The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

WE PRINT, in this issue, a certified copy of the Act of April 9, 1870, prohibiting the sale, or license for the sale, of liquors in the townships specified.

THE tariff discussion in the House will run into the next week. If coal and iron rates shall be reduced, the Democrats are prepared to favor the bill, for they will then regard it as affording less of protection in general than the present tariff. But coal and iron are likely to stand as reported, after a brisk struggle.

THE St. Thomas project sleeps at last in death. The period often extended, for the ratification of the Seward treaty, expired on the 12th, without leaving a sign, and no one, as far as heard from, appears to regret it. The Danish King bade to his dear islanders an affecting farewell eighteen months ago, but he may now rejoice over them, as they rush back to his parental bosom.

THE Utica *Herald* presents, in the paragraph below quoted, a just estimate of Governor Senter, and of the political situation in Tennessee:

We have no faith in him. He is either weak or wicked—or both. We presume Congress will estimate him at his true value, and pay as little heed to his suggestions as he did last fall to the advice of wiser men. Let him go home and sleep out his term on the political bed he has made for himself.

THE official reports show that the Louisville Canal-enlargement may be so far completed, by an energetic prosecution of the work, before November next, as to permit the passage of boats not wider than sixty or longer than three hundred and thirty-five feet. Its completion seems to be more than ever needed, since the new railway bridge over the Falls closes the river channel to large boats at a very high stage of water. The Engineer estimates that an additional sum of $350,000 must be appropriated by Congress, to ensure the desired progress of the work.

THE incomplete link in our air line railway to Cincinnati—the sixteen miles between Dresden and Zanesville—is to be put under contract immediately. The Zanesville subscription of $100,000 has been perfected with the aid of the municipal credit, which was voted almost unanimously.

The Directors of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad have agreed with responsible parties for the construction of 114 miles of their road—that part lying between the north line of Athens county, O., and the junction with the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne road at Bucyrus. Work to be commenced in May.

THE National banking interest is shrewder than some people have given it credit for. In the large cities, a small proportion of these institutions have permitted themselves to embark in a losing fight against the Funding-bill, but it is now well ascertained that a very large majority of the banks, generally throughout the country, are in favor of the bill as it passed the Senate. A few of these bankers even were at first inclined to exhibit hostility to the measure, but they, too, have taken the hint which Treasurer Spinner reiterates in his second letter, and decline any further opposition. The bill will pass the House, without its contraction feature, but otherwise with little alteration.

THE Ohio raid upon the corporate privileges of the Fort Wayne railway company in that State had, as we suggested the other day, its origin in the jealousies of the Lake Shore company, and in a contest over subordinate questions. The case is thus stated by the Cleveland *Herald*:

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a bill directing the law officers of the State to sue the Lake Shore Company for not giving to the Philadelphia and Erie—which is one arm of the great Pennsylvania polypus reaching up to fasten on the business of the Lake Shore road—equal rights and privileges with the close allies of the Lake Shore.

The Pennsylvania Legislature having shown the way, their Ohio brethren are not slow in adopting the example set them, and improving on it. A careful examination has revealed that the consolidation between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was carried out in contravention of the laws of this State; that the plain requirements of the statutes have been openly ignored; and that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has no legal existence in this State. So the law officers of Ohio are directed to proceed against the Pennsylvania line in this State, at the same time that the Pennsylvania law officers are proceeding against the Lake Shore line in that State. In the meantime the two companies are at sword's point in their ordinary business, neither recognising the coupons of the other, and each seemingly ready, if need be, to make it a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt.

SLAVE-TRADING.

