THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95a95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 58.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

SOME indiscreet champion of the Pacific railway interests, whose notions of legal authority are amusingly crude, proposes to flank the Wyoming Court by abolishing the territorial government. We should regret to believe that the situation can be maintained in no other way.

THE name of the widow of the most distinguished martyr in the cause of the Union, our assassinated President, is very properly to be placed on the pension rolls. This tardy act of justice will be approved by all, but those who, from ignorance or from an active sympathy, continue to apologize for treason in the lump and in detail.

THE Treasury report for April is generally regarded as one of the most satisfactory yet presented. It shows a steady increase of receipts, and an equally steady reduction of expenses. Under substantially the same tax system, the surplus revenues have been doubled by the present Administration, comparing April '70 with April '69.

DECORATION DAY, the 30th day of May, is to be hereafter observed as a public holiday, for we presume that the Senate will agree with the House resolution, of that tenor. It is not stated that the resolution contemplates such a suspension of all business as would make notes, by their terms payable on the 30th, to mature on the preceding day. If only a general recomendation is given, it can have no legal effect. In our own State, Good Friday has been legally established as a *dies non*,—for all but the press and the church.

THE Greene County Republicans express a decided wish for the renomination of their present Representative in Congress, Hon. J. B. Donley. Beaver will present two competitors and Lawrence one, for the same honor. The selection will be made, we presume, by conferees as usual—three from each county of the district. At the election of '69, the total Republican vote of Beaver was 3,996, of Lawrence 3,217, of Greene 1,542, and of Washington 4,476. The first two counties gave Republican majorities, in all 2,419; the other two were Democratic, one by 156 and the other by 1,450 majority.

THE Washington correspondence of a New York journal makes known a very interesting fact. The writer had been permitted to examine a number of private letters received by Senators from eminent English statesmen, and all of which evinced an earnest desire for an early and satisfactory adjustment of our Alabama claims. One letter, from Mr. GLADSTONE, said substantially, this:

> Canada was gravitating towards this country so fast that the mother country was fully reconciled to the idea of cutting loose from her. If Canada had a mind to ask for independence through her Parliament, England would yield a ready assent. The English government had been gradually cutting off the supplies from Canada solely with the view to her annexation to the United States, and there was now a powerful influence at work in the Canadian Parliament to urge on an appeal for self-government, which, although it meant annexation, the English government was more than willing to grant.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

It will surprise the people, when they come to know how the Pacific railway experiment pays. The annual receipts of the road from Omaha to San Francisco bid fair to exceed twelve millions of dollars. The days are not infrequent when the receipts will indicate a total of full sixteen millions for the year. The road will be worked at an expense of not over seventy per cent. of its income—the average in the railway systems of the more settled regions of the Republic is from fifty-five to sixty per cent.—and the present promise is that it will pay, in the year 1870, a dividend, fairly earned from its legitimate business, of not less than six per cent. upon the total cost of its construction. This would satisfy the interest accruing upon both the subsidy and mortgage bonds, and repay to the stockholders more than was ever before yielded by any trunk line on the first year of its complete operation.

Add to this fair and most legitimate profit, the value of the Company's vast landed domain—an almost boundless property which has scarcely yet been encroached upon but which is now fully opened to settlement,—and remembering that this is a value which will increase so rapidly that the sales of each of the next ten or twelve years will leave the acreage, at the end of each year remaining unsold, worth more in cash than the whole could have been estimated at when the year commenced,—and we can begin to form an approximate idea, and not more, of the actual worth of the property which capital, confidence and enterprise have won for the fortunate owners.

