THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

WE TRUST that the readers of the GAZETTE will find their profit in the typographical improvements visible in its columns this morning. We submit to them our grateful acknowledgements for the cordial and steadily increasing support which the GAZETTE receives. Its largely extending circulation has made it so desirable a medium for advertisers, that their favors were encroaching steadily upon the news columns, and seriously embarrassing our efforts to keep up with the current intelligence of the day. Hereafter, with a more compact type, and with other arrangements, the good results of which will be evident to our friends, we shall be able to supply to them a much larger daily variety of news and interesting miscellanies. To advertisers also, the GAZETTE will afford constantly improving facilities for placing their special interests before the public eye.

BONDS in Frankfort, 94¾.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼a115.

OUR NEW DRESS was obtained from the favorably known New York Type Foundry of Farmer, Little & Co.

EX-SENATOR LOWRY'S lamentations, after the adjournment of the Legislature, were marked by a touching pathos. He declared that he had failed in every thing which he had undertaken during the session. As the greatest of all failures, he will himself be put away and forgotten.

THE RAILROAD ring at Harrisburg may congratulate themselves upon at least one success. They contrived to smuggle through a bill giving an annual subsidy of $10,000 for ninety-nine years, from the State Treasury, to a railroad in the northeastern quarter of the State, not a rod of which has yet been built. For this bill, they were adroit enough, by some trick, to secure the Governor's approval.

THE Auditor General continues to administer upon the scattered remnants of the old free-banking system of the Commonwealth. His report for 1869 is now public. It appears that the entire amount of circulating notes issued from his Department to those institutions was $3,219,668 00, of which only $70,496 are now outstanding. For this sum, twelve of the banks are responsible, and have each lodged the needful security for their redemption with the Department. It is probable that nearly all the outstanding paper is in fact not in existence—"gone where the woodbine twineth."

IN VIEW of the earnest protests, from very high Catholic authority and last fortified by the powerful remonstrance of the American episcopacy, against the adoption of the dogma of papal infallibility by the Council at Rome, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

> There is now, as we have said, a more distinct possibility than ever that the contemplated dogma will not be voted. With such minds as Newman, Dollinger, Gratry, Maret, Stroemayer, Schwartzenberg, Purcell, Kenrick, and others of the best Catholic authorities of England, France, and America united against it, its decision is doubtful, notwithstanding the very large majority in its favor. Those who oppose it simply affirm that it is unnecessary and inopportune. Their protest threatens no schism, and professedly abstracts nothing from their faith. They are complaint of the mystery and miracle of faith in believing yet disbelieving—just as the Pope in being held fallible yet infallible is another. To all who care to form an honest opinion the subject is worthy of study. For the present we need but remark that though infallibility may not be decided by a vote of the Council, it will remain a formidable doctrine. The embryo—even more than the embryo—has been revealed, and time will unfold the dogmatic flower.

IT is expected that a new Funding-bill will be reported, from the Ways and Means Committee of the House to-morrow. No details of the measure have yet transpired for the public information. It will be remembered that when the Senate bill went down to the House, the question of its reference, to the Ways and Means or Banking and Currency Committees, was sharply debated, ending in its being sent to the former. But the other committee insists upon being consulted in the premises, reporting on the 29th a bill "to increase the banking facilities," but expressly recognizing the proposed issue of four and a half per cent. bonds, and providing for the establishment of a free banking system on a gold basis. If the Funding-bill proper, when reported to-morrow from the Ways and Means, shall not embody similar provisions, a choice of measures will be distinctly presented to the House—with the quite probable result of agreement at last upon a scheme which shall combine the meritorious features of each bill.

THE discovery of the fact that, of the two measures of "Treasury Reform" which were adopted by our Legislature, one is effectively repealed by the other, of a day later in date, attracts a general attention throughout the Commonwealth. There seem to be no limits to the feeling of disgust with which the people look upon the shamefully abortive failures of the "honesty and reform" ring to redeem their pledges. They controlled both branches of the Legislature, for every purpose which could put money in the pockets of the ring—but have utterly failed to make good even the least of those fine-sounding promises with which they amused the public, and deluded a few well-meaning Republicans, during the closing months of 1869. It is very comforting to know that, beyond the petty pilferings which that "honest" ring have "pinched" out of the fourteen hundred and odd private jobs which they have made law, their hopes of profit have been dashed. Their canal speculation failed; their railroad grab missed its hold; they couldn't make anything out of border raids; they were not always sure of getting even the money for which they sold other votes. Their head-centre from Erie is now the representative mourner of the ring.