A Harrisburg journal prints a graphic account of the slave market at Zanzibar. It is a sly thrust at the flagrant dealings in human merchandize in our own State Capitol. But prices were not so high on the African coast; a poor wretch sells there for three dollars or less, while the Harrisburg quotations are in hundreds and thousands. The regular figure for legislative votes, in this sweet body of "Reformers," after they had elected Irwin, voted in Findlay, and settled down to a regular business, was $500 on the border-raid bill, (we know of $750 being offered to and refused by a member), the same figure for votes for the railroad raid on the sinking-fund, and on the canal-swindle a steady quotation was never fairly fixed. On private jobs, divorce cases, "improvement-bills," new corporations and railway work generally, the figure was left to the agreement of the parties. On contested elections, the price went up enormously; we hear of $19,000 bargained for in one case, but the greenbacks had slipped out of the envelope when the virtuous legislator went to his bed-room to count the money. The transactions in the railroad robbery of the Sinking-fund were also curious; the job had been killed by the Governor, and that destroyed the consideration. But most of these honest "Reformers" had been so faithful otherwise to their owners of the railroad ring that the pay-day came around as usual, on the last day of the session—the envelopes handed to a few of the members having nothing in them! And so the market closed for the present. But business was lively and shameless while it lasted—enough to put to the blush even the wretched heathen and infidels of Zanzibar.

—We are now dealing in facts!

REFORM AND REFORMERS.

The public will not forget that the recent Legislature of Pennsylvania was altogether under the control of the self-styled Reformers. This party signalized its advent in the Capitol by crushing the Republican majority, and substituting its own choice for that of the hitherto dominant party, for the Treasurer's office. Their candidate was expressly supported by them as the Reform nominee. As such, they elected him by a clear majority of the members of each House. Again and again, throughout the session, they exhibited the same power. The supporters of Irwin were all-powerful, to command success or defeat for any and every proposition. Their coalition was never once squarely broken, except in a single instance, upon a contested seat, when the gossips say that bribery met bribery, and the coalition were out-bid. In every instance, and upon no matter on what issue, the coalition between the Democrats and the Republican renegades was maintained compact, well disciplined, and always effectively in the lead up to the last hour of the session. Having thus the power to reform the Legislature, in the public interest, for greater honesty and a more unbending economy of expenditure, why did they fail to reform anything? Why is it that the session will always be remembered, as having been notoriously an assemblage of the most corrupt, mischevious and disgraceful legislators in the history of Pennsylvania? Thank Heaven, the Republican party is liable to none of the heavy responsibility! The Senate was controlled by the opposition, in partnership with Lowry, Billingfelt, and their wretched tool, Butler county Kerr. These eighteen men outvoted the fifteen true Republican Senators every time. The House was governed in the same way, by the forty Democrats coalesced with a baker's dozen of bolters from our own party. These corrupt majorities were able to put through every job which they undertook. They didn't dare to shoulder the canal swindle in the face of a storm of public disapprobation; they took up the border-raid swindle and dropped it when they feared a division in their own ranks; they rushed through the great railroad robbery of the sinking-fund, from which only Gov. Geary's veto has saved the Commonwealth. As for reforming the Treasury, they did not do it. They put in a man who defied their authority to investigate transactions about which he impudently refused to testify on oath—and so they let him alone. Was that Treasury reform? They enacted a law which pretends to dispose of the unexpended balance, by empowering the Commissioners, of whom the Treasurer is one, to apply it to the purchase of the public debt, or not so to apply it, at their discretion. Such was already the law, before the Legislature met. Was that Treasury reform? They made a law which enables the Commissioners—the Treasurer being one—to inflate or depress the price of State securities at their pleasure. Was that reform—to turn the Treasury into a stock-gambling broker's office? They wished to expose one Treasurer as a violator of the law, but failed to make a case upon which they could venture further persecution: they replaced him with their own favorite, who then snapped his fingers at their investigations, sneered at their oaths, and disputed their authority. They dared not prosecute Mackey, because they found no proof of his misconduct, and they would not proceed against Irwin, the *proofs* of whose official unfitness were plainly under their eyes, because he was in their ring. Was this the Treasury reform which they promised us? They had absolute power; why did they fail to redeem a solitary pledge, in all that lovely programme with which they cheated too many people last year?

