The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

AN English line of steamships has been established, to sail between San Francisco and Australia *via* Honolulu. The first vessel of the line is hourly expected to arrive.

AN impression gains ground that the National Banks have captured the Senate funding-bill. The effect of this, coupled with the usual advance in foreign exchange at this period of heavy importations and of slackened exports of cotton, is to appreciate the premium on gold.

AS WE stated the other day, the Sunday question was submitted to a vote of the stockholders in the Philadelphia Mercantile Library. More than half the members voted; 1,830 in favor of Sunday opening and 1,476 against it. The result is regarded as conclusive upon each party—and we hope to see it commend itself, by its later fruits, to the approving judgment of the managers of the Library in this city.

THE Governor of New York has followed the example set by Gov. GEARY in a similar emergency. He has vetoed a series of enactments extending the aid of his State to the construction of several projected railways, and his vetoes are sustained. This thing of building roads and canals wholly at the public expense years ago had a stop put to it, and none of the recent efforts to revive the mischievous policy have proved successful.

THE Piegan Indians, after their chastisement by Sheridan, took refuge in the British possessions. Here they have recently been visited by a Jesuit Father, who reports to Gen. Sulley that they acknowledge the justice of their punishment and their desire for peace. They said their young men had been well beaten, which would lead them to obey their chiefs hereafter and let the whites alone. This testimony is valuable.

THE distressing calamity which occurred at Richmond yesterday will recall to many minds the terrible story of that calamity still more fatal, in the same city, more than forty years ago, when by the burning of a theatre, which had taken fire during the performance of a play, more than one hundred of the audience perished. The one city has thus been the scene of two occurrences, each of a peculiar nature, and each the most fatal in its results, of any events of the kind which ever occurred in the country.

REPRESENTATIVE Haldeman, (Dem.) from the York Pa. district, is a free-trader of course. He votes against protection for the iron and steel interests. And this, notwithstanding his district abounds in deposits of the best ores, some of which are so highly carbonised that they may be termed raw steel. Innocent Haldeman! He knows no better than to follow his political training, and the politics of his constituents. If the latter can afford to be represented by a man whose votes keep money out of their pockets, it is their affair, after all! Let them brag of their rich ores—which rest idly in the earth, and *will* rest there until the Democracy of the York district shall learn enough of practical common sense to open their eyes and study their own material interests.

FREE CANALS.

The free-canal question will be submitted to the people of New York, at their next election, in a modified form. Their opinion will be taken upon a law, enacted by the Legislature, subject to their approval, which proposes so to change the terms, and extend the periods, of the State loans for which the canal revenues now stand pledged, as to reduce, by one-half annually, the amounts required in the Constitution to be set apart for the interest thereon, and for the redemption of the principal. If the project should have the popular support, the tolls on the great Erie Canal will be reduced in 1871 by at least one-half. Then, only about two millions of dollars will be requisite to meet the constitutional conditions, against something over four millions heretofore collected for that purpose. Nevertheless, says the Buffalo *Express*:

It is a half-way measure, to be accepted with satisfaction until we can accomplish all that is desired. An enlarged canal on which nothing is collected beyond the tonnage dues necessary for its maintenance is what the exigencies of the commercial situation demand.

—Should this proposition succeed, it is plain that the next step, which the *Express* foreshadows, cannot be very long postponed. Nor would the movement cease until, by an amendment of the State Constitution, even those tonnage dues would be completely abolished, and the entire cost of the future maintenance imposed upon the people by direct taxation. In what has been already done, we witness the verification of our own predictions, in January last, that the projected ship-canal from the Lake to the Ohio River, at this city, must encounter, as an unavoidable condition of its construction, the same necessity for an equal freedom from tolls, and for its maintenance through some other form of popular taxation—at least so far as should relate to all but the merely local business.

REPUBLICANS FROM TOOLEY STREET.