THE Bill of Rights, in the new Constitution of Illinois, will empower the Legislature to dispense with the grand jury system. It has been fashionable in some quarters of late, to deny the utility of this form of *ex-parte* inquest, in the interests of public justice, upon allegations of offence against the laws. But we apprehend that it would need but a very brief experience, of a change so radical as Illinois now proposes, to convince the public, bench, bar and people alike, that the advantages of the grand jury system far outbalance all the tenable objections. Very rare are the instances where a fairly presumptive amount of proof of the commission of any crime whatever has failed to secure the endorsement of this inquest. How frequent, on the other hand, in the experience of the profession, are the cases in which personal malice and unfounded slander have had their effectual quietus under the preliminary investigation! If, in rare instances, a constructive injustice has been done by a presentment without any foundation, it may safely be claimed, on the other side, that society seldom can complain of an absolute failure of justice through the indifference or the positive complicity of a grand jury. An error in the first form is certain to be corrected in the subsequent public enquiry before the traverse jury, while one rejection of a really meritorious case by no means ensures the concurrence of another grand jury at the next term.

We have all of us heard of propositions to abolish the entire system of jury trials. Beyond a remission of the question, in each case, to the option of the parties, there is no likelihood that wise legislation will ever attempt to improve upon the old system, while, in criminal matters not of the most petty nature, it will be always for the interest of society itself to insist upon the preservation of the time-honored custom, which practically entrusts the life and liberty of the citizen to the verdict of a sworn panel of his countrymen.

THE CORRUPT "REFORMERS."

It appears that, after all, one person did derive some profit from the $12,000 transaction with that virtuous friend of "Reform," the Senator from a northwestern Republican district who sold his vote in the Watt case for $10,000 to the Democracy, and subsequently resold it to the friends of Watt, for $2,000 more. Our readers in that district have all heard how the upright Senator was diddled out of his money, which was supposed to have been all handed back to its original owners. But here we have a new item of information, which especially concerns one of the four Representatives from the Mercer district. This person acted as the Senator's broker and friend. The story is that he not only saw the $12,000 placed in the package, to be given by him to the Senator, but that he immediately abstracted $1,000 from the amount, and put it in his own pocket, as his own private dividend. It was after that, that the remainder of the Senatorial price mysteriously disappeared.

Of course, this puts the Representative alluded to in a position to tell the whole story. He would be a witness to all the facts, provided he is willing to testify. We must not doubt his readiness to tell the truth, when we remember that *he* was also one of the loudest shrickers for "honesty and reform." His dividend of $1,000, thus abstracted from his friend's pile, was the only cash sum actually realized by any of the parties to this scandalous transaction. The whole story is told in a Philadelphia journal, and is eminently worthy of perusal in the Mercer, Lawrence and Butler district.

OUR PACIFIC ROADS.

Proceedings in the highest Court of Wyoming Territory have developed very remarkable facts in the heretofore secret history of the Union Pacific Railway. It is not the first time that this information has been given to the public, but it has remained for a regular judicial hearing—before a tribunal sitting under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, in a city and a territory which may be said to owe their organized being to the actual construction of the work in which these alleged frauds have been perpetrated,—to bring out and lay before the world the apparently clear proofs of all, and even of more than all, than the wildest rumors have heretofore assumed to charge. The profit of seven millions of dollars realized upon construction—and which would not be an unreasonable amount if it represented all the profit which the enterprise could yield—have been derived wholly without reference to the value of the land-grant. The road has been actually built, and at this profit, from the proceeds of the subsidy bonds from the Treasury and of the mortgage bonds of the corporation itself. The immense landed domain of the company still remains almost wholly untouched. Its value will yet swell the profits of the corporation, or of its inner rings, to more than three times seven millions. We are wiser since that vast endowment was conferred. We have discovered that the land-grant alone would have paid for the work. We might not, probably would not, have discovered it, except by the actual experiment precisely as it has been made. But, is the light of the information which we have paid this splendid price for, it has become clear that a second, or even if need be a third, trans-continental railway can be built without any other aid from the Government than a handsome land-grant affords. Upon this basis, the Northern Pacific is now to be built, and will be completed within five years from date. Probably, a third line, by a Southern route, will also be well under way, on the same basis, long before that period ends.

WORK NOT TO BE NEGLECTED.