Let the Democratic party take care of their own corrupt Representatives! It is for the Republican people of Lancaster to call their recreants to account. Washington and Beaver have no more use for Yankirk. If Crawford Republicans reelect Ames, it will be because they know nothing of his record for the session. McCreary and Bowman will not go back, if the people of Erie do their duty to themselves. Wheeler, Craig, McCracken and Leslie, that beautiful quartette from Mercer, Lawrence and Butler, are likely to stay at home hereafter, to study treasury-reform, political honesty, sinking-fund robbery, free-love divorce-bills, &c., at their leisure. Not one of all these faithless Representatives ought ever to be suffered to show his ambitious head above water. Not a man of them—Ames, Yankirk, McCreary, Bowman, Craig, Wheeler, McCracken or Leslie—has left behind him at the Capital a public record which honors his constituency. These were all in that crowd of "Reformers" whose disregard of every public interest, and infidelity to every political and public duty, have made the Legislature of '69-'70 a by word and reproach in the history of the Commonwealth.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The cable has announced the adoption by an almost unanimous vote of the dogma of the Papal Infallibility, by the Catholic prelates assembled in Council at Rome. This result was anticipated by the American branch of the church, but it was hardly thought probable that the new doctrine would receive such unanimous support. Inasmuch as all faithful Catholics are bound to believe in the infallibility of the General Council, they will be compelled to accept the new article of faith and bend their necks to what their church teaches is the work of God performed by His agents, the Bishops, who are believed to be, while in assembly, instructed, guided and inspired by the Holy Ghost. At the inception of this dogma there was marked dissention in the ranks of Catholics, and some of the ablest theologians of the faith combatted it with force, strength and independence; but the opposition had no weight in the Council, the Pope triumphed, and under the admirable discipline of the church, there will probably be no difficulty in enforcing the newly promulgated article, and it will be as firmly believed as that of the Immaculate Conception, which dates back its confirmation but a few years.

The infallibility of the Pope is an article of faith which seems enveloped in mystery, for by few inside or outside the pale of the Catholic church is it fully understood or comprehended. As we take it, and we confess we have obtained but little information on the subject either through our Catholic or Protestant exchanges, all dealing with the subject in vague and general terms, the new dogma does not hold that Pius IXth is above the weakness of the human flesh, or incapable of committing sin and blunders, but that, in the absence of a sitting Council of the church, when his word is uttered involving any point of faith or promulgating any new interpretation of a doctrine already laid down, or his acts in any exigency arising wherein the faith is endangered from persons or movements, inside or outside the community, he is infallible, inspired by the Holy Ghost, and strengthened by Heavenly power so much so that he cannot err. This interpretation of the doctrine in a measure wears away the rough edges of infallibility, a doctrine which is now embodied in the articles of the Catholic faith, and which is widely at variance with the ideas of all who do not believe with that religious denomination. There are many dogmas in the creed of that Church, the Immaculate Conception, the Real Presence, the Confessional, etc., which find no more favor in the eyes of the outsider than that of the Papal Infallibility, and if the great portion of the human family believing in those tenets are satisfied to bend their heads and judgments to the new doctrine, all else should be satisfied, and the world may move on as orderly as when the Pope was not clothed with such high prerogatives.

THE BANKS AND THE FUNDING BILL.

We quote a few paragraphs from the latest letter of U. S. Treasurer SPINNER to an Eastern bank officer:

On the 1st day of March last, the interest bearing bonded debt was redeemable as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The option to redeem the already matured | $47,192,000 |
| And maturing the present year | 543,344,000 |
| Within one year | 7,672,000 |
| Within two years | 279,362,000 |
| Within three years | 235,400,000 |
| Within four years | 214,427,000 |
| Within eleven years | 253,877,000 |
| Total gold interest bearing bonds of the debt | $1,107,229,000 |

Of these stocks, there are held by me in trust for the National Banks $858,929,150, of which $135,646,500 falls due within the first two terms of the foregoing table—that is, the Government has already the option, or will have it, to redeem within the current year. This privilege the Government is to redeem at its option, as expressed on the face of each bond, and is, therefore, no hardship on the banks.

