The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT has been formed for Paraguay, under the protectorate of Brazil. The possession of the mouths of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the absolute control over their lower channels, the absorption of the States of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and ultimately of Paraguay itself—all these results will speedily exhibit the vast territorial aggrandizement of the Brazilian Empire. With a higher class of population, Brazil might successfully aspire to become, ere long, a first-rate power.

AS A PARTY, the Democracy have no partiality for soldiers' orphans' homes. We gratefully acknowledge the few but conspicuous individual exceptions. A significant illustration of this partizan ill-will was afforded in the Ohio Senate, last Saturday night, when, to defeat the organization of a State "Home" for the little children in blue, the Democratic members attempted to break up the session by deserting their seats in a body. This game was shrewdly foiled, and Ohio provides a home for her soldiers' orphans, in spite of Democratic spite.

THE HOUSE decides by a close vote in favor of increasing its membership. The supplementary act of '62 limited the number of Representatives to 241. The present bill increases the number to 275, with suitable provision for the rights of new States yet to be erected. The main opposition was made by Republican members. With so close a vote in the House, the fate of the measure in the Senate is very uncertain. We regard the number now fixed as too large for any deliberative body, and not likely to result in advantage to the public interest. The Senate will act wisely in abating it.

OUR "whangdoodle" neighbor is again on its old black-mailing dodge. It insists that it must be bought at its own price, by a distinguished Senator whom it threatens to besplatter with its vile abuse. Black-mail is what it lives by, and seems willing to die by. It black-mails alike the high and the low; its vilest slanders are set at a price, and its fatal support is always for sale at fixed quotations. It sells its tyres to any bidder; it long since ceased to deal in either influence or decency. Its vulgar calumnies have come to be interpreted as real praise—and its open alliance is the certain political death of whoever shall accept and parade it. Let us see what luck it will have, in black-mailing a Senator who scorns its thievish companionship!

IN SEVERAL of our city cotemporaries, we have observed most kindly mention of the name of DAVID L. FAMIMORE, as a favorite candidate for a Republican nomination as Representative. We think it quite early to discuss such matters, but we can no longer be insensible to the force of suggestions which directly concern a gentleman for whom the editors of this journal may naturally be expected to share in the public partiality. We should spare him from our daily and nightly associations with a regret which could only be satisfied in perceiving what is very likely to be the case, that his Republican fellow citizens have even greater need for his more public services. He needs none of our commendation, for he is as universally respected and trusted as he is widely known.

THE movement for making the great Erie Canal, from Buffalo to tide water, a canal wholly free from all tolls upon its commerce, the expense of its maintenance being a tax upon the State Treasury, is every day gaining strength in that State. It is believed to possess the elements of ultimate success. This matter has a decisive bearing upon the projected enlargement of the old water way from this city to the Lake. In New York, one interest favors the funding of the canal debt, and retaining barely tolls enough to pay the interest. Another proposition is to turn the canal, debt and all, over to the Federal government. The last is impracticable, while the first merely temporizes with a question which cannot be permanently disposed of in that way. Hence, public sentiment tends to the more radical and complete abrogation of all the existing restrictions, upon the perfect freedom of domestic and inter-State commerce.

THE friends of American interests sustained a temporary reverse, in the vote of the House to reduce the tariff on pig-iron from $9 in the present Act to $5 per ton in the pending bill. The Committee had recommended $7 as the figure, but the House by a close and not full vote disregards the report. But that is only a preliminary skirmish on the outposts. The main body will soon appear at the front, when we may count upon another result. There is not the remotest danger that any $5 tariff on iron will become a law at this session. An increase in the rates on steel is urged by powerful influences, with the result in doubt. Ninety-five railway officers, representing nearly all the leading roads in the Union have petitioned for a specific duty of two cents per pound on all steel rails imported. They unanswerably argue that protection means home protection, and in that protection is their only reliable supply.