As a delegation, the Republican Representatives from Pennsylvania, in Congress, have been faithful to the great interests of the Commonwealth, throughout the protracted struggle which is not yet ended upon the tariff. In more than one point of view, the contest has been discouraging; indeed, the intermediate votes have frequently been so unfavorable to the principle of protection that members might have been persuaded to abandon an apparently untenable field, had they not been supported by a fair presumption that the yea and nay votes yet to be taken in the House will neutralize very much of the mischief which the Committee of the Whole has evinced neither the disposition nor the ability to check.

We regret to hear that members have just cause for complaint, in the fact that their efforts on the floor of the House, to uphold the interests of labor, have not been more actively and cordially reinforced by the outside exertions of the iron-masters themselves. The lobby seems to have been almost completely neglected by our friends, while it has been swarming, from the first hour of the session, with the paid agents of the free-traders. Whether the influence of the lobby be regular or irregular, no one can deny that it is always, if energetically directed, potential for its purpose. Filled as the approaches to Congress have thus been, with our opponents, and neglected by the principal material interests of the country, one cannot wonder that the free trade lobby has been partially successful in its efforts to influence the public judgment, nor can we feel that, in any unfavorable event which may be possible, those interests will be able to evade a just responsibility, for consequences really due in a great measure to their own selfishness or indifference.

The situation, and its proper treatment, are very forcibly presented in the annexed paragraph from the Reading *Times:*

> While the great iron interests of Pennsylvania are pending in the balance, and while the Free-Traders are crowding in the lobbies of the Capitol, and doing all that money and talk can do to have iron placed on the free list, our furnace-men, forge-men, rolling-mill men, coal operators, miners, farmers and business people generally, are doing nothing to fight up their cause in the halls of Congress. When the question of taxing beer was up, the brewers were not idle, but sent deputation after deputation to Washington, and at last, accomplished their object. Surely the iron men of Pennsylvania can do as much, and present their claims to protection with such force that Congress will feel bound to accede to their reasonable demands. We believe they have an organization. If so, they should at once send on an authorized deputation, to urge their claims, and also take measures to flood the two Houses of Congress with memorials and petitions presenting their views on the subject.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Mrs. E. C. Stanton, the bright jewel in the crown of the noble pioneers in the great work of the day, has been here, to talk to "Our Girls." As not all our girls were present, I will give you a short resume. Of the speaker I say little, because words are scarcely powerful enough to describe this true woman. She spoke, as only Mrs. Stanton can do. How little do parents think of the spiritual and moral powers of their daughters, and yet it ought to be their most sacred object. Cultivate these, and gems will appear, where at present only weakness and dependency reign.—dependency, apparently so dear, to chivalrous men, but very soon a burden to be cast aside to die lonely or by unfathomable providence left alone, a burden to its very self. Away with this weakness and call in its stead upon truth! Be true to others, to yourselves, to the world at large. Life is work, work is life; without work, you are without an object of usefulness, a harp without strings, a body without a soul! Are riches stable? No. Then go and gather up riches, which cannot be eaten by worms, which misfortune cannot take away! Fill the granary of the mind, and in time of famine you will have a supply above all wants. Self-support by noble work is one of the most gratifying of all the feelings; it keeps from want; it is true independence. Are all rich? No! Full three-fourths of the women of the United States will by necessity be called to work. Who, but you, fathers and mothers, are to be blamed if they are not fitted for it? Baptise your daughters with the spirit of equality and they will be prepared for any emergency and not be a burden to those who shun poor relations as do the communities.

If God calls away the husband, his dying hour will be brightened by the thought that his wife, though he could not provide for her, is able to do so, yes, even for her family. To do so they want health. Sick women, sickly men, sickly views! what a prospect! Work is health; it makes you healthy in body and soul. Ridicule therefore the fashions of the day, instead of admiring what is contrary to health and to any sensible man an absurdity. Do not admire the tight laced wasp, but admire the heavy laden, busy bee, though she has less style. Every feeling in good women shows that they would rather live for truth than be subjected to an humiliating dependency, to deceitful misery in golden cages. Mean women should be punished by that contemptuous pity which they deserve.

It is men themselves, who block up the way to usefulness for their daughters, and many a rich man's daughter has died in sack cloth and ashes, because her mind had not been made the storeroom of those riches, which no turn of the wheel of fortune can take away. How many in our communities are so ignorant, so blind, through proper want of instruction, that they think these are ridicule independence and work, as for instance, teaching.