We hear that vast sums, supposed to be any where from five to twenty millions of dollars, have been gained by the few citizens whose energy and means have constructed the Union Pacific railway. It is said that the work has been put through with the proceeds of the subsidy and first mortgage bonds. It is claimed that the country has been swindled,—that we have paid too much for the acquisition, and that we must not repeat the mistake. To all this, there need be but the simple reply: what was a good bargain for us eight years ago, would be a bad bargain now, and the people do not propose its repetition. The road from Omaha to Sacramento would never have been built, unless we had offered extraordinary inducements to capital and enterprise to undertake it. A mere land grant, with no other public aid, would have remained to this hour unappropriated on the statute-book. The investment of more than sixty millions of dollars in the construction of two thousand three hundred miles of railway,—for the most part through an uninhabited and desolate region and surmounting mountain ranges between the oceans—if proposed to simply private capital, would then have been regarded as the merest chimera of a distempered fancy; we should have seen nothing of its feasibility, even in the way of an approach to its realization, during the present generation. This matter was clearly understood by intelligent people when the project was under consideration. The necessity for the work was unanimously admitted; it was equally clear that its accomplishment was not within the reach of any corporation unless supported by the strong arm of the nation. It became simply the question; How much are we willing to pay for a railroad to the Pacific? The question was met liberally, for it could be solved in no other way. We discover now, what no one could then have known, that our liberality was excessive, but we must not depreciate the real worth of its results.

Suppose that we have paid ten or twelve millions more for all work than it has actually cost! If we had not offered that price, we should never have found out that it was too much, for we should have had no road to the Pacific, perhaps during this century. Let us remember that the result secures to our people not one avenue, but three, perhaps more, across the continent. We have made it so clear that a liberal land grant is inducement enough to repay capital for its risks, that a second and even a third line are not only proposed, but are certain to be built within the next five years, with just that degree of aid from the government and no more. If the Union Pacific Company have made a profit of even twenty millions of dollars, we can justly average that amount upon the entire trans-continental system which it has so successfully developed, and find plenty of satisfaction in reflecting that even so great a liberality was not altogether unwise, when it is to secure for us at least three independent trunk lines to the Pacific, with all the lateral connections penetrating North and South, through every great valley and into every mining district in the great heart of the continent.

For no future event is more certain of consummation than is the speedy undertaking and completion of the two other lines, the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to the navigable waters of the Columbia, and the Southern Pacific, from the lower Mississippi Valley, skirting the Mexican border, and debouching upon the ship channel of the Californian Colorado. Especially, we hear the note of active preparation for the former of these works. The other project will be seen not far in its rear. Each of these roads will be built with no other national aid than by grants of lands in that vast, unoccupied and otherwise wholly inaccessible domain, which can never profit us a dollar until improved and opened for settlement by the completion of those roads. Without the instructive lesson of the Union Pacific to encourage us, how chimerical would have seemed any proposition to build a two-thousand mile railway with no more than the shadow of an inducement to capital which a mere theory could have offered! Yet, what the lesson has actually profited us is in this: it has made the theory a hard and glittering reality; it enables capital to compute a positive and satisfactory cash result; it has proved the feasibility and verified the golden promises, which two years ago were sneered at; it is to give us, as its first and immediate fruit, a trans-continental railway system which, for its grandeur of outline and boundless scope of material influence upon the destinies of a people, will be without a parallel on the globe.

Before the close of the year 1870, a considerable portion of the Northern Pacific line will be put under contract. The affair is in the most competent hands. When we see what citizens of Pittsburgh are interested in it, we can the better judge of the class of men with whom they are associated. Enterprise, capital and experience have taken this job in hand, and warrant its success. The land grant to which the approval of Congress is about to be given, is generous in its provisions. The project has greater intrinsic merits than can be claimed for the Omaha route. The line is to be three hundred miles shorter, through a vastly more fertile region, exempt from both the topographical and the climatic difficulties which exist to embarrass the middle route, and every separate hundred-mile section of the completed line promises to be not only self-supporting, but remunerative to the stockholders. We can realize the estimate which capital puts upon the ultimate value of this line, when we understand that not less than five millions are offered for the investment in this vicinity alone. With patience, it must bring returns which will justify the highest anticipations.