WE PRINT the text of the newly proposed amendments to the French Constitution, upon which the people of that empire will vote next month. It needs no gift of prophecy to predict their almost unanimous adoption. The French people will show themselves alive to the fullest force of that significant language with which M. OLLIVIER closed his speech, when presenting this *plebiscitum* to the Legislative Body. He said:

In conclusion, our last phrase ought to be devoted to the enlightened sovereign who has taken the initiative in this decisive reform. [Hear, hear.] Plutarch said that, "The greatest thing a man could do was to give liberty to his country when he was possessed of absolute power." The Emperor has that glory. I know of no instance in history which can contest the palm with him.

—"Liberty and revolution," says Emile Girardin, "now stand face to face on this issue. If *yes* be voted, it will mean liberty; if *no*, revolution." It is easy to anticipate that the nays will not show even a respectable minority.

THE Wisconsin and Fox River ship-canal scheme proposes an expenditure of about four millions of dollars, the entire length of improvement being one hundred and eighty miles. It is urged upon the favorable regard of Congress with considerations of really substantial merit, which would have much weight, were it not for another ugly fact which is already patent. The scheme is to be put through, if possible, by a log-rolling alliance with the friends of other similar projects, for example another canal *via* the Illinois River, also the James River and Kanawha route. That feature of the business ensures its summary defeat. It is perhaps unfortunate that some of our own ship-canal folks have gone back upon our favorite project and sold out to a railroad company. If they had been a little less hasty, now might have been the golden opportunity for Ex-Senator Lowry and the crowd of hangers-on about one of our Pittsburgh newspaper offices. They could have rushed to Washington, and taken a hand in the general boring into the Federal treasury. Who knows how much they might have profited?

OUR *COTEMPORARY* from Hepsidam—apologist for every impudent thievery of the past winter,—mouth-piece for the engineers of sinking-fund robberies and swindling canal-enlargement jobs,—shystering attorney for every political knave in the Commonwealth,—which lives, moves and has its being in the business of black-mailing every public man outside of its own ring of depredators upon society,—hypocritical champion of public honesty and political virtue—affects to find comfort in the fact that Republican as well as Coalition votes were given for its last great plundering scheme. A thief never escapes punishment on any plea that he has had "respectable" accomplices. The Republicans who voted right on all straight political issues will have their just credit for that, and no more. When, upon another question which rose quite above parties in its vital consequence to the most sacred interests of the Commonwealth, any Representatives, of whatever political ideas, flagrantly defied their public obligations, and laid their hands upon a trust which has been well termed the very Ark of our financial covenants,—the people will also deal justly with them for that. It is only this hypocritical *lurus naturæ* from Hepsidam, which one day urges honest men to bolt from bad nominations, which has, the very next day, the cheek to attempt to justify a conspicuous outrage upon the people, by the political opinions of some of its deluded supporters! What more would you expect from an organ of the pinchers' and roasters' ring? Apt illustration of its ideas of Republican virtue!

MORE "INDIAN" FAIRS.

A long but interesting letter from Gen. Sanborn, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners of 1868, written to Mr. Collyer, tells the old, old story of Indian suffering from white injustice. We are on the brink of hostilities with the powerful Sioux nation, because we have utterly disregarded our own treaty stipulations with their Dakota tribe. For example, we had covenanted to send them clothing and supplies, and allow traders to go to their hunting grounds to deal with them. This, and all our other compacts, we have violated, Congress being led by its newer lights to repudiate all our treaty compacts with these wretched dependents upon our pledged faith. Gen. Sanborn thus states the hazards which now confront us:

A people numbering about 12,000 souls, have been denied all that the Government promised them for large cessions of land, and denied the right of exchanging the products of the chase for their ordinary necessities, and forced to the alternative of living without them or going to war to dispute them. It may be said that they can trade on the Missouri. They never have traded there, and told us they never would. Our hope was to overcome this prejudice by gradually drawing them in that direction. It was not expected to force them in that direction. It was not expected to force them to this in a single year. The question for the Government officials now to decide, mine is whether it is better to fulfil our treaty stipulations with these people: give them one dollar' worth of supplies for each, and an opportunity to dispose of fair rates of the products of the chase, or entail upon a war that renders immense the whole frontier, jeopardizes all our vast railroad interests on the Plains, destroys much life and property, and will will demand the expenditure of $50,000,000 at least from the Treasury.