We girls, who have proved to be as intellectual as boys, have solved this problematic question which has occupied the minds of wise men for centuries. If you have any doubts upon the subject, read Hippeau's volume about Public Instruction in America. He was sent to this country by Marc Dara, the minister of public instruction in France, for inquiry. He found the young girls so ready to answer as the boys, and acknowledges their equality of intellect and the higher power of the mind. Women of all ages have done works of moral importance that man would not do. Mrs. Fry preached in the dungeons of Newgate, when man would not dare the noble duty.

If voting divides the family, or doubles a vote, it doubles where it divides, which is about the same. Horace, not of old, but Horace of the nineteenth century, wants women to fight in war. He forgets that woman will be the peace maker of the future, and not bring the nation to make war. Woman has an own moral works to do in war, as has been proved by the past; spiritually and intellectually she is ever ready to fight, and Mr. Greeley should feel proud to be the Chief of such a noble ready army

The exaltation of woman is simply a lie, a mockery. The real dignity of woman lies in moral and legal equality; this has been lately fully understood by the Methodist Church; they erased the pledge to obey from the marriage code. This noble example should be followed, for woman has through hardships and suffering merited equality; the writer of these lines feels never prouder, more grateful than in the thought that her husband elevates her to the platform of equality, that she is a colaborer in the battle of life, a partner of the firm.

Men are mistaken to think it would lessen their dignity if women vote. The very thought of being honored and invested with such a power would fill them with gratitude toward the noble hearts, which give them to fulfil their moral work. When man has the material, and where secret power exists, it is more prudent to make this very power responsible. The woman's suffrage question is the most fashionable question of the day. It is an intellectual and physical combination. Some resist the reforming movement, without stopping to think that since the foreigner and the black man vote, they are no more persecuted, and there is nobody left now-a-days to be wronged but their own wives and daughters. A young boy, enjoying the hope of voting one day, without any further experience but that which the space between his father's house and his office or shops offers, stretches majestically his feet under his mother's table where he is hungry, speaks lightly of women whenever he has a chance, slanders and calumniates women and girls without considering that his own sister who mends his stockings and attends to his wardrobe, is dealt with in the same way as he deals with others. This single instance should show the imbecility of slander, and the necessity of the woman's vote to counteract such a growing weakness in the male sex. They say that voting and consequently to be mixed up with *those* men is degrading. Women have been mixed up with men since the creation of the race. We are mixed up with them in society, in our families. Do you really think yourselves contaminated by it? The good that can be done by their voting must be seen and understood, to overcome this repugnance, for voting will help to diminish crime.

By the votes of both the sexes, America will create a true manhood and womanhood.

A WOMAN.

How Marbles are Made.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles, those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into the small balls employed by youngsters to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcarious stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same diametric size is placed over the stones and partially resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while the water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, containing only three of these mills, will turn out fully sixty thousand marbles in each week. Agates are made into marbles at Oberstein by first chipping the pieces neatly round with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edges upon the surface of a large grindstone.

The National Banks.

The abstract of the reports showing the condition of the National Banks of the United States at the close of business on the 24th of March has been completed at the office of the Controller of Currency, and makes the following showing of the principal items:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 710,308,455
United States bonds	382,082,250
Due from redeeming agents	80,410,034
Due from banks	73,341,055
Checks and other items	3,959,360
Exchanges for Clearing house	11,224,467
Cash	78,317,993
Specie included in cash	33,641,275
Legal tender notes	37,056,300
Clearing house certificates	9,920,000
Three per cent. certificates	25,765,000
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$ 477,004,247
Profits	151,950,014
Outstanding notes	294,424,298
Dividends unpaid	4,488,418
Deposits	826,422,676
Due to banks	128,303,687
Notes and bills re-discounted	2,462,247
Bills payable	2,870,007
Aggregate of resources and liabilities	1,287,310,599

ZANESVILLE, O.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration—Speeches by Gen. Leggett, Hon. Sam. Galloway, Rev. H. H. Garnett and A. A. Guthrie.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, April 29, 1870.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Yesterday was a day of hilarity with the newly enfranchised citizens. Great preparations were made, and speakers were invited from a distance to be present. Request had been made to the Councils that the saloons should be closed during the day, but in this request the Councils did not acquiesce, and although the saloons were open all day, I did not notice a drunken man on the streets.

The procession was not large owing to the falling rain, which came down pretty freely about the hour the procession was to form. But aside from numbers, the appearance was respectable.