* * Why, you ask, couple the banks with the funding bill? and you go on to say that you really think the banks had better be let alone for the present. I answer, the two naturally belong together. Divide them, and the banks would certainly defeat the one, if not both.

The first cry of the rebellion was let us alone. This let alone policy would, no doubt, suit the banks, but how would it be with the rest of mankind? Would tax payers think you could stand it, and if so, how long? The making and issuing of money is a prerogative of the sovereign. Here the people are sovereign. It therefore belongs to them to issue the money of the country. If they choose to delegate this power to others than their governmental agents, it will of course be for such considerations and on such terms as they may dictate.

The bankers connected with banks of issue should bear these facts constantly in mind, and they would then learn to consult the people who give them their life and being, and to study their selfish interests less and temper the people more, they would in the end be greatly benefitted pecuniarily by such a course. You seem to view the whole question from the single stand point of a banker, and to forget that the prosperity of the whole people is most especially to the interest of the bank. I, too, am a banker, yet I have tried to look at the question of finance in all its bearings upon all the interests of our whole country; and others looking at it here become satisfied that banks should not interfere, they should remain out of the fight and leave legislation free.

Most members of Congress desire to do the very best that can be done for the general good. The people had their eyes fixed not only upon them but upon the bankers who assume to dictate legislation for them. They were anxious to have this financial question settled right and at once as five years ago to have others in the first part of the war so settled. Bank and other interests may defeat their wishes for a while, but they will be sure to conquer in the end. You, of course, know that there is a party in favor of the repudiation of the entire debt, and that there are honest, well meaning men, with strong convictions, who think paper money should be issued exclusively. They argue that this would save the people from twelve to twenty million dollars annually.

These great antagonisms themselves the banks must meet. Can therefore a paltry one per cent. offered run the risk of either one of these dangers, when by a cheerful acquiescence in what the masses of the people think to be right, they can avert both? The banks cannot afford to make any issues with the people. It is not safe for them to do so. The old United States Bank that once flourished and perished is your very city, should be a warning admonition to all banks in like cases offending; but it would seem that banks, like individuals, never learn profit by the experience of others. It is just possible that the short sighted self interest of some of the bankers may procure from Congress the passage of a funding bill as will be satisfactory to it, but that will be entirely unsatisfactory to the great body of the people, or it may succeed in preventing action upon the entire subject of banks and funding of the debt, but neither would be a settlement of the question.

Depend upon it, the next Congress will not be disposed to give the banks as favorable terms as are now offered them in the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury. Many bankers see this. They believe that if the question is shoved off, or if there is too much given the banks, next fall's elections will turn on these questions and that the banks will have nothing to gain and much to lose, I fear, from such a state of things. They know, too, that the first offers in such cases are generally the best, and they are anxious to accept the situation. You will notice that these resolutions conflict in some respects with Secretary Boutwell's recommendation, and much more with Mr. Sherman's Senate bill, as it passed the Senate, but that I prefer either project to such a one as you propose, and to any other that will fix a uniform rate of interest as high as five per cent. and making such loan for a long term of years in hopes that the whole question will be amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of the banks and the people as well.

I am, &c.,
[Signed.] F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

THE COLORED VOTE.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I read an article in your issue of the 13th commenting pretty severely on my late "interview" with the *Leader*, and I hope you will give me permission to make a brief reply in your columns.

It is not my custom to reply to anonymous correspondents, but justice to myself and friends demands some explanation. I think our "colored citizen" must be very anxious to appear in print when he expends so much talent and space to criticise an interview.