This is a very pertinent illustration of the value of the lesson for which, it is true, we paid roundly to the Union Pacific Company, but which has assured the construction of a second line without the cost of a dollar to the National Treasury. Put that on the credit side of Mr. BOUTWELL's ledger,—and leave room for still other additions hereafter.

PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF.

We adverted briefly yesterday to the present situation of the tariff question in the House. Writing hastily, and at a late hour, we neglected to congratulate the *friends* of protection upon the very gratifying aspect which Saturday's debate has given, to this issue. Our friends find themselves strong enough to hold their position, and too thoroughly well informed to be cajoled or bullied out of it. There is apparently good reason to believe that the movement for a bogus "revenue reform" has spent itself, and that the original measure, as reported from the Ways and Means, will be substantially the bill as it will pass that body.

It is of no use to deny that the free-traders did gain, in the temporary negligence of the majority, some transient advantages during the past fortnight, but fortunately they had not the tact or even the opportunity, under the rules, to follow up their blows, and the time since has been well improved for the recovery of the ground by our friends.

It is now in the power of the majority to do what has not been the practice heretofore, to stop, at their discretion, the debates in Committee of the Whole. The widest latitude of discussion has been possible under the old rule, while the fact that no decisive vote could be taken in Committee, except subject to reconsideration in the House, has disarmed the vigilance of the supporters of the bill, who saw no positive danger in surrendering the temporary possession of a barren field to the enemy. But it is found that this indulgence has been abused, and that the erratic votes of a small party of the members in the Committee were reacting unfavorably upon public opinion. The House is therefore hereafter to be held well in hand, whether sitting in Committee or otherwise; absentees will no longer excuse themselves on the plea that a mere Committee cannot be controlled, or that its votes have no intrinsic importance; the new rule, adopted on Monday at the instance of Mr. SCHENCK, has invested these informal discussions with a real consequence which will secure the needful attendance of every member, putting, we think, an effectual check to the tactics of the free-traders.

It has been the policy of those members to wear out if possible, the patience of the House and of the country, by persisting in the party warfare which was so aptly described by Mr. Schenck. The laxity of the old rule in committee was directly favorable to that policy, and the "reformers" have to thank themselves for justifying the House in applying the long delayed curb. With the better attendance which members will now find it necessary to give, the country may expect a more rapid progress, and far more satisfactory results, in the current discussions. The opponents of the bill have exhausted their strength in unprofitable skirmishes, and its friends will hereafter force the fighting. We shall not anticipate the issue, otherwise than to note the increased confidence with which the supporters of the protective principle are meeting the situation.

Apropos to Saturday's debate, the Washington *Chronicle* remarks:

> The motion to set aside the tariff bill and all other special bills, to enable the House to reach Mr. Judd's short cut to reform and retrenchment, was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The fact was made apparent by this debate that all obstruction and delay in this important business of revising the revenue laws, foreign and domestic, came from the free-traders or revenue reformers in the House. The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means has been carefully considered and is very complete. It is in no sense a high tariff project. It meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. No measure has ever been more deliberately prepared or more ably defended and opposed. And yet its passage, so essential to the Treasury and to the people, so equal and just in all its bearings, is delayed by Republican Representatives, who take the lead, even from the free trade Democrats, in opposition to it.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The following communication seems to show that all women do not want to vote, and that some of those who do not are as ready to wield the pen as their fair opponents. It speaks for itself:

MAY 1st, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I see in your paper of last Thursday that there is a Woman's Suffrage Association organized in Allegheny city. Now this is something that I have never thought much about until I perused the article in your paper, and there were some things contained in it that did not exactly suit my ideas. Of course, there is some allowance to be made for women that are insane on the subject of voting; but every right minded woman will agree with me that there were some cutting remarks made about the women who are opposed to woman suffrage. For instance, here is one from Mrs Helen Jenkins: "It is ignorant men and women who are our opposers in this work." Now, I am opposed to it, and do not consider it ignorance, as that learned lady is pleased to call it. I suppose I have not had the benefits of as good an education as some of those lady aristocrats, for I am a working woman and a working man's wife. I want my rights as long as they remain within the bounds of reason; but I do not want to leave my house neglected and my husband to cook his own meals, while I am parading the streets, elbowing my way through crowds of men to get a vote. I love my country; I love her laws; she is as dear to me as to any American that ever breathed the air of freedom; but I think we have men enough yet to make the laws and to enforce them without women neglecting their homes and children to meddle with men's affairs. What would be the use of men at all, if women are going to rule the country? Man was created stronger than woman, to protect her, to shield her from every danger. Woman was created for a companion for man, to make home a place of rest for him after his hard day's work. Now, I ask, how in the name of common sense can a woman be a lawyer, a postmaster, doctor or President, and make a happy home for her husband at the same time? Surely she would have to have a double existence. For me, I am as much opposed to negro suffrage as I am to woman suffrage. Let the negroes have their freedom; that is perfectly right. They have been kept in bondage long enough; but are not capable of voting. It will do very well for those ladies who have plenty of money and fine silks and satins, and nothing to do at home. It will suit them to vote; they want power—they want something to occupy their minds. It is not the industrious women that are contending for a vote. They have enough to do to attend to their own business, and let the men attend to theirs. I am a woman, but before I would be ruled by one of those haughty aristocrats, I would leave the country.

If this should meet the eyes of any of those strong-minded women who wish to look after their husbands, I hope they will excuse this little bit of sarcasm, as I belong to the class that is opposed to woman suffrage and the wearing of unmentionables.

A WOMAN THAT ATTENDS TO HER OWN BUSINESS.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* yesterday had a feeling article on the Richmond calamity. It says "the news of a lost and bloody battle never caused so many tears or broke so many hearts as the calamity which burst, so suddenly, so unexpectedly upon the citizens of Richmond. The strong hand of Death has choked the political bitterness which recently had burnt into flame; it has bridled the passions aroused by differences of opinion, and beneath the tollings of all the bells, friends and enemies have united to show the last marks of respect to their fellow-citizens who have found death on the battle field." The article winds up with a succinct synopsis of the incidents of this fearful calamity. This article is followed by some interesting statistics of the railroads and telegraphs of Pennsylvania, which we shall probably refer to at more length again. In regard to the tax and tariff question we find the following: "What is now wanted is the simplification and reduction of the tax system and a substantial arrangement of the duties. We will at least know where we stand and how we are to calculate in regard to industrial affairs. That which has recently been so injurious, and from which the iron business of our State has so especially suffered, is the insecurity of the ground upon which the business of the country now stands. In this question the behavior of Congress has been pitiful; it has shown no steadfast statesmanship, but only ignorance and indecision from one side to the other.

It is quite useless, first to quarrel over the Funding bill and the question of the return to specie payment. The key to both is to be found in the tariff and tax questions. First, give a secure foundation to trade, the confidence of the business world, and the finance and bond questions will then solve themselves."

The *Freiheits Freund* had a leader about the Northern Pacific Railroad, which asserts that this project, when completed, will open up an enormous tract of country including the Territories of Idaho, Dakotah, Washington and Montana, where the ground for the most part is rich and the climate pleasant, and whither Yankee speculation has not yet reached. But the peculiar fitness of this road for the furtherance of trade between Europe, Asia and America, being three hundred miles shorter than the Union Pacific road, strikes the editor most forcibly.