The difference in dispute is $120,000 only, and by a simple regard for our own agreements we can save a war that will be expensive and desolating, and which will put in peril all our railroad communications across the continent.

GARIBALDI AS A NOVEL-WRITER.

The world was considerably startled at the appearance of a work of fiction from the pen of General Garibaldi, entitled "*The Rule of the Monk*," or "*Rome in the 19th Century*." It wondered why the General should have entered this new field, this terra-incognita; but it would cease to wonder after reading the work itself.

It is an exposition of the author's political convictions, his likes and dislikes his loves and hatreds. The hand of the valiant champion has been tied, his sword is compelled to rust in its sheath; the claws of the old lion have been trimmed; his teeth have been broken out; but although he cannot bite and scratch any more, his enemies have not been able to silence his voice. It comes out with the true roar of the lion; it flows from the pen with the fiery glow of the lava that streams from the volcanoes of the Genoral's native land. There is not a page in the book, which does not abound with curses of his enemy, the church and its upholders, the Roman clergy. Garibaldi has sympathy with robbers, he entertains charity for murderers, but none for monks and priests. The perusal of his book is equal to a glance into his heart. We imagine we see the restless, boiling rage against the powers that be; the annoying impatience at the inactivity to which he is condemned, and if we cannot follow the General to the entire extreme of his views, or close our eyes against the defects of his book, we cannot for a moment withhold from a man, who, though an indifferent writer, looms imperceptibly into the background view, the great patriot, warrior and reformer, as which the annals of history will herald his name to endless ages.

Garibaldi is much better at *making* history than *writing* it. The thread of his story is coarse enough to sew sackcloth with, and the very man who, a second Alexander, was so skilled in cutting Gordian knots, is a poor adept in tying them, *i. e.* in forming the plot of a story. Why he should have preferred the form of a novel to that of a memoir, is incomprehensible. His great positiveness of style would have suited much better for the latter, than the former. Garibaldi does not understand to foreshadow coming events, and draw their original faint outlines with growing breadth and distinctness until they form, at last, a clear picture; he lays on his lights and shades with the most startling vividness, and never tires to paint his favorite pictures. Without digressions he says on almost every page: "The Cardinals, Bishops and Priests are scoundrels, who practice rape, infanticide, legacy-hunting, and every other imaginable vice." That with such extreme statements the plot must suffer, and the book lose its merit, is evident. A short outline of the story will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

England is for Garibaldi the ne plus ultra of perfection; this we see from one of his heroines, Julia, an English lady of rank and fortune, who bears the stamp of angelic loveliness in every feature. She appears as "Deus ex Machina" to frustrate the plans of Cardinal Procopio against the charming Clelia, betrothed of Attilio, a young artist. The character of the Cardinal's designs is such, that it cannot be mentioned or read without a blush. Fortunately Julia and her associates enter the Cardinal's palace in the nick of time, gag the prelate, and hang him from a window of his own dwelling. Besides Clelia we meet with a third heroine, who has nearly become the victim of a like crime and gone mad. Clelia's father, an honest sculptor, who has been imprisoned by the Cardinal, is liberated by the same agency, and the whole company starts on a flight, whose terminus is the yacht of Julia, by means of which they purpose to reach free Albion. This flight is the thread that runs through the whole story and furnishes the material for many narrow escapes. Amongst the fugitives is Mizio, a young lazzarone of distinguished birth, who has been cheated by the priests out of a rich inheritance and now conceives a violent passion for Julia, which is returned. The fugitives meet Orazio, a brigand and political exile, who with his band wages a constant warfare against the hirelings of the Pope. He is the husband of a princess, whose castle is the headquarters of the band. Now follows the description of the numerous conflicts in whose violent fire we constantly perceive our heroes and heroines. It forms the principal portion of the book. The actors belong to the recent history and are partly recognizable, although the names are changed. Amongst them is Gasparo, the famous Brigand, who had been captured by strategy and then released, to act as spy against the robbers. No sooner is he free, however, than he makes common cause with them.