This business of interviewing is a nuisance at best, and is only regarded in the light of impertinent curiosity, and not as a matter of solemn earnestness, and I confess that when I saw the article I was quite surprised to find such a complete transformation of my words as it contained in regard to political matters. What I stated to the gentleman was this, that I believed the colored people would vote as a unit for the Republican party at all National and State elections. But that at local elections, I thought that through ignorance of local politicians, some of our people might be induced by misrepresentations to vote for Democrats, but that the intelligent portion would know how to discriminate, and would vote accordingly. "Colored Citizen" may claim, and perhaps has, much knowledge and influence among the colored people from his long residence among them. But he has not lived here long enough to read me out of the Republican party, nor prevent me at any time giving to any one a manly expression of my political views. I seek no political preferment, and have no aspirations for leadership. My only desire is the elevation and improvement of my people, and I shall always be found keeping step in the ranks of a Republicanism, and if I live my vote will be the test of my consistency to the party that has given us our enfranchisement. In regard to our organ I stated to the reporter that I believed an effort had been made to make the GAZETTE our organ, and that I thought it a good radical paper. But that I was a reader of the daily *Dispatch*. That I thought the *Leader* independent, and a pretty fair paper. With this explanation of the "interview" I will close. For to take up the entire article and sift the tares from the wheat, or to separate the reporter's words from mine, would take more time than I have to spare, and more space than you would be willing to give.

GEORGE D. WARE.

MAYOR FOX appropriately introduced Mr. Bergh at his lecture against cruelty to animals in Philadelphia.

The "Post" Once More.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Being well aware that the controversy between the *Post* and myself may appear to some persons devoid of public interest, I feel a delicacy in again obtruding on your columns. But there is one view of it in which it is of public concern. That paper had no report of the important resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Allegheny School Controllers. Not liking the decided stand taken by that body with regard to a division of the school fund, it omitted the resolutions altogether, but very disingenuously took one paragraph of the remarks made by the member who introduced them, and then fell to berating him personally, instead of manfully arguing the unsoundness of his position.

The gentle rebuke administered to him through your paper has evidently been felt, but instead of inducing him to acknowledge his fault it only makes him try to appear facetious about what he styles his "innocent paragraph," and he squirms and makes wry faces through a considerable length of *words*, by way of reply.

The *Post* does not relish the assertion that its literary merits are inferior to what they were years ago, yet I have no doubt but all who remember that paper when conducted by Lecky Harper, Esq., some twenty years back, will agree with me that it is true. That was the time to which I referred in my former note, and he was the editor; and I am tempted to reply to the *Post's* present low opinion of the School Controller's ability to indite an article, by copying an editorial paragraph from that paper, right under the editorial head, of Sept. 14, 1850, as follows:

"An admirably written essay, by our popular and valued correspondent, A. F. M., will be found in to-day's paper, to which we direct the attention of our readers."

With this exposition of the matter I would respectfully transfer the controversy, so far as literary judgment is concerned, to Mr. Harper. He still has press and types at his command, and can now, as when editing the *Post*, give expression to his real sentiments.

ALLEGHENY.

General Hancock's Tribute to General Thomas.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock presided at a meeting held in St. Paul, Minn., on Friday evening, held to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas. On taking the chair, he said: "Gentlemen, I feel highly complimented by your delegating me as Chairman of this meeting of those who have assembled here to do honor to the memory of George H. Thomas—a noble man and patriot, who has been removed from us by death in the prime of life, in the midst of his usefulness, and before a grateful country had opportunity to render to him that homage which it could not have failed to bestow had his life been prolonged. It was my fortune to know the distinguished man whose memory we meet here to honor. I knew him in 1844, when he first donned the epaulets of a Lieutenant. I have watched his career from that time, through the battles of Mexico, including the imprognable position of Buena Vista, through the Indian fights in Texas, and in the many great battles of the late rebellion, in all of which he did not fail to bear a distinguished and honorable part. When does not recollect his victory of Mill Springs, one of our first successful battles; his heroic conduct at Chickamauga and through a long catalogue of battles to his crowning victory at Nashville? He was of Southern birth, and that fact caused his promotion to be slower than it would otherwise have been. It was perhaps a natural consequence of the suspicion growing out of a sectional civil war. It may be said that he never gained substantial honors until they were forced from the Government by the crowd of public opinion. Notwithstanding the tardy recognition of his services, discouraging to him, indeed, he continued to battle for his country, and won for it at Nashville a brilliant victory which secured for him as a reward thereof, the affections and admiration of his countrymen; and so deeply graven that time can never shake their decision. This battle stamped him as a great General. It will bear the criticism of the military critic, and the fame acquired by him there will be enduring. Geo. H. Thomas was an honest man, a fearless man, and a just man. What greater claims could he have had upon the sympathies of his kind? The country has lost a noble son. Had he lived, it is possible the highest honors would have been accorded to him by a grateful country. But as he is dead, we can but mourn his decease. It remains to us, however, to express our sympathies in the most fitting terms we can command.