The difficulties of constructing this road are not so great as those which were overcome by the other road, because there are fewer high mountains to be crossed and the material need for the construction can be brought, by means of navigable streams, into the immediate neighborhood of the route. This article winds up with the assertion that German emigrants will flock this way to Washington Territory, where there is now a German governor, and predicts that two great commercial cities, rivals of San Francisco and Chicago, will spring up at the eastern and western termini. An other editorial treats upon the "Conspiracy of the Irreconcilables," with whom it has no sympathy, regarding them as enemies of liberty and freedom.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of the 2d says:

> State Treasurer, Hon. R. W. Mackey, to-day transferred the Treasury to his successor, Hon. W. W. Irwin. We do a simple duty in recording that, never in the history of Pennsylvania have her finances been so ably managed or transferred in a manner so creditable to the retiring officer. During Mr. Mackey's term of one year the reprehensible and illegal system of loaning the funds of the State to private individuals for their benefit has been abolished. The "vault account"—which consisted of due bills of these parties—amounted one year ago to $211,000; to-day there is no such account. The balance on hand is now $1,000,000, against $800,000 one year ago, and not less than $600,000, in round numbers, of our State debt has been paid off.
>
> Mr. Mackey's able report on the finances; his business-like suggestions; his untiring and restless energy and activity in the management of his trust; have not only favorably affected the value of our bonds, but have strengthened the financial condition and standing of the State. His bold, and at the time, startling, offer to anticipate the payment of a loan not due was found to immediately enhance the price of our loans, until now every bond issued by our State commands a premium—the five per cents. even selling at 105. It will be difficult to surpass this superb management of our finances; and the year ending May 2, 1870, will furnish a severe test and comparison for any future administration of this important department of our State government.

A New York telegram says:

> It is known here, from authoritative sources that Secretary Fish will withdraw from the Cabinet the moment the San Domingo treaty has been ratified by the Senate. It is a scheme in which Mr. Fish will never give his assent. District Attorney Pierrepont, of this city, is to be Mr. Fish's successor.

THE Dubuque *Times* says: "Although the spring rise this year did exceed that of most of the spring freshets of the past forty years, yet it may be reasonably expected that the spring, or April freshets, as well as the June rise, will occasionally reach a higher point than ever known before. The subject of the Mississippi flood was investigated by a citizen of Dubuque over ten years ago. He says that the settlement of the country northward, by agriculturing, increases the drainage to such an extent that all the tributaries of the great river, as well as the mighty river itself, will have annual floods of more height and force from year to year."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Woman suffrage has at last met with a public espousal in Allegheny county. A few intelligent ladies, not supinely content with the present political and economical *status* of woman, but realizing the difficulties with which class legislation and an unjust public opinion have circumscribed her sphere of action, have taken the initial step toward the removal of these difficulties by holding a meeting, and thereat proclaiming their determination to actively insist upon equal rights with men. An earlier manifestation, perhaps, could not have been expected. All the energies of reform have been directed for years to the overthrow of slavery. So hideous an evil quite obscured those less evident. This is a law of progress. But now slavery is overthrown, and the next question that should engage the thoughtful consideration of the people of this country is female suffrage.

In suggesting a few reflections on this subject, I desire to say before proceeding that no one can afford to sneer at it, or turn it into ridicule. Many excellent men and women are earnestly working for its accomplishment. That of itself should elicit candor in the discussion. But there is another reason why those who scoff at this matter can not afford to do so, and that is, if they be compared with the men and women who have espoused it, the contrast will be severely damaging to them. I would therefore suggest to the opponents of this reform, that, if they would merit the appreciation of those whose appreciation is worth the having, come out in favor of it; but if they can not do that, if they are afflicted, as many are, with a load of dead beliefs and obsolete traditions, but still claim some recognition for intelligence, they had better say nothing about it, and reap the only fruits possible to them—the fruits of silence.

Without further digression I come to the question, Should the right of suffrage be withheld from woman? Abstractly considered there is no possible escape from the conclusion that it should not. It is conceded by every one who knows the meaning of abstract right, that no discriminations can be found in the realms of pure theory. If then, there be objections to her political equality, they must be founded on expediency; and such we shall find to be the case. To the few advanced minds, all the reply here necessary is that what is abstractly right cannot be concretely wrong; and this class of thinkers have gone still further and determined that abstract right should be the rule of human action. Only the few however are satisfied with this, the expediency school having five hundred votaries for every one that worships at the shrine of immutable right. And therefore it is that you have got to meet the expediency—objections if you would overcome the real opposition to this important movement.