The hour of seven o'clock in the evening found Black's Music Hall packed to the full, and the speakers on the stand. I entered just as General M. D. Leggett was speaking. Referring to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, he said many good things, and noted the fact that in all ages wherever a down trodden people had demanded of their Government an abatement of political grievances, they were more or less successful. Any change had, invariably been in favor of *the people*. Progress has almost invariably been made in the interests of the masses; and it may be taken as true, although the General did not claim so extensive a signification, that wherever notions, communities and men, attain to a high position in moral excellence, the first duty that suggests itself is to raise others to the same high position. And the reverse is also true, that wherever a nation, a monarch, or a man attains a high position in point of power for the elevation of others, then there follows retrogression, disaster and degradation. Progress in morality and christianity is known by the number of blessings which it bestows on inferiors—by efforts to elevate the down trodden. That man, who gloats and delights in the ability to place his heel upon the neck of some other man, is himself brutish.

After General Leggett had concluded, Judge Marsh was introduced and congratulated the audience on the achievement the nation had made in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. He said that the idea was incorporated in the forms of our government that all men were created equal, and were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that while this principle was plainly asserted, the nation had made it, until now, a *living lie. Now* the letter of the Constitution in this respect was made to secure these inalienable rights to all men.

Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, was the next speaker, and for one hour entertained his audience in his usual happy manner, referring to the change that had been accomplished in the condition, not only of the former slave, but also of the master—the master, who not only used to drive his slaves on the plantation, but who tried to lord it over his compeers in the Senate of the United States, in the use of the revolver and the bowie knife. He congratulated the people of the country upon the change in this particular. That while the colored man had been elevated, those vaunting oligarchs had been lowered some, even in their own estimation, although in the estimation of good men they were low, mean fellows before.

Rev. H. H. Garnett was introduced, and his words were listened to with profound attention. I shall only allude to one point of his speech—equality of races. Politically, there was now no distinction. He hoped his colored friends present would not think it necessary for them to hold office in order to be equal with the white people. He, for his part, would prefer to see a brother the owner of a farm, well tilled, with stock, fruit, implements, and glowing fields of waving grain, than to see him a United States Senator. He thought the elevation or success of the race would be as surely achieved by the men becoming good mechanics, farmers and artists, as by securing offices.

After the execution of a splendid tableau, which was well done, (I never saw anything better of the kind,) in good taste and even joyous to the eyes of the audience, A. A. Guthrie, Esq., was called out. It had been assigned to him to give a brief history of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement in this country. Mr. G. began with the original abolitionist of the Jas. G. Burney school, and twenty-five years since was, with others, mobbed for his views, and yet lived to see all of his opinions publicly. He referred to the time when men were egged and otherwise maltreated—when the barns of anti-slavery men were burned, and the houses of brutes maltreated by a pro-slavery mob. How changed, said the speaker, and, as the evening was far advanced and audience restless, he closed with appropriate words for the change which God had wrought.

After the benediction those who desired retired to Newton Hall, where refreshments were provided, and where there was a scene of festivity and enjoyment for some hours.

The weather has been beautiful for some days, and very propitious for the crops of the farmers and for their spring work. Notwithstanding the severe frost of Monday night, it is said the fruit was but little damaged. Yours,

GLEANER.

Public Works of Pennsylvania

From the Harrisburg Topic.

Auditor General Hartranft has just issued his "Annual Report of the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Tabulations and Deductions from the reports of the railroad, canal and telegraph companies for the year 1869." This work is gotten up yearly, and is of importance, not only to railroad men, but to business men generally, as exhibiting the mineral wealth and improvements of the State. By this report we see that there are now one hundred and eight railroads in Pennsylvania obliged to make yearly report to the Auditor General; twenty-nine street passenger railways; fourteen canals, and six telegraph lines. Railroad companies were required by report by act of April 4, 1859; canal companies by act of April 15, 1863; telegraph cos. by act of April 4, 1868. By this publication it appears that the whole railroad capital of the State authorized by the Legislature is $174,337,379.00; amount of stock subscribed, $278,173,816.07; amount paid in, $239,616,504.97; total amount of capital stock paid, $339,973,450.47; funded debt by last report, $136,337,165.78; funded debt by present report, $192,892,568.66; floating debt by last report, $13,034,807.58; floating debt by present report, $19,576,637.83; total amount, now, of funded and floating debt, $206,370,206.01. The rate per cent. per annum of interest paid by these companies on their debts runs six, seven, seven and three-tenths, eight and ten. The total cost of our roads has been $397,883,892.00; total length of main lines, 5,380.03 miles; total length of main lines in the State, 3,864.85 miles; length of double track, 1,067.94 miles; length of sidings, 1,475.39 miles; gauges of roads, 4 feet 9½ inches, 4 feet 8½ inches, 6 feet, 4 feet 10 inches, 4 feet 9½ inches, four feet 3 inches, 4 feet 9 inches, 4 feet 71-100 of an inch. Total number of engine houses and shops, 897; engines, 2,054; first class passenger cars, 1,206; baggage, mail and express cars, 560; freight cars or trucks, 25,599; coal, ore and stone cars, 46,428; iron bridges, 306; wooden bridges, 1,426; stone bridges, 376; depots or stations, 1,440; wood and water stations, 680; real estate owned by all the companies, $6,835,929. Number of through passengers for the last year, 4,626,987; number of passengers (all classes), 25,089,507; number of tons (2,000 pounds) of through freight for 1869, 8,687,571; gross amount of tonnage for the year, 47,815,722; amount of anthracite coal transported, 16,012,583 tons; bituminous, 8,634,316; petroleum, 1,162,183; pig iron, 956,390; railroad iron, 531,263; other iron or castings, 706,960; iron and other ores, 1,237,018; lime, limestone and slate, 709,455; agricultural products, 2,619,778; merchandize, 2,276,692; manufactures, 1,859,878; live stock, 1,659,457; lumber, 1,911,668; other articles, 4,710,747—total 45,216,800 tons.