Fair Play to Governor Geary.

(From the N. Y. World.)

Having inadvertently done injustice, we take the earliest opportunity of repairing it. We recently spoke of Governor Geary not only as being a victim of the corporation influence of his State, but as having been an assenting party to the attempted robbery of the Pennsylvania Sinking fund by the Legislature. Just the reverse is the truth; and we are glad, for the sake of the rapidly diminishing remnant of public virtue amongst us, to record that Governor Geary not only vetoed the measure, but so limited his objections that the corporation and legislative conspirators who had devised the scheme were unable to rally to its support, and the Legislature adjourned leaving the pledged funds of the commonwealth untouched. We regret not having room for the Governor's message, which is creditable in more ways than one, and especially in this: that it recognizes not only the paramount obligation of fundamental local law in the State constitution, but the duty of implicit and immediate obedience to the actual adjudication of the Federal tribunals. Among the reasons given by the Governor for objecting to the substitution of one sort of security for another in the sinking fund is that the interest now due and soon to become due on the existing investments is, "by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States," payable in specie, while the new bonds would be in currency. There is a directness and manliness about this, under the circumstances, which is very creditable. * * * Governor Geary deserves much credit for this brave resistance; for brave it is and has been, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, to fight the giant power of debtor corporations.

From the day the public works in Pennsylvania were sold and the tonnage tax repealed, the strife has been going on, generally with one result; and it is only now, when, not to say it irreverently, the ark of the covenant—the sinking fund—is invaded, that the corporation Uzziah is stricken. We think we can trace in the action and reasons of Gov. Geary the influence of the well-trained and accomplished lawyer who is his Attorney General. The messages are reasoned out only as a statesman lawyer can and ought to reason, and those interested in the substantial prosperity of Pennsylvania ought to rejoice that counsels so conservative prevail and such action can be relied on.

THE good people of Milford, Ct., heard the other day of the invasion of their territory by New York roughs, for a prize fight, and the most intense excitement was the result. They once telegraphed to the Governor for aid, and soon after an extra train arrived from New Haven with three companies of the Second Connecticut militia and a force of fifty policemen. The troops were stationed near Charles Island, so as to prevent the escape of the roughs. They captured fifty of them, whom they brought on to Milford. In the meantime a large number of the crowd had been delayed by last night's storm, hearing that the Kerrigan crowd had been captured, boarded the twelve o'clock New Haven train to take a free ride back to New York. They behaved so disorderly, refusing to pay fare and indecorously rifling the pockets of well dressed passengers, that the conductor was compelled to stop the train and detach the engine at Fairfield. Here he telegraphed for aid, and the Milford militia made their appearance within a short time. Encouraged by their success over the first detachment of roughs, the militia at Fairfield determined to finish them up. They charged bayonets upon the crowd, wounding a large number and making numerous arrests.

THE following postal changes have been made in Pennsylvania: Change site of Irishtown, Mercer county, to Railroad Station, and William N. Pardoe appointed. Change site of Canoe Ridge, Indiana county, to Jefferson county, and appoint Obadiah Wolf, vice John Devers, deceased. Re-established, Six Points, Butler county, J. H. Mahom, postmaster.