Let us examine some of these objections. The leading one is that woman's sphere is a domestic one—that her duties require her to remain at home—that she should not meddle with public affairs.

Many departures from this antiquated notion have been made which our ladies do not see fit to censure, and which they must be presumed to commend, since they are so ready to assail the extension of suffrage. There are a great many women engaged in teaching school, in mercantile vocations and in artistic employments, every one of whom is within the prescribed ban. Why not accept the consequences of your position, and prescribe these transgressions of the domestic sphere? But how do you know that woman's sphere is a domestic one? Who told you? I tell you that you have no more right to say what her sphere is than she has to say what man's sphere is. Equal freedom is the birth right of woman as well as of man. The avenues to wealth and honor and happiness should not be foreclosed against any, but, like the air we breathe, should be free to all.

But, say our objectors, it would be highly improper for women to go to the polls and vote, and come in contact with the riff-raff of society. To this I reply, you are not the persons to teach women propriety. You may have, you most likely do have very fastidious notions of propriety, but it is a propriety devoid of moral stamina, and suited only for dress parade. I, for one, do not concede a little to this objection, what does it amount to? Women are on the streets—thousands of them—every day; they attend churches, lectures, lyceums, make conventions and what not of a public character. Now what more would they encounter in going to the polls and depositing a ballot?

There is but one more objection that I have heard urged, and that is, that the exercise of the franchise by woman would disturb the marriage relation. To assume this would perhaps prove true, but the general effect would be directly the reverse. Among the multifarious reasons that can be given why woman should have the ballot is this one, that it would induce her to read and think about important public matters, and thus elevate the standard of her intelligence. A reference to the reports of their convention will satisfy any unprejudiced person that such a result will surely follow their active participation in public affairs. The proceedings of these conventions exhibit a depth of thought, a degree of scholastic attainment and a purity of purpose that compare very favorably with the ebullitions of our masculine political conventions. Now, if the effect of universal suffrage would be to increase the general intelligence, it would tend to sharpen the admiration of husband and wife for each other, and the advantages thus derived would greatly outweigh the exceptional alienations.

But I will not consider these objections further. They are trivial and illogical. The only premises which will support the conclusion that woman should not have the right to vote have long since been given up. The logic of events and conditions points with unerring certainty to her early enfranchisement, and no human intervention can prevent, though it may retard, the foreshadowed consummation.

I have already, Messrs. Editors, trespassed on your space too much. I should like to present some arguments in favor of this question which strike me as unanswerable, but will not do so now.

T. M. B.

May 2d, 1870.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BRIGHTON, May 3, 1870.

The darker colored part of the inhabitants of Beaver Valley, including especially Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Sharon, Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester, yesterday celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment. The procession started at Beaver Falls and, accompanied by suitable music, marched through all the towns named above. Appropriate addresses were delivered at the different points by white as well as colored speakers.

It was a time of general rejoicing, but as far as I have learned, (having been absent that day) there was no improper demonstrations upon the part of the newly citizenized and enfranchised of our Valley. Hope they will ever be worthy of their new privileges, and thus stop the mouths of their enemies.

YORK, &c., C.

The "New Party" Mistake.

Certain editorial gentlemen who visited this city recently have free trade on the brain, and labor under the impression that they can build up a new party based entirely upon that doctrine. They held public and private conferences, were flattered and complimented by Democratic politicians, and feeling assured that they were about to accomplish great things and astonish the world, returned to their respective homes in a high state of satisfaction.

The idea of a new party to be formed upon the free trade principle is exceedingly grateful to the Democratic mind. They know it will not take one man from the Democratic fold, and that the Republican grudgeons who swallow the bait will find themselves on the Democratic string. The movement is in every respect for the benefit of the Democratic party, and this is so obvious that it would require a vast amount of charity to suppose that the editorial gentlemen in question do not understand and desire such result.