These descriptions are true, however strange they may appear to persons unfamiliar with the life of modern Italian brigands. The decorations of Garibaldi are rude and show the novice, but that does not detract from the material itself. What Garibaldi states of the vaults of the Roman convents sounds almost incredible and causes a shudder to creep through our veins. The famous author however assures us that he was an eye-witness of all he says, at the time when he caused the convents of Rome to be opened for his inspection, and so we have to believe it or doubt his veracity, which goes considerably against our grit

We often read "when General Garibaldi did this or that thing," and at such places the book approaches the character of the memoir, a form which, as we said before, would have been much better suited for the purpose.

Although the plot of the story is rudely fashioned, there are portions of the book where the General rises to the height of the profession. Those portions embrace the descriptions already mentioned. The descriptions of his conflicts are truly graphic, especially of the explosion of the barracks of the Zouaves, which gave the signal for the Roman revolution, with whose unfortunate issue the reader is familiar. This description closes the book in a truly sublime manner. The heroes of the history, of course, join in the fight. They fall with the cry of "Viva l' Italia!" on their paling lips, and the surviving ladies, after shedding the due tribute of tears to their memory, depart on Julia's yacht for free England.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Napoleon's Latest Amendment to His System of Government.

The following is the text of the *Senatus Consultum*:

ARTICLE 1. The Senate shares the legislative power with the Emperor and the Lower Chamber. It has the initiative of bills; nevertheless, every financial measure must first be voted by the other House.

ART. 2. The number of Senators may be raised to two-thirds of that of the Deputies, without including those who are members by right of that high assembly. The Emperor cannot name more than twenty in each year.

ART. 3. The constitutent power attributed to the Senate by Articles 31 and 33 of the Constitution of January 14, 1852, ceases to exist.

ART. 4. The dispositions annexed to the present *Senatus Consultum*, which are comprised in the plebiscites of December 21 and 31, 1851, and December 21 and 22, 1852, and which sprang from it, form the Constitution of the Empire.

ART. 5. The Constitution can only be modified by the people.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY AND REGENCY.

II. The imperial dignity conferred on Napoleon III. by the *plebiscite* of November 31, 1852, is hereditary in the direct and legitimate heirs of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, in lineal order of the primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

III. Napoleon III., if he has no male heir, can adopt the children and legitimate descendants in the male line of the brothers of Napoleon I. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon III. and their descendants. If, after the adoption, Napoleon III. should have any male heirs, the children so adopted cannot be called to succeed him until after his legitimate successors. Such act of adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon III. and their heirs.

IV. In default of a legitimate or adopted heir, are called to the throne Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and his direct heirs, natural and legitimate, from male to male by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

V. In default of a lawful or adopted heir of Napoleon III. and of the successors in the collateral line taking their rights from the preceding article, the Emperor reigns nominally, but exercises its rights in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. The duty of the *plebiscite* is successively discussed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body on the proposition of the Ministers formed into council of government. Up to the moment when the election of the new Emperor is terminated, the affairs of the State are directed by the Ministers in office, forming a council of government and deliberating by a majority of votes.

VI. The members of the family of Napoleon III., called eventually to the chance of inheriting, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the imperial family. They can not marry without the Emperor's authorization, and their marriage without that permission entails the privation of all claim to the succession, both for the person contracting said union and for his descendants. Nevertheless, if there should not be any issue from such marriage, in case of a dissolution caused by decease, the prince who has contracted it recovers his right of succession. The Emperor fixes the titles and conditions of the various other members of the family; he has full authority over them, and regulates their duties and rights by statutes.

VII. The regency of the empire is regulated by the *Senatus Consultum* of July 17, 1856. However, in cases provided for by paragraph three of article five, the Legislative Body is convoked at the same time as the Senate. In the cases foreseen in the paragraph which follows, the votes of the Legislative Body cooperate with those of the Senate in the election of regent.

VIII. The members of the imperial family called eventually to the succession, take the title of French princes. The eldest son of the Emperor takes the title of Prince Imperial.