THE VETO—PUBLIC OPINION.

The Governor's veto is an unanswerable argument in the main and will be generally approved by the masses of the people.—*York Democrat.*

On principle, the veto was right, and Governor Geary has simply discharged his sworn duty, although it happens to be a serious disappointment to many of our people.—*Clearfield Journal.*

Nineteen twentieths of the people of York county receive this act of our Chief Executive with hearifelt approbation.—*York Republican.*

The legal and other reasons, offered by his Excellency, appear to be deserving of the general approval accorded to his veto by the press throughout the State.—*Kittanning Free Press.*

By this noble veto of the Governor he saves the State nine and a half millions of dollars.—*Lebanon Courier.*

GOV. GEARY, we are happy to say, has vetoed the bill giving $9,500,000 away to needy speculators to build railroads. This will make glad the hearts of the people.—*Indiana Progress.*

THE Governor has vetoed the Railroad bill. We never supposed he would do anything else, and so put no faith in the bill.—*Waynesburg Repository.*

THE National banks have renewed their demonstration against the Funding bill. A memorial has been received by the Ways and Means Committee, which was signed by the officers of the seventeen National banks in Pennsylvania, asking the Committee to so amend the bill so as to strike out the compulsory feature, and to provide that the banks be relieved from the provision requiring them to take any part of the four per cent. bonds. That the tax on circulation now prescribed by the national currency act be entirely omitted or reduced to the minimum fraction necessary to pay the net cost incurred by the Government in providing said currency, and that the shareholders be relieved from the payment of all local taxes on such portion of the capital stock as may be invested in United States bonds.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LOWE'S IMPORTED SODA S. in ¼ pound and pound bars; LOWE'S, LUBIN'S and RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single 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.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

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

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of this preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, with 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 harmless vegetable alterative to relieve and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually are protected against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, prominent if the feet liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an inactive liver are well known and cannot be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

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.

THE
Mutual Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses paid on lives of deceased members | $2,266,615 |
| Dividends of Returns Premiums declared | 11,189,399 |
| Assets Net Subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870 | 19,345,640 |
| Number of members, 40,000 | |
| Amount insured | 130,000,000 |

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two Ordered to be Paid in 1871.

The above Statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

This brief notice is offered as a substitute for the more elaborate and attractive advertisements sometimes used to present the claims of a Life Insurance Company.

Reports, Tables and other information on the subject furnished gratis, at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN S. WEEKS, HENRY MCFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY, CHAS. S. MACKEY, JOSIAH O. LINK, A. G. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY, SANDLE GREENE, WILLIAM F. DAY, I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
WM. F. DAY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

S. M. LOVERIDGE,
General Agent,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
Cor. Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

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

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.

CONSTANT ATTRACTIONS!
SILK AND CLOTH
MANTLES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
(Successors to BATES & BELL,)
Offer a New Stock
CHEAP.

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, 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.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.25,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER QUALITY HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
BANDES,
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

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.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

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—A 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.

7 PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN,
FREE OF U. S. TAX.
OF
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S
First Mortgage
50 YEAR BONDS
With Interest, in Gold,
Included from November 1, at 95.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.
These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.
They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal sinking fund.
They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.
They are guaranteed not only by a direct lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an earning power on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself may be expected to create.
Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.
Eighty three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.
The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.
The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota, in the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.
Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified endorsement, as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government Bond can possibly be, and paying nearly 50 per cent. more interest than Five-Twenties.
All marketable securities at their full prices, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and Maps furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 32 WALL STREET
OR
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,
*No. 57 Fourth Avenue,*
H. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government State, County, City, Railroad and other miscellaneous securities.
Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made over the country, Canada and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with liberality and dispatch.
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, GLASS, NAVAL 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.

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 7th street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.
*Beef, Coal and Slack.*
Proposals will be received by the Board of Inspectors until FRIDAY EVENING, April 15, for supplying the Penitentiary with Fresh Beef, free of bone, and also