But we predict its utter failure. The attempt will be made, and while in some localities it may injure the Republican party temporarily, in others it will be substantially strengthened, and the principal consequence will be that a few journals now nominally Republican will find themselves in the Democratic party, which to Republicans will be good riddance and great gain. Come, gentlemen, move on! The sooner you sail under your true colors the better for the country and the Republican party.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

THE new Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago was dedicated last Sunday. Its cost when completed will be about $150,000.

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Major W. H. Hope, of Allegheny City, has been suggested as a proper person to discharge the duties of the office of Coroner, for which a candidate will be selected by the Republican County Convention, soon to meet. That he is in every way fitted for the place, capable and of high integrity, those who know him will proclaim, and he enjoys a large acquaintance. But he has another claim, of paramount consideration, that of devotion to his country, practically demonstrated. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and joined the Union host (with the 9th Pa. Reserves) at the commencement of the Southern rebellion, serving with credit until mustered out, in July, 1865, when treason had been subdued, and the armies were disbanded. His comrades, with whom he shared the hardships and perils of campaigns, and more especially those under his immediate command in the different ranks which he held, speak of him in universal praise, as a brave, true-hearted soldier—ever reliable, never found wanting in the line of his duty, and equally noted for his kindly disposition. That such a man is worthy of trust by his fellow-citizens, no one will question. His friends have put him forward for the office of Coroner, and hope to succeed in placing him therein upon his merits—capability and honesty. H.

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But was indentified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink,

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at.

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Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,

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AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enable the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the constitution is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this simple specific.

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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 with the view of closing out the entire establishment.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,

my3 ADMINISTRATOR.

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Grand Opening!

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th inst.,

Capt. Gallisaith,

The VETERAN SOLDIER, will open his new house, at No. 89 Diamond alley, with a

FREE LUNCH AND BOCK BEER,

From Gangewich Brewery. All friends and comrades are invited to keep step to the music, and hall at No. 89 DIAMOND ALLEY and be refreshed.

By order of the Captain.

R. M. MCCOWAN.....J. H. MCKOWN.

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

☞ Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Herbert, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my2-w6

CAUTION!

The subscribers beg leave to caution Photographers against a person representing himself as an agent of their house. They have never sent any traveler among Photographers to solicit orders, their business as Manufacturing Chemists being confined to the wholesale trade in cities as much as practicable.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1870. my2-w7t

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 sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,

ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING—

10 boxes Mitchell's celebrated Burlington Herring, the first of the season; also fresh smoked Salmon, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,

my3 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

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

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,

Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

BARGAINS!!

JOB LOTS!

Job Lots! Job Lots!

Soiled French Percales	25c.
Imperfect Silks	50c.
New Black Silks	$1.25
New Black Silks	$1.62
Extra Good Quality Alpacas	50c.
New Ginghams	12c.
New Ginghams	15c.

Bell & Moorhouse,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.

COURVIORSIER'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, 19 cents and up.

DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.

GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.

GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.

Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Wattles & Sheafer

Have just received another invoice of elegant

Silver Plated Ware,

Which will be sold VERY LOW.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP TUREENS, JEWEL CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, NECKLACES, &c., &c.

101 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE COKE,

DEALERS IN

Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20-r14

L. H. FULTON.....O. J. MCANN.

FULTON & M'CANN,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lead Pipe, Gun Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SMITH'S

American Organs,

FOR THE

Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as Home Recreation.

A THOROUGH COMPARISON INVITED.

Never to rest satisfied with mediocre success has been the motto of this house. And with every year's experience they expect not only to maintain their present position, but to produce instruments of greater and more varied power, thus anticipating the increasing demands of the most cultivated taste.

Instruments with Pedal-Bass and Double Manuals, for Organ Students.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF

ELEGANT PARLOR

INSTRUMENTS.

An illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY

John Zweidinger,

136 SMITHFIELD ST.

my3-w2eMwT

THE BEST BARGAINS

OFFERED

This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings

AT EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIR 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,

SUCCESSOR TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

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FINE