The total expenses of our railroads for 1869 were $66,468,021.27; receipts, $99,614,319.22. The total number of passengers killed were 19; injured 55; employes killed 159; injured 320; others killed 195; injured 187—total killed 384; injured 583.

The dividends declared run 7, 8, 8, 6, 6½, 10, 100, 5, 2.50, 100, 4½, 18, 7½, 12, 11½, 14, 5, 20.

The total capital stock of telegraph companies as authorized by the Legislature, is $56,854,710.00; amount paid in as by last report, $2,774,881.25; by present report, 44,209,166.25. Total amount of funded and floating debt, $4,859,140.00. Their cost has been $2,293,208.31. Length of telegraph lines, 6,583½ miles; length in Pennsylvania, 3,264½ miles; stations, 413; employes in this State, 968. Gross expenses, $426,305.92. Gross receipts, $561,738.05.

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.

Balance of the Dry Goods STOCK OF J. W. BARKER & CO. AT Wholesale and Retail.
J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market Street, will close out the balance of their stock, amounting to $40,000 worth of goods, to jobbers, retail dealers or consumers, in lots of from one to five thousand dollars and upwards at prices much lower than the goods can be purchased in the East at the present time. The lease, fixtures and good will of the establishment are also for sale. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to go into the dry goods business. The Administrator is at present in the city wish the view of closing out the entire establishment.
J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
my2 ADMINISTRATOR.

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.

FLUTING MACHINES.
The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 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 mah and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.
JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION, IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA, and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

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The Bonds are in denominations of
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They can be obtained through any banking house or by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
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Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
BARGAINS!!
JOB LOTS!

Job Lots! Job Lots!

Soiled French Percales	25c.
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New Black Silks	$1.25.
New Black Silks	$1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas	50c.
New Ginghams	12c.
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PLANING MILL MEN And Others, TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of tongue-and-groove, inside finish and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines great durability and beauty of appearance; and is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the siding or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method is not obstructed as at form, by the joint panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuge for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to-wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the river in said county.
To McQuiston & Douglass, the right for the First Ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Denham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna, also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1870, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored Double Warp Poplins.
Colored Dress Silks, Barges and Grenadines.
Gros Grain Black Silks, at very low price.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
New Styles Spring Delaines.
A GREAT BARGAIN.
AT 37 1-2 CENTS.
BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS,
The best offered this season at the price.
NEW STYLES
SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW SPRING SKIRTS.
Cassimeres & Summer Pant CLOTHS,
Wholesale and Retail, AT WM. SEMPLE'S,
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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 & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
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Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salts, Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, Citrate Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious imitations, the character of the firm 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, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Aslringent Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fel2:MTH

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al Street, Allegheny City.
AT 31c. AND 50c.
Honey Comb Crib Quilts,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
HONEY COMB RED QUILTS,
COLORED TABLE DAMASKS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS,
TABLE NAPKINS,
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS.
LACE CURTAINS,
STRIPED AND FIGURED
Curtain Damasks.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Shirt Fronts, Wrist Bands.
NEW STYLES
Light and Dark Calicos.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
Wholesale and Retail, AT WM. SEMPLES,
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