The three cockney tailors who held a mass meeting in Tooley street and revolutionized the British Empire over their gigs, did not die, to be put under ground by a three penny burial club, as is the poor Londoner's usual fate. No! they emigrated to America, and have not only survived until now, but have just held another great revolutionary meeting. Some how, they have secured the control of the Chicago *Tribune*, the New York *Post*, the *Nation*, and the invaluable alliance of those eminent Republicans, David A. Wells, Charles Francis Adams, Amasa Walker and three or four others! Still more, they are now backed by the money and influence of the New York Free Trade League. These gentlemen compose the Tooley street tea party, which met at Washington the other day, and resolved to reconstruct the Republican party, or to organise another party bran new. They held very secret meetings—and manipulated the Bohemians who gaped along the curb-stones, listened under their windows or squinted in at the key-hole, to telegraph all over the land that an important private consultation of the most radical Republican journalists and politicians was in progress, and that the most interesting questions of reform were under discussion. For a day or two, even their names were kept secret—until they had passed their resolutions, when they could no longer deny themselves the public compliment of a banquet given to them by the free-trade lobby. Then, the public identified them.

We are beginning to find out what these eminent Republicans (!) want: It is, first, free trade, which they sugar over and call it "revenue reform;" second, specie payments, without delay; third, no reversal of the legal-tender decision; fourth, and to conclude, free-trade. Here is the platform, fresh from Tooley street, and all ready to order for the future use of the Republican party. For it is the future of that party, for which Mr. Wells, and Mr. Walker, and that representative American Godkin, are tenderly concerned.

—When the reform of our party platform shall come to be seriously the question of the hour, we doubt if the responsibility for its correction shall be committed to either or all of these quite well known journalists and politicians. Certainly, not to Wells, not to Walker, not to Godkin, not to Adams, not to the Chicago *Tribune*, nor to the New York *Post*—unless the latter, which is at home in the matter of public contracts, will take the job at a fixed price, and warrant the article to stand.

AN INSTRUCTIVE PARALLEL.

The English people are just now thoroughly aroused over the brutal murder of a number of their countrymen, including one or more attaches of the English legation at Athens, by a band of Greek brigands. It appears that these unfortunate victims were captured while on a pleasure excursion, hurried off to the fastnesses of the banditti, and held for an exorbitant ransom. Instead of complying with its terms, the Greek government sent troops to rescue them, the brigands were driven to bay and finally, first slaying their prisoners, were dispersed with the death of some of their own number. That government appears to be making loyal its greatest efforts to secure the rest of the brigands for punishment. In the meantime, the English people demand the most vigorous action of their own government, to exact an ample and full satisfaction for the atrocious outrage. It is quite possible that, if the Greeks fail to capture the flying bandits, no matter how earnest and vigorous an effort may be made to that end, England will herself send an expedition to ravage and depopulate the province which has been the theatre of this crime. England is strong; she may impose any penalties, and exact any arbitrary measure of redress, at her pleasure, from the feeble kingdom which, only by the sufferance of the great European powers, supports its contemptible nationality in the Ægean Sea. Thus far, she seems to receive the approving sympathy of the world, even our leading American journals dwelling upon the enormity of the outrage, and the necessity for its most ample redress.

But England herself shelters, to-day, a man whom Heaven, as we sincerely believe, and every civilized people on earth but her own, as we know, must hold to be morally, if not technically, responsible for the most brutal murder of one hundred and fifteen American citizens, in a far off Eastern ocean. Eyre, the infamous commander of the Bombay steamer, who cut down and sank the Oneida, sending one hundred and fifteen brave men into eternity at one blow, and boasting three hours afterwards of his exploit, this murderer, stained with guilt twenty fold greater than that of the Greek brigands whom English "justice" now pursues—this wretch, Eyre, has been "punished" for his atrocious crime by an English court, with the great penalty of being "suspended for six months from the command of his ship!" He improves the enforced leisure in a visit home, where he, and those who sympathize with him, the people which utters no just condemnation for the most atrocious wholesale murder of the period, are at this moment swelling the furious clamor for vengeance upon the helpless Greeks.

Well! that may all be very well, but it presents a striking inconsistency. We think that the English people could never find a more appropriate or suggestive moment, for a juster contemplation of that enormous crime which an English citizen had perpetrated on the Japanese coast, and for which we can hear of not even the first overture from England, in the way of the offender's merited punishment, or of, such poor reparation as the case would permit, to the outraged people whose ship and brave seamen lay buried under the sea.