IX. The French princes are members of the Senate and of the Council of State when they have attained the age of eighteen years completed; but they cannot sit in them without the consent of the Emperor.

CHAPTER III.—FORM OF THE EMPEROR'S GOVERNMENT.

X. The Emperor governs with the aid of the Ministers, the Senate, the Legislative body and the Council of State.

XI. The Legislative power in exercised collectively by the Emperor, the Senate and the Legislative Body.

XII. The initiative of laws belongs to the Emperor, the Senate and the Legislative Body. Nevertheless every bill imposing a tax must first be voted by the Lower Chamber.

CHAPTER IV—OF THE EMPEROR.

XIII. The Emperor is responsible to the French people, to whom he has always the right to make an appeal.

XIV. The Emperor is the Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, contracts treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, nominates to all posts and fixes the regulations and decrees necessary for the execution of the laws.

XV. Justice is administered in his name.

XVI. He has the right to grant pardons and accord amnesties.

XVII. He sanctions and promulgates the laws.

XVII. The modifications to be made hereafter in the laws, customs, tariffs, or postal changes by international treaties, will be obligatory after having been voted by the Chambers.

XIX. The Ministers depend only on the Emperor. (Reproduction of the *Plebiscite*.) They deliberate in council, with his Majesty presiding, and are responsible.

XX. The Ministers can be members either of the Senate or Legislative body. They can enter either assembly when they please, and have a right to be heard whenever they think proper to speak.

XXI. The Ministers, Senators, Deputies, persons composing the Council of State, officers of the army and navy, judges and public functionaries are to take the following oath: "I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the Emperor."

XXII. The *Senatus Consulta* of the 12th of December, 1852, and the 23d of April, 1856, relative to the civil list, remain in force. In future the allowance for the Crown shall be fixed for the whole duration of the reign by the Legislature, which meets after the Emperor's accession.

CHAPTER V—OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

XXVII. The basis of election is the population.

XXXIX. The Deputies are returned by universal suffrage, and are to be voted for individually.

XXX. They will be chosen for a period which can not be less than three years.

XXXI. The Lower Chamber discusses and votes laws and taxes.

XXXII. It chooses at the commencement of each session, its President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

XXX. The Emperor convokes, adjourns, prorogues and dissolves the Chamber. In the latter case his Majesty is bound to summon a new one within six months.

XXXIV. The sittings are public, but at the request of five members they can he held in secret.

CHAPTER VI—OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

XXXV. The Council of State is charged, under the direction of the Emperor, to draw up the bills and regulations of the public administration and to solve any difficulties that may arise in the conduct of affairs.

XXXVI. It sustains, in the name of the Government, the discussion of bills in the Senate and Legislative Body.

XXXVII. The Ministers hold rank in the Council of State, and have a right to sit there and vote.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXXVIII. Petitions can be presented either to the Senate or Legislative Body.

An Ordinance Creating a Paid Fire Department for the City of Pittsburgh.

Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,

SEC. 1. The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall at a joint meeting called for the purpose elect nine citizens, resident of said city, to be "Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners," (which office is hereby created with the duties and powers herein contained and imposed,) who shall form a Pittsburgh Fire Department to take and have, as provided by this ordinance, control and management of all officers, men, property, measures and action for the prevention and extinguishment of fires within said District, to be organized as herein provided, and to be known as the Pittsburgh Fire Department. Said Commissioners shall hold the said office respectively for the terms following, to wit: three for one year; three for two years; and three for three years; and at the expiration of each term respectively, successors shall be elected by Councils, who shall hold said office for the term of three years. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by Councils. The Commissioners shall be subject to removal by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, as is provided by the laws applicable to the removal of other city officers, and vacancies caused by such removals shall be made until the Commissioners removed shall have been removed shall have been served with specific written charges, stating the direlictions complained of, and have been afforded an adequate opportunity to publicly answer the same and make his defense thereto. Said Commissioners shall not receive pay and shall have power to buy and sell real estate subject to the approval of Councils; provided that no member of Councils shall be eligible to the position of Commissioner.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners, being qualified, shall meet and organize the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" by selecting one of said commissioners to be President, and appointing a person to be Secretary, whereupon they shall possess and have all the power and authority conferred upon or possessed by any and all officers of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and to the exclusion of all such officers and such other powers and duties in said city as are hereinafter conferred. Five of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The said "Pittsburgh Fire Department" is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise fully and exclusively all the powers and perform all the duties for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and the premises and property thereof, which, at the time of the organization of said Department, were possessed by the volunteer Department, or under the control of the Boards and officers of the Fire Department of said city, or officers or employes of said city; said powers and duties to be exercised and performed, and said property used in the said city or otherwise as hereinafter provided. And the said Department shall hereafter have sole and exclusive power and authority to extinguish fires in said city of Pittsburgh; and all ordinances conferring upon any other officer and officers any power in relation to the extinguishment of fires in said city, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to provide, in and for the city of Pittsburgh, supplies, horses, tools, implements, and apparatus of any and all kinds (to be used in extinguishing fires) and to provide suitable locations for the same, and to buy, sell, construct, repair and have the care of the same, and to keep and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper. *Provided*, that the Commissioners shall not have more than seven stations, two hose companies two hook and ladder companies, and one fuel wagon, one hose company to be located in the district known as Oakland, and one hook and ladder company to be located in the district known as East Liberty.

SEC. 5. The department hereby created is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise full and exclusive power and discretion for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the several buildings and premises and property and appurtenances thereto, and all apparatus, hose, implements and tools of any and all kinds, which at the time of the appointment of the Commissioners aforesaid, were under the charge and control of any and all city officers or officers of the Fire Department in said city, for the use and benefit of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh. And it shall be the duty of all persons and officers in possession of any property, real or personal, belonging to or set apart for or in use by or for the Fire Department of said city, to deliver the same to the possession and control of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Department. He shall, on checks or vouchers drawn by the said commissioners and approved by the City Controller, disburse all moneys raised and used for the purpose of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 7. The Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of said Councils and the Controller of said city shall constitute a "Board of Estimate" and shall annually, on or before the first Monday of January in each year, estimate the sum required for the support and maintenance of the said Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and report the same to Councils, who shall cause to be levied, raised and collected upon estates, property and all things subject to taxation according to law within said city. The sum so as aforesaid required and estimated for the annual expenses authorised by this act and the moneys so collected shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which taxes shall be collected as other city taxes are now by law collected.

SEC. 8. The said Commissioners shall provide such offices and such business accommodations as may be requisite for the transaction of their business and that of their subordinates in said city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 9. The said Commissioners shall have power to select a Secretary, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and as many officers, clerks, firemen and appointees as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the control of the said Commissioners, and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by said Commissioners, and may be removed by said Commissioners. The firemen and employes mentioned in this section shall be selected as far as practicable from the active and honorary members of the present "Fire department of the City of Pittsburgh." *Provided*, That the Commissioners shall not employ more than one Chief Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, eight men for each steamer, four men for each hose company and six men for each hook and ladder company; each steamer shall have one foreman, one engineer, one fireman, one driver and four men; each hose company shall have one foreman and three hosemen; each hook and ladder company shall have one foreman, one driver and four truckmen.

SEC. 10. The aforesaid officers and men, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire, and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail, and any person in, or upon, or owning any vehicle, who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way willfully obstruct any fire apparatus, or any of said officers, while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for the same, and be subject to a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. On and after the organization of the department, all real estate, fire apparatus, hose, implements, tools, and all property of whatever nature then or thereafter in use by the firemen or Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, shall be transferred by all persons having charge of the same, to the keeping and custody of the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" (hereby created) and for the use of said Department thereafter. But the said property shall remain the property of the city of Pittsburgh, subject to the public uses of said department, as aforesaid, and for the purposes provided by this ordinance. And whenever any of the said property shall no longer be needed by the said department for the purposes of this act, they shall dispose of the same to the best advantage, and apply the proceeds to the "Fire Department Fund."

SEC. 12. The Department hereby created may adopt a Common Seal and direct its use, and may institute and maintain suits and proceedings, (and may pay any costs, expenses or judgments therefrom,) for the enforcement of its rights and contracts, and for the protection, possession and maintenance of its property under the control of said Department, and all sums recovered shall be for the benefit of said Department Fund.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of said Department annually to present to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in the month of January in each year, a full, complete and detailed statement of its expenditures during the previous year, and to set forth therein generally the action of said Department and the classification and number of its officers and men. The first report of said Department shall contain a copy of the Rules and By-laws adopted by said Department, and the several subsequent annual reports shall set forth all amendments to said Rules and By-laws.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Department hereby created, and of the police force of the city of Pittsburgh, their respective officers and men, to so co operate together in all proper ways, and the said police force and this Department may respectively provide for protection against fire, and for the arrest of all persons who may, at or near any fire, commit or attempt to commit any crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, or may violate any rule or regulation of said Department, and on the First Monday of February in each year the officers and men under the control of the Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners shall be sworn in like manner as the police force of said city, and in case of emergency, the Mayor of said city shall have power and control over them as no has over the police force of said city.

SEC. 15. The said Commissioners shall not pay more than $1,200 per year to the Chief Engineer, $840 to the Assistant Engineer, $840 to each Foreman of Steamers, $720 to each Engineer of steamers, $750 to each foreman and driver of each hose and hook and ladder company, and $600 to all other employes designated as men connected with this department.

Sec. 16. The said Commissioners shall have sole and exclusive control of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and all employes connected therewith.

Sec. 17. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in any manner conflicting with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D 1870.

HILI BURGWIN,
President *pro tem* of Select Council.
Attest: E S MOSKOW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMARTIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

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DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines, Perfumery and handkerchiefs; also, a complete stock of Cologne Water, Wealth and Pocket Ale, Dublin Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INSPECTION IN THE AIR.
Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air of unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic diseases. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been discovered. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other protracted diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to secure a full immunity from the dreaded visitation, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was ever considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is as dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. Its aperient and anti-bilious as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes a healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

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.

P. M'ARDLE,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
No. 98 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. apl9

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
256 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paints and Patent Medicines. [mhs

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY.

Public Sales
OF
BURIAL LOTS.

The Trustees of Chartiers Cemetery will hold FOUR PUBLIC SALES of Burial Lots, on the Cemetery Grounds, for Four Successive Saturdays, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on
SATURDAY, April 23d, 1870, and continuing
SATURDAY, April 30th, 1870,
SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870,
SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.
Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, Pan Handle Railroad.
This is now the ONLY public incorporated Cemetery on the "South Side." It was chartered and set apart for burial purposes in 1852. It is not necessary to speak of the many natural advantages it possesses for beauty of situation and capability of high improvement. Situated on the highlands, it overlooks the beautiful Chartiers Valley; and whilst it is near the cities and surrounding boroughs, yet the location is such as to forbid its ever being removed or encroached on by city or town. The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. The decorations and improvements already made by lot holders will compare favorably with older cemeteries. All heads of families and others who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come as once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.
Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11:25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11:28 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11.40 A. M.; and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
apl9:7d

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

READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 12½ cents, FINE WHITE WALL PAPER, with gold borders, sold at the price.
At 12½ cents, FINE WHITE PAPER 2c.
At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, sold 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 any room, 4c.
BORDERS and GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
mhl5-w

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at wholesale.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
Very low by the case.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
33 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND HOSE RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY HOSE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale as well as Retail buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET*
mh19

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
a12:3mw

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Light and Dark Delaines.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD DARK CALICOS.
At 8 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos.
FAST COLORS.
At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
At 25 Cents,
Extra Wide Double Warp Poplins.
At $2.00,
GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,
A Great Bargain.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE
Mutual Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$ 3,364,618
Dividends of Return Premiums received	11,189,389
Assets (subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870)	19,348,640
Number of members	40,000
Amount insured	120,000,000

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 profits and always large—declared annually, and paid when due.
Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, nor have any 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 presented 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