BARB AND BONE SIRGONS,
LADIES' JACT BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh31

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.
Sole Agents for the
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
We are receiving a very handsome assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES which we will sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $35 upwards. Call and examine, before purchasing, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
ap9

MATRIMONIAL.—A Gentleman, 28 years of age, of moderate means, temperate habits and good education, desires to correspond with some young ladies with a view to matrimony. All communications strictly confidential. Address S. S. LEE, GAZETTE office, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
WILLIAM
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
FRESH FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
AT
Prices as Low as can be Found Anywhere.
At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
ALL COLORS—3 GREAT BARGAINS.
At 25 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP POPLINS,
ALL COLORS—EXTRA WIDE.
NEW SPRING DELAINES,
VERY CHEAP.
New Spring Shawls,
Striped and Fancy Shawls,
Open Centre Shawls.
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
Lace Handkerchiefs, Shirt Fronts,
Hosiery, Gloves and Notions,
Wholesale and Retail
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 water-coating for houses. 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 the joints, or the cracking or showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so contoured as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby we realize the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has contracted to follow this business and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To O. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river and