If American sympathy be not wasted at present upon the comparatively paltry crime of a handful of Greek brigands against an Englishman or two, another thing is very certain; the English people are now better able to understand the feelings which incense every true heart among the countrymen of the Oneida's hapless crew.

THE LESSON OF THE HOUR.

It was remarked the other day in this journal, that, under a wise policy of protection, the country had fostered the cotton manufacture of New England into a growth of such substantial strength that "now, the cotton spinners care little for the support which, in former years, was vitally necessary to their existence." To which the Chicago *Tribune* replied, "Why, then, continue the protecting duty?" Certainly,—if our premises are well founded, in the actual present ability of those manufacturing interests to defy all foreign competition, and we believe such to be the fact—the doctrine of protection for domestic industry, properly understood, would not insist upon continuing the favorable discriminations which its theory demands only for such interests as would go down in the rivalry if unassisted. Indeed, it would be an abuse, a gross perversion of the doctrine to insist upon its application to cases which have no need for its friendly nurture. We cheerfully grant that this would go beyond the just claims of any reasonable supporter of the protective policy. Nay, it is alike the interest and the duty of protectionists to insist as well that protection shall cease when it becomes superfluous, as that it shall not be withheld whenever essential to the permanent establishment of any struggling specialty of American labor. It is only in this way that we can logically defend our ground. We weaken a sound position when we needlessly and thoughtlessly attempt also to cover an indefensible point, or more ground than properly belongs to us.

It is more probable that we have correctly estimated the inherent strength of the principal manufacturing interest of New England, since we have perceived that, throughout the tariff discussions of the present session of Congress, more than one of the immediate representatives of that interest on the floor of the House has expressed the same idea in his votes upon the bill. So many New England members have given their support, directly or indirectly, to the various propositions of the avowed free-traders and their revenue-tariff allies, for the reduction of rates upon nearly every article considered, that the fact may very reasonably be accepted as proof of their indifference to a continuance of the protective policy, so far as it relates to their own immediate interests. They give the country, by such votes, fair notice that they do not ask for its protection for themselves. This being the case, the need for such protection, the justification for its exercise, no longer stands, and it becomes the duty of all who would be sincerely and logically consistent in upholding that beneficent theory, to draw off from a position which no longer needs their defence. If the manufacturers of New England do not need us,—and their current votes tell a plain story on that point,—no member, who is a protectionist from principle alone, should consider their special interests for another hour. For the moment will have come to abandon that part of the field which can defend itself without our aid. The case is made still stronger when the New England members are not only indifferent to our friendship, but improve every opportunity to strike hands with the avowed enemies of the protective policy.

—Clearly, the situation should be well considered by our friends in the House. How much longer can they afford to peril the principle, by insisting upon its wholly needless and illogical application? How much longer before they will discover that false friends, selfish and treacherous allies, who abuse their position to stab us in the back, are the worst enemies that protection can suffer from? Whosoever is not with us, is against us, and the quicker that truth shall be recognized, the better for all sides.

LEGISLATIVE CORRUPTION.

The editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, Mr. Robert B. Brown, was the Democratic Representative from that county in the recent Legislature. In his last week's paper he makes the following remarkable statements:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has for several years, had agents at Harrisburg, who made contracts with members for their votes for the session—generally employing a majority of the members of both Houses for about $300 each. This ring of roosters, thus formed, were bound to vote for all bills the agents who hired them directed, and against all measures he desired defeated. This arrangement was formerly kept rather secret, but during last session it became so public that when the charge was made on the floor of the House, no one attempted to deny it. Even the agents who bribed the members, instead of keeping out of public view as much as possible, as was their wont in former days, boldly walked about the floor of the House, and personally directed their hirelings how to vote. They were continually seen at the desks of the clerks and reporters, handling official papers, and directing the kind of reports which should be sent for publication in the daily papers. At the end of the session it has become as customary for certain members to call on their ring masters for their pay, as it is to go to the Treasurer's office to receive their salary. The night previous to the last adjournment the railroad ring was paid off in a certain room, in a leading hotel. Only one man was admitted at a time, but they were taken in and sent out as regularly as customers at a barber shop. An outsider, observing the performance as he passed along the hall occasionally, alarmed the roosters who were standing around, waiting their turn, by calling out "Next!" each time a member came out of the room.

These agents or borers have become so proficient in the business, that they take contracts for putting through bills for a sum agreed upon, which have no connection with railroads; and then compel their ring to put them through—alleging that it is a part of the contract made for the session. Last year we heard a ring leader attempting to make a credulous country member believe that the cattle bill was included in the $300 arrangement. Thus the fellows make large speculations for themselves on railroad capital.

The above named ring, is not given as the only, or even the chief of sinners in this respect. There are many other rings formed by the members themselves, and a bill of any importance is "pinched" in committee, and at every stage of its proceedings through both Houses.

23RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

(For the Gazette.)

If Mr. Phelps is to be ignored and a successor is to come from Allegheny city, Dr. Thomas F. Dale would be the choice of the people. This communication is written without any consultation with Dr. Dale, and whether he would consent to the use of his name in this connection is without my knowledge, but should he consent to submit his name in the coming contest, there is no man in the whole district who would bring a greater amount of character and competent ability into the service of his constituents, and should Dr. Dale consent to the use of his name, measures decisive will at once be taken to make it a success.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Another Letter from Treasurer Spinner.

Treasurer Spinner has written an interesting letter to A. B. Wilson, Esq., of New York, upon National banks and specie payments, from which we quote:

TREASURY OF UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

I have some fixed maxims in regard to Governments. One is that a *Government runs has no business to do business.* As I have considered the issuing of paper money a kind of banking business, and feeling a jealousy that the Government might abuse the power of a great moneyed corporation, I have, therefore, preferred the plan of having the currency of the country supplied by the National banks. I have believed that so great a number of these institutions could not act in concert for evil, and that they therefore would not be so dangerous to our institutions as a single machine managed perhaps as a political power and for political purposes by the Government, or a single banking institution, like the late Bank of the United States. But I confess that the recent conduct and present attitude of these banks has gone a long way toward satisfying me, as it has no doubt many thousands of other minds, that your views carried out may, after all, be for the best interests of the people.

The Treasurer of the United States is required by law to redeem the notes of a National bank that may fail, and it is immaterial whether the securities lodged with him for the purpose are sufficient or not. If there is loss, it is to the United States and not to the bill-holder. On the failure of a National bank to redeem its circulating notes, the Treasurer of the United States virtually becomes the cashier of such bank, so far at least as the redemption of its circulating notes are concerned. The notes of broken National banks are worth more than banks in good standing, because they can be converted into "greenbacks," while good bank notes cannot be so converted.

This fact is what now prevents the resumption of specie payments. The Government could at any time arrange matters so as to be able to resume in ninety days were it not for its endorsement of the National bank notes. But the banks are not prepared, and they manifest no disposition to prepare themselves for an honest resumption of specie payments. Should the Government resume under such circumstances, and the banks refuse to do so, the effect would be to throw the redemption of all the circulating notes of the banks so refusing upon this office. Such a load at such a time would probably be too heavy for the Government to carry, and a relapse would follow. So you see the banks have it in their power to prevent resumption; they will probably so prevent until they shall deem it their interest to permit it, or until they shall be forced into it by an act of Congress. Having these facts in view, I have therefore favored the passage of a law to compel the banks to be prepared for resumption on a day fixed in the future. Without some such enactment I fear the day of resumption of specie payments is further off than you and I would wish it to be, unless your project of withdrawing all the National bank notes from circulation and replacing them with United States notes succeeds. * *

Gold and silver are both a legal tender in the United States. So far as I know our country is the only one that persists in maintaining a dual standard of values. In other countries either gold or silver is the legal standard, and they have changed from the one to the other. In our country our silver standard was below the value fixed in commerce. The consequence was that our silver coin left our shores and went to foreign countries. Congress, instead of making gold the legal standard, kept up the double standard, and on February 21, 1853, passed a law reducing the silver half dollar from 208 grains to 192 grains, and all the lower denominations the silver dollar in the same ratio. All this fractional coin was, however, declared to be a legal tender only for amounts under five dollars. The silver dollar asserts itself to-day; it cannot be bought at par with a gold dollar. The fractional parts of the silver dollar coined before 1853 are still worth more than their nominal equivalent in gold. The reason why the fractional parts of a dollar are not at par with a gold dollar is, therefore, because the two half silver dollars of recent coinages are about 7 per cent. short of a silver dollar, or the fractional parts of a silver dollar coined before 1853, and not because the supply in our market is greater than "the supply of gold." Your argument near the top of page 14, of your second pamphlet, has failed to convince me, because the cases as stated by you are not analogous. You there say: "The allegations that the issue and management of a National currency opens the door for fraud or party abuse, applies with exactly the same force to the coinage and management of gold and silver currency." The gold or silver contained in coin is intrinsically worth nearly as much as the nominal value of the coin, and that the bullion for its coinage must be bought at this high price; while paper money of the same *nominal* value has little *intrinsic* value, and can be produced in vast amounts at very little cost. The cases of the issuing of a gold and silver currency and one of paper by the Government, therefore bear very little, if any, analogy to each other.

The bonds held in this office to secure the prompt payment and redemption of the circulating notes of the National bank, are not held to pay such notes of a broken bank when presented for payment from the avails of the sale of the bonds, but to indemnify the United States for redeeming such notes. The notes must be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States at once, whenever presented for payment *whether the security held for their redemption is sufficient or not.* The security is not, therefore, a "*certain amount,*" but *is perfect for the whole amount.* The Government has undertaken to pay the notes of all defaulting National banks on the same terms that it redeems its own notes.

In other words, the Government guarantees that its six per cent. stock deposited by the banks to secure the redemption of the circulating notes shall at all times be worth ninety cents on the dollar; and that if they fail to bring that price on a sale to redeem the notes of a defaulting bank, *the Government must pay the difference.*

When an impartial history shall be written, it will record the fact that next to the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and the self-sacrificing disposition of the loyal people, the indomitable will and great power of organization of Stanton, and the financial skill of Chase, did more than all other men and things combined to save this nation from destruction.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States.

The Banks and the Funding Bill.

Treasurer Spinner has written another letter, to a New Jersey banker, from which we quote:

Now, let us look at your own particular grief. You say your bank "holds $35,000 in United States bonds due in 1881, on which she paid a premium in March, 1865, of nearly $4,000, because she thought those bonds had sixteen years to run, and during that time the Government would not disturb them."

The bill now pending does not propose to disturb them. "You may continue to hold them, and continue to receive in the future, as you have in the past, your six per cent. per annum interest in gold, or you may sell them, and at present rates receive more than their full value in gold. You say for your bank that "she acknowledges that the Government has the power to compel her to substitute a four, four and a half, or five per cent. bond for these," meaning the fourth of 1861, "but she is unable yet to discover how it can be done in honor, justice and good faith." You seem, from your stand point, to see that a great injustice is about to be done to your bank. The people will, however, be apt to take your own statement of the case, and, after doing a little ciphering, will say to you that their view of the case is that your bank bought these bonds at 111 in currency at a time when gold stood at 203, which would be equal to about to 55½ in gold; that you have since then received back again on the nominal amount for interest thirty per cent. in gold; that you bought these stocks with your own circulating notes, on which you have not paid one cent of interest, and that you can now sell these bonds above par in gold, and that should you so sell them you will receive, and have received on the $25,000 of United States stock so purchased, held and sold by you $45,500 in gold; for which you paid, five years ago, in then gold prices, $18,435, thereby making a clear profit, less duties and taxes, on this single little investment of over $37,000.

Now, there are few people who would not like to have the Government "honor" them with just such "justice and good faith." The wonder is that any one should be disposed to find fault with such treatment. It is doubted whether any individual man would. But you speak for the bank, and banks have been said to be soulless, and the case under consideration does not go very far in disproving the saying. To-day a gentleman said in my hearing "that not a single corporal's guard could be found voting for the funding bill now before the House unless the section in regard to the banks could be stricken out." I don't believe it, and I won't believe it until I see it; and then we shall see what is shed—what the people will have to say on the subject. Being a bank stockholder, my interests are identical with others who, like me, have an interest in national banks. I am, therefore, in no sense the enemy of these banks; on the contrary, I would have them continue to live and prosper; and it is for this very reason that I would have them cheerfully give their assent to the best bargain for a final settlement that will probably again be offered for their acceptance.

Legislation for the Indians.

The following letter has been addressed by General W. B. Hazen to Hon. Mr. Welch, and sent for publication by the writer:

HYDE PARK, Ohio, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

My Dear Mr. Welch:

Without the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, I am nevertheless constrained to address you, having seen mention of the measures you are now urging before Congress respecting Indian matters, feeling that my experience and interest in this subject may make my views in some possible way useful.

The plan of Commissioners or Governors to control Indian matters on the spot and in their own presence, and to hold continuous control, is certainly the only one that promises satisfactory results. It is taken for granted that the reservation plan has been already, or will be, adopted, as without it no good can come in the business in any event. If this committee is merely advisory, no good can come of it, for they can never become well enough informed to give correct advice. This information can only be gained by long actual acquaintance with the Indians. Owing to their ignorance and superstitions the application of ordinary abstract reasons cannot be made to them, and in consequence everything to promise success must be based on experience.

The Government heretofore has relieved or changed its servants in this work before they have learned themselves what to do. For the same reason, a Commission sent occasionally among them to learn what is necessary, never does learn, for it would take years, and they only see him in one phase, that of the "good Indian." What is really necessary is a live, capable, conscientious set of Governors to be at work first to locate and then to Christianize or humanize the Indian, teaching them our industries, and who will have full assurance of permanence in their work. It now becomes necessary to make choice of these Governors, and mistake, in this particular would be fatal.

It may be well for you to know that the old "Indian Ring" is now in Washington watching this measure with great interest, hoping this matter may pass to them by default, and that they may get their own instruments appointed to these places. Good bye to the Indian should this happen. Too much care cannot be given to this subject. Such men as Rev. Enoch Hoag, rare to find, it is true, only should be appointed, who, with known integrity and practical ability, are actuated by Christian duty, and will actually devote their lives to the work. The Jesuits, who have done more than any other people in this, added to their high degree of scholarly attainments. I am certain that with like means we can reach similar results. It is proper to add that much of this work will require military aid, and some plan should be adopted to insure harmony.

I am yours truly, W. B. HAZEN.

THE largest farm in England consists of 3,000 acres, and belongs to a man with the Yankee name of Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops—750 acres of wheat, 750 to barley and oats, 750 to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and 750 to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, $35,000, horses, $15,000; bullocks $12,000, pigs $2,500. The oilcake and corn purchased annually amounts to $20,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000. The entire cost of manure, in various forms used, annually costs about $15,000. Sheep are claimed as the most profitable stock he keeps, from which are realized about $20,000 a year. His income from the whole farm, though not stated, can be little less than $10,000.

THE Armstrong *Republican* says:

If the Senator from this district intends to resign his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania, (which he most undoubtedly should do) we hope he will not put it off until the last moment, but give the people plenty of time, so that care may be taken in the selection of his successor. Our past experience has taught us a lesson, and there should be no haste in a matter so important.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
In the city, in the way of
FRESH AND PURE DRUGS
Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.
AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Where you will find Family Medicines, imported Soaps, Perfumes, Colognes of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices. Also, Squire's Granulated Sl Carb. rotassia, sold at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)

PROSTRATION PLAYED OUT.
Violent purgatives, emetics, salivants, blistering and bleeding have had their day.
The sick can no longer be persuaded that the best way to cure them is to destroy the little strength that disease has left them.
Dyspeptics instead of dosing themselves with Epsom salts, aloes, colycinth, jalap, and other powerful cathartics, tone their digestive organs and regulate their bowels with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Persons of bilious habit, instead of throwing the whole glandular system into a state of morbid irritation with mercurial poison, seek relief, and find it, in the operation of that wholesome vegetable alterative upon the disordered liver.
Nervous sufferers, tremulous, weak and despondent, recruit their shattered energies with a course of the great invigorant, and bless the day when the adulterated liquors of commerce were superseded by a medicated stimulant, perfectly efficient and entirely harmless.
Travelers by land and sea rejoice in the possession of an agreeable specific, which protects them from the evil effects of malaria, from sea sickness, and from the disturbing influences of changes of temperature and change of water.
The weak and debilitated feel their strength return, and their spirits revive under its bracing, sustaining, gently exhilarating action.
It is the only stimulant which cautious physicians can conscientiously recommend to ladies in delicate health, or to the aged and decrepid.
There is not a city, town, or settlement, on the American continent, where it is not recognized as a household remedy, and a safeguard against epidemics; and, in short, wherever there is intelligence, prudence and common sense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is pronounced a standard specific, for which, in the whole range of pharmacy, there is no substitute or equivalent.

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.

SPECTACLES.
The Eye.
DR. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without failure, from 15 to 35 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr Franks last visit in the space of three months strong evidence of their satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Office, ROOM 32, St Clair Hotel. Ladies' entrance on Penn street.
apl5:STTh

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street,
Importers and Dealers in
French China, Fine Cut Glass,
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QUEENSWARE.
The largest assortment at New York prices.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Stamp an unequaled Pastry Flour.
3 Star Blue Stamp, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Stamp, a good Family Flour superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES
AT
WATTLES & BREAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
$30 Watch for.....$35.00.
$35 Watch for.....$40.00.
$40 Watch for.....$45.00.
$45 Watch for.....$55.00.
$60 Watch for.....$70.00.
$75 Watch for.....$65.00.
All other Watches reduced in same proportion.
An elegant assortment of GOLD CHAINS on hand. Call and purchase now.
apl21
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
apl 14

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
1822:tf 146 Grant street.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.
I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!
I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
LADIES',
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY HOSE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh12

ON A PAR
WITH GOLD.
WE NOW OFFER OUR
NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine Our Goods and Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
apr2

ESTABLISHED 1831.
LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
52 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Spring Goods,
Hoes, Rakes,
Forks, Scythes,
Snaths, &c
Merchants are invited to examine our stock when in the city.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

REMOVAL.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.
Have removed from their old stand, Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD, to their Warehouse
Nos. 259 and 261 Liberty Street,
ABOVE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and customers.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
259 and 261 Liberty Street.
apl4:w85

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this state. apl4:w2

STONE
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY TOPS,
Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.
A LARGE AND FULL
Assortment Constantly on Hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl1:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and sweetens the Breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
It is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. jan26:ly

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and have the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
ap25

DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for sample.
1,022 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIPATION.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. feb26:TTSS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
AT 37½ CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACA,
QUITE A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
WASH POPLINS
VERY CHEAP.
AT 22 CENTS.
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 22 CENTS.
Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
AT 12½ CENTS.
EXTRA HEAVY 4-4 SHEETING.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Yard Wide Soft Finish Muslin.
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINT'T OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORKHOUSE, April 26th, 1870.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH a resolution, passed by the Inspectors of the Allegheny county Prison, the fifth section of the Act of Assembly, approved the 1st day of February, A. D. 1866, being an act supplementary to an act,

"For the Better Management of the Allegheny County Prison,"

is hereby published and reads as follows:

"That when the arrangements are completed for the reception of inmates, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to transfer from the County Prison to the Workhouse all persons having more than ten days to serve, who shall have been committed for vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, and also such other persons as the court of criminal jurisdiction of Allegheny county may direct to be transferred; and thereafter, when any person or persons shall be convicted in said Court of any offense, the punishment whereof, by existing laws, is or may be imprisonment in the County Jail, said Court may sentence such person or persons to either the said Jail or Workhouse, as its discretion, and all committing magistrates in said County thereafter shall sentence to the Workhouse all persons convicted of vagrancy, drunkenness, or disorderly conduct, or of any other offense for which they may be sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail, there to be fed and clothed, and treated as provided for in this act, and the rules and regulations of said House."

And as the arrangements are now completed for the reception of MALE convicts into the John Heinz Hospital, it is recommended to and urged upon all committing magistrates throughout the county to extend the time for which parties are to be sent to said Workhouse to as long a period as possibly consistent with justice. It is especially essential that all parties, generally known as "old offenders," for their benefit, as well as that of the community and the institution itself, be committed for the longest period which the laws will allow.

HENRY CORDIER,
Supt. of the Allegheny County Workhouse.
CLEARMONT. apl5:W26:2dAT

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London'
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Magnesia and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To Professional Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark. Take also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.
P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of MINERAL WATERS, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum L