The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1868.

BEN WADE in the White House would hold that the only policy of the nation belongs to the law-making power.

A NEW ORLEANS Justice of the Peace, one of Gen. HANCOCK'S appointees, was arrested for perjury last week, having taken the iron-clad oath in the face, it is said, of a well-known record of hostility to the Federal Government.

THE NEW Senator from Maryland, Mr. VICKERS, was arrested for disloyal acts by Gen. SCHENCK, while in command at Baltimore during the war, and interesting testimony on that point is to be laid before the Judiciary Committee.

WILL some Democratic journal tell us whether an individual Judge of the United States Supreme Court may refuse obedience to a law which he thinks, and, as one of a full Court, may thereafter decide to be, unconstitutional?

IT is claimed for Gen. BUTLER that his speech in Cincinnati October 5th, 1866, was "the first public advocacy of impeachment anywhere in the United States." This is erroneous: impeachment was suggested in this journal on the 20th of August preceding.

A WASHINGTON correspondent for a leading Democratic journal (the Cincinnati *Enquirer*,) telegraphs that the President will certainly be deposed; that JOHNSON and his friends seek to procrastinate the trial, but they will be checkmated, and that the extremists will perpetuate their power indefinitely. Could Democracy be pleased with the prospect?

MR. JOHNSON'S confidential friend, Mr. Jerry Black, did not suit him for one of his counsel in the impeachment trial. As Attorney General, in 1860, Mr. Black advised the Old Public Functionary that "he could not break the laws himself" to accomplish any purpose, no matter how legal. Evidently, the ex-Attorney General don't fill the bill for the President just now.

THE Louisville *Courier* says that "the action of the Kentucky Legislature on all questions involving Federal politics has been characterized by remarkable prudence and caution." The Democratic journals of the same State, which first welcomed impeachment with terrible menaces, but have since subsided into the saddest-mannered criticisms upon constitutional points, have evidently learned to profit by the Legislative example.

FINANCES AND PLATFORMS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* quite unjustly stigmatizes as "partial repudiation" the resolutions of the Ohio Republicans, in favor of redeeming the Five-Twenty bonds in that currency which may be a legal-tender at the time of the redemption. The *Ledger* seems oblivious of the decided and significant recognition, by the Convention at Columbus, of the Inviolability of Contracts. The resolutions propose to violate no law, to withdraw from no stipulation which, legally and by any public engagements, and to keep to the minutest particular that faith which courts of law can enforce against both parties to the national contracts. Our Western friends are dealing with a question of public policy and expediency upon a clearly admitted state of facts. They say that the taxpayers are not likely to submit to any burthens other than may be absolutely required to discharge the public engagements, as any court of law would construe them. They will pay what they have absolutely agreed to pay—no more by implication, and no less by repudiation.

The *Ledger* is even more unjust to the Republicans of Ohio and Indiana when, in this regard, it classifies them with the Pennsylvania Democracy, and holds them equally deserving of the same sweeping censure as "partial repudiators." The late Convention at Harrisburg was not in favor of "partial repudiation;" instead of this it declared boldly for absolute repudiation, pure and unadulterated. Their resolution denounced the exemption of *any* bonds of the government from their equal proportion of taxation means naked repudiation and nothing else, for it directly, and in terms so plain that even the *Ledger* will not deny their force, demands that the express contracts by which the mass of our funded debt was made exempt from all taxation whatever shall be nullified and disregarded. "If that be not repudiation, what is it? It is simply robbery, for it takes from the public creditor money which, by law and by contract, is entirely his own, and which we have expressly agreed never to ask him for. Here is the resolution as the Democracy adopted it, and if it contains any proposition to exclude the existing bonds from the equal taxation they ask for, we fail to see it.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of Government bonds therefrom is unjust and inequitable.

The Republicans of Ohio and Indiana neither adopt this dishonest position nor do they give to it the least countenance. On the contrary, they have protested against any such imputation in the most positive language, declaring for the faithful execution of every contract in words as clear as the English language affords. They not only do this in the resolutions directly relating to the subject, but in all their resolutions taken as a whole, the sharpest pettifogging caviller cannot find a word or a phrase that even squints towards repudiation; "partial" or absolute. Ohio and Indiana Republicans have none of the smell of repudiation on their garments; they have never suffered themselves to be scorched by its destructive fire. Under Republican management the finances of these States have been rescued from the embarrassments and discredit into which Democracy had once plunged them, and their State securities are sought for at full rates on every Exchange in this country and Europe. Unfortunately, there are other States of which we cannot say the same.

Our friends in Ohio and Indiana look upon this question of bond-redemption in two aspects; the one merely political and the other upon its merits. A word or two upon these points, and, first, we will consider the latter. The Five-Twenty bonds are so entitled because they are, by the laws authorizing their issue, made redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, at any time not less than five years nor over twenty years from their date. The first issue, of February, 1862, of $500,000,000 could be redeemed now, at the pleasure of the Government. Why is it not done? Because the Nation is not yet prepared for paying so much of its debt. It has neither coin nor paper in its Treasury to meet such an amount of obligations. If specie payments had now been resumed and we had that amount of coin in hand, it would be our duty and our policy to pay it off at once and stop the outgo for interest. If we had Legal Tender notes in the Treasury instead, in amount equal to these $514,000,000 of maturing obligations, the Democracy would re-issue the notes and take up the bonds. They go still further and, since we have not the notes on hand, they want the printing-presses started; making that additional amount of paper to be immediately flooded upon the country. The Republicans propose no such thing, for they sensibly hold that such an inflation of the currency, and that, too, only with another form of paper representing the public debt, would prove ultimately disastrous to the business of the country, without a dollar of its debt being actually paid. The thirty millions per year interest to be thus saved would be very far from compensating the people for the wide spread mischief which such an inflation would result in.

This, therefore, is the whole question in a nutshell. Shall we immediately inflate the currency of the country, now standing at about $660,000,000, by the further addition of $514,000,000 for the "redemption" of bonds to that amount? Or shall we avail ourselves of the fifteen years of grace yet remaining, and, from time to time, as we have the available legal tenders in the Treasury, without needing to create another dollar of paper debt, apply our surplus non-interest bearing notes to the purchase and withdrawal of bonds bearing coin interest? This last is the doctrine of the Western Republicans, and differs from the Democratic theory in that it would do no injury to the interests of business, would not derange suddenly and disastrously our finances and commerce, would inevitably insure a steady appreciation of the public credit, and would give to the country what it most needs—a wise and settled policy, with ample time for its vindication.

It is to be remembered that while the bonds are not absolutely payable for many years to come, the legal tender notes are redeemable in gold the very day that the Treasury shall resume specie payments. Every sensible man believes that we can resume coin payments, for all public and private engagements, before fifteen years more have passed, unless we unwisely and extravagantly increase the amount of debts we shall then be liable to meet. Take all the time we are entitled to, give the country a chance to grow rich again, apply our yearly savings to that exchange which would relieve us from paying interest, but do not swamp all credit by deluging the land with nearly twice as much of that kind of paper, which, being instantly redeemable in coin on the day of resumption, would in effect postpone resumption to the second or third generation. We can easier take care of $600,000,000, gradually but surely reduced as we propose, than of the $1,100,000,000 which Messrs. PENDLETON & Company would throw upon the Treasury and the people.

Considering the question on its merits then, we cannot but admit that, in law and fact, the holder of Five-Twenties must accept the legal tender notes if offered them. The relative value of the note to his bond is very nearly the same to-day as in 1862, and he can have no complaint on that score. The first issues of Five-Twenties, $500,000,000, and of legal tenders, $150,000,000, were authorized by laws bearing the same date, February 25, 1862, and the purchasers of the one could not be ignorant of the forced and general value given to the other. It is wisely our duty to apply our savings from year to that redemption. We can thus cut off the interest, without increasing the debt and without inflating the currency ruinously to all interests and without creating any new difficulties in the way of an early resumption. If, instead of thus exchanging his bond, for non-interest bearing paper, the creditor prefers to accept another bond at a lower rate of interest, upon terms explicitly fixed and carefully guarded as to interest and principal, the saving to the Treasury would be equal to the amount which the Democracy propose to force from the creditor by an illegal taxation. This proposition of Senator SHERMAN should be seriously considered, before it is rejected. The propriety, the duty of making all future issues of bonds liable to taxation as other property will be disputed by none.

As a political question, the western Republicans hold that they are not responsible for its "premature introduction" as charged by the New York *Times*. They recognize it as a living and pressing topic, of immediate and popular interest. They have taken it up, they accept its small modicum of meritorious truth, denounce its fallacies, reject its dangerous features and propose to control it in the interests of the Treasury, the public creditors and the people. They do not intend to be misunderstood before the people upon questions which can be so easily mystified by demagogues, and which, if not fully explained and appreciated, might result in a great deal of mischief. They propose that in due time Congress shall inaugurate, touching these and all other pending questions of finance, currency and taxation, a just and complete system of measures having due regard to the lawful claims of the public creditor, the requirements of business and the interests of the Treasury. And they advocate nothing more.

Senator Wade.

Of course old Ben. must lead the column in anything like a list of the prominent, earnest and unceasing workers for impeachment. He has been in favor of it ever since it was first suggested—and probably not so much because he saw anything commendable in the thing itself, as because it was the skirmish line of his party, where he always desires to be and always will be, let it be never so far away from the main column. He'll take his little "thing-a-ma-jig," at whatever cost. It would be wrong to suppose that Mr. Wade is and has been influenced in his advocacy of impeachment solely by personal consideration growing out of his right of succession. Old Ben., with all his faults, is not a selfish man. I know of few public men who are less so. He was the silent but persistent and vocate of impeachment months before his election to the Presidency of the Senate, and at a time when he had no other interest but that of his party to advance by it.

Mr. Wade, as incumbent of the White House, will not be so violent a person as "old Ben." stumping in the West, or making afternoon speeches on a railroad excursion. The tendency of power and responsibility is to make men conservative; and old Ben., with a consciousness that so much depends upon his moderation and discretion, will no doubt put himself upon his good behavior—fear him as greatly as a sucking dove—and do nothing more indecorous or outré in its nature than taboo butter and lard from the state dinners.

Old Ben, is now sixty-eight years of age, and the eighteenth year of service in the Senate. He and Sumner were elected to begin their Senatorial careers together, on the 4th of March, 1851, but I think Sumner claims "the age" on him, because he (Sumner) was sworn in at the special session of March, 1851, while Wade did not appear in his seat until the commencement of the regular session in December following. He is still hale and hearty; rises every morning at 6, takes long walks when he can, and when he can't do that does a little sweating before breakfast to give him a good appetite.

This sketch is already longer than I intended it should be, or I might give a few illustrations of old Ben's social life and manners. As it is, one must suffice. His boards at the Washington House, a most humble and unpretentious hostlery, near the Capitol, and lives up near the roof for the special purpose of avoiding callers. It was thought he would be "at home" to friends and the public on New Year's day, and his accommodating landlord asked if he should not put his room in order for receiving company. "Oh, no," said Ben., "I don't want any of their infernal visitings. I'm going to lock myself in all day, and if any body comes I won't be home. Tell them I've gone out." And he didn't make a caller receive one.

—The London *Engineer*, a most valuable scientific paper, has opened up a subject that will appeal to many thousands in interest—the remendature of raising the power of steam engines. At present an engine is said to be of so many "horse-power," but every one understands that this phrase has, by the development of the machine in these days, become vague and almost unmeaning. Men talk about "actual horse-power" and "nominal horse power," and no man buys an engine without knowing that its real force far exceeds its nominal rating. The mere fact that WATT selected a force of 33,000 pounds, exerted at a rate of one foot per minute, (the statement to which he had reduced the average labor of a horse 250 pounds at the rate of two and a half miles per hour,) and took that as the unit of measurement for the horse's great rival, steam, meant something then. But actual horse-power, depending on the steam pressure of the piston and the velocity of its action. In a thing easily varied in the same engine by changing the steam pressure, and depends even more on the size of the boiler than on that of the cylinder, by which it is now calculated. Horse-power, then, means anything you choose. The proposition is, to agree upon a new unit of force and to call it a "What." The suggestion is good, if practicable. It is easier to propose such a thing than to settle and fix its conditions.

THE DUTY OF A PRESIDENT.

ROBERT J. WALKER, of whose Democracy there can be no possible doubt, in his great argument in the Mississippi case, held the following language in regard to the President's duty to execute all the laws of Congress, without reference to their constitutionality:

"And here let me say a word in vindication of the President, who has been greatly censured, especially by a large portion of the Secession press of the South, for carrying into execution an act which he had vetoed upon the ground that it was unconstitutional. When a bill is presented to the President, he is bound to inquire into its constitutionality before he gives his approval. He is then co-operating with the legislative department of the government. If he declines to sign it, and it is passed by a two-thirds majority of Congress, it is as much an act of Congress as if it had received the sanction of the President; and it necessarily follows that, under the obligation imposed upon him by the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed, he is bound to execute that act as one which met his fullest approval. Why? Because the President possesses no judicial power; nor does Congress. If Congress were to attempt to convert itself into a judicial body, and the two Houses should go into Committees of the Whole to inquire into the constitutionality of a particular act, their resolution on that subject would be a mere nullity, because they possess legislative power, and not executive or judicial power. So the President had no right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress after it had become a law, that being a judicial question. If this were not so it would be the right, and therefore the duty, of every successive President, as soon as he was inaugurated, to take up the hundreds of volumes containing all the acts of Congress, and inquire judicially which of them were constitutional and which not, and carry into execution those which he believed to be constitutional and refuse to execute those which he believed to be unconstitutional. I say the President would be usurping judicial function and overthrowing the distinction created by the Constitution between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, if he were to attempt to exercise such a power as that. He has no *discretion* except to execute the act; and that important fact goes to the very gist of the matter. When an application is made for a mandamus to compel the performance of an act, or an injunction to restrain the execution of an illegal act, it depends upon whether the executive officers have a discretion in either case to judge of the law, and a right to execute it or not at their pleasure. If they have no discretion, and the law positively commands the execution of a particular act, the remedy is by mandamus to act affirmatively; if the law forbids peremptorily the execution of an act, then, where it can be made a judicial question, the appeal is to the judicial tribunals, and especially where the question is a constitutional one. In this case the President has no discretion except to execute the law; the subordinate officers who are obeying his commands have no discretion, except to carry his orders into effect; and there is no discretion in such a case between an executive and a ministerial duty."

Two Great Cities of the Future.

It is now almost a certainty that the great Northern Pacific Railroad will be built, and that at an early day. Nobody in California can have any legitimate interest in opposing that enterprise. The line will be eight hundred miles distant from the Central Pacific, and the road can hardly be a competitor of it, unless it is for the Asiatic trade. And under all the theory, brought forward by some of the Eastern papers, has no solid backing of facts. The Northern Pacific will derive a large portion of its support from the fact that it will open up for settlement the richest and most attractive country now unoccupied by the white race on so much of the continent as is in our possession. Then this route will be attractive on account of its shortness and directness. But the *terminus* are more remarkable. Commencing at the head-waters of Lake Superior, the most inland lake in the world, and ending on the head-waters of Puget Sound, the most noted inlet on the Pacific coast, the commercial advantages alone would bring the enterprise into great prominence at once. Accepting these points as the *termini*—and they appear to be as certain as any other—for the present two great cities are sure to spring up under the quickening influence of the Northern Pacific Railroad. One of these will be found at the Eastern terminus, on the head-waters of Lake Superior. The commerce of the lake will be, for a qualified sense, tributary to it, as well as the vast mineral interests of that region. In fact, it is hardly straining the point to say the road would command more on ore load of surpassing richness, and on which hardly more than a surface impression would be made after all the mineral had been taken out of the iron track across the continent.

The other city will be wherever the road terminates on Puget Sound—possibly at a point where, upto this time, not a house has been built or a tree cut.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—Nothing like the present condition of Pemobscot Bay has been known for thirty years. Last week parties went down to White Light, five miles below Rockland, from the top of which, north, east, south, and west, so far as the eye could reach, no water was to be seen.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

MENTAL DEPRESSION.

Mental depression is a disease of the nervous system, and, of all the ills flesh is heir to, it is the one that excites the least sympathy. It is a subject of frequent jests, and is hailed by various cervitive terms; but, although it is often laughed at, it is not easy to laugh the pain out of the belief that its ills are all real, for it is a real disorder—the general features of which are constant fear, anxiety and g'oom. The external causes, as well as the mental faculties, often manifest symptoms of derangement. Noise, as of falling water, and ringing in the ears are complained of, while black specks and fiery sparks frequently fly before the vision. Sometimes like these should not be disregarded, as they may, if neglected, terminate in insanity. The seat of the disease is in the brain and nervous system, and to control the malady it is necessary to use a powerful tonic and alterative, which will correct and tone those organs without inflaming the brain. This is the secret of the success of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in cases of this kind, for which it is the safest as well as the best of restoratives. In fact it is the only positive and reliable remedy ever known. Many boastful, purporting to be remedies, are nothing more than decoctions of vile whiskey and bitter tonics, that only stimulate for the moment, and deliver the victim to a state of deeper depression than before. The BITTERS is entirely free from these objections, and may be relied upon in every respect when it is represented to be.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be drawn off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles necessary to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured MR. HOYD. It was that which cured JOHN TISSELL. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. DR. KEYSER'S Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 126 WOOD STREET.

DR. KEYSER'S consultations rooms. Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to present one of the most important and exciting ever held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters the up the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twice dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all fractions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and so condensed that will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the several quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and valuable item to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and valuable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to its readers.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered to Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the suburbs promptly for 12 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best family paper published in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of news, and an able editorial upon the leading questions of the day, and a choice selection of literary and entertaining reading matter, together with other information pertaining to the world of practice. Its agricultural department will be conducted in a manner as to find favor with the farmer and stock raiser. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are prepared with great care, and may be relied upon as a standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania. Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, without equal. The Size of the GAZETTE are such as to commend it favorably to the Club Organizers of Allegheny county, as reference to the figures below will determine the rushing prices to the markets at the close of business operations on Saturday.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are determined that our readers should be deprived of a week's issue. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at proportionate rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$2.00.
Clubs of Five	1.75.
Clubs of Ten	1.50.

and one to the getter up of the club.

Specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PERSHING, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Fed. St and 3d Ave., Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending a marked copy, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ THE GREAT REVIVAL at JOHN WESLEY CHAPEL, Pittsburgh, which took place Sunday last, is still progressing, and was hearted and we have been converted. When the meeting commenced the membership was only 70 but now numbers 125, and the congregation over 500. It is now compelled to build a new church, and we hope the public will assist our Trustees and Building Committee.

JOHN F. WRIGHT,
CHARLES MILLER,
DANIEL HOWE,
JOHN PARKER,
WILLIAM PARK,
JOHN M. GUSKER,
WILSON DAVIS,
Rev. N. H. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

FRINGES,
Gimp Headings,
IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT
F. H. EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 9, 1868.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, Wood Street Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for

PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,

At the 4 rears of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards.

For information as to size or board, &c. apply to this office.

H. J. HOGE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Fine Manufacturing Site,

On Western street, Allegheny, FOR SALE. 50 feet by 270 feet along Manhattan street.

Also, FINE BUILDING LOTS in First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

SOME FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY.

And two or more BRICK HOUSES IN ALLEGHENY, for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

W. S. TAYLOR,
mh9:6md 65 Ohio street, Allegheny.

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's prices. Prices put up in cases of 6 dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at Wholesale and Retail, will always be found on hand.

J. S. H. PHILLIPS,
36 and 38 St. Clair street.

J. VIENNOT & CO., General Newspaper Correspondents & Advertising Agents,
126 Nassau Street, New York.
(Established in 1857.)

REFERENCES.—E. T. Mumford, Druggist, 366 Broadway, New York; Messrs. S. E. Vincent & Co., 180 Church st., New York; Messrs. Hall & Rickel, 245 Greenwich st., N. Y.; Messrs. D. Bruce, Son & Co., Type Founders, 74 Gold st., N. Y.; Messrs. Sage & Co., Type Founders, 64 Beekman st., N. Y. mh10:6md

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on reasonable terms. Call on or write to me, any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
No. 89 Smithfield street.

MALT.—20,000 bush. Prime
BARLEY MALT,
For sale by
GILMORE, STRAUB & CO.,
MALSTERS, South Canal St., near Chestnut,
mh9:mwf&d7 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the
ERECTION OF A NEW FRAME CHURCH
At Sharon, in Moon township, may be seen on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., where the Trustees meet and afterwards at the house of Jeremiah Mark for a few days. Dimensions, &c., by 70 feet.

Mh6:mwf3

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note drawn by me for $187, and signed by WM. C. DREW or assignee, in favor of WILLIAM DAVIS, dated 28th February, 1868, as said note was obtained by the undersigned without value received, and will not be paid.

JOSEPH FRICKE,
Near Allegheny Grocery and Provision Co.
mh9:3t

GOOD NEWS.
CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "W. A." on every loaf. Ask for Ward's. Take none else. fc25

PEARLASH.—18 cks first sorts in store, for sale by
IRIAH DICKEY & CO.
mh7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHITE LIME.
250 *Barrels White Lime,*
Warranted equal to any in market, in store and for sale by
HUGH KNOX,
mh10:mwf3 No. 323 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

SECOND-HAND
Melodeons and Organs,
In perfect order, from $35 00 to $120 00.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
mh11 41 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GRAIN DEALERS,
And Commission Merchants,
No. 340 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, up stairs. mh9:mwf3

REMOVAL.
The General Foreign Agency,
Managed by the undersigned at the office of the Adams Express Company, has been removed to
No. 70 Fifth Street,
(Chronicle Building, up stairs,) where Passage Tickets to and from Europe, and
Drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France & Switzerland,
Can be procured at lowest rates. Also Agency in Western Pennsylvania for Pacific Mail S. S. Company, for California, China and Japan.
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
No. 70 Fifth street, (up stairs,) Pittsburgh.
mh11:mf3

FOR SALE.
Property near Mansfield for Sale
A VERY desirable piece of land of 16 acres, half in an orchard of about 8 acres and a good frame house of 8 rooms and cellar; a spring of never failing water near the house. Located at an elevation about ¼ of a mile west of Mansfield, and only 4 minutes from R. R. To be sold cheap. It is late to sell purchasers, from 2 to 4 acres.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOOPE, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second floor.
FOR SALE.
A good Frame Dwelling of five rooms, large hall, finished attic and good cellar, with lot 24 by 120 feet in rear, situate No. 36 Adams street, sixth ward, Allegheny City, which will be sold low and on good terms, as the owner wishes to leave the city.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOOPE, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny City, second floor.
FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Two good lots on Shetland street; one lot on Adams street; two lots on Franklin street, Allegheny City. Charlotte street; one lot on Fremont street, Allegheny. A lot in Sandusky, and lot No. 41, on Dunlap's avenue. A number of lots at Aspinwall.
Inquire of DANIEL SWOOPE, No. 77 Federal st., Allegheny City, second floor.
mh9:mwf

STEAM
CARPET BEATING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Which TEN YEARS' TRIAL in New York and other Eastern cities has proved a complete success.
ITS ADVANTAGES.
1st. Fading and shrinkage are completely obviated.
2d. No ringing part necessary.
3d. While Beating, the nails or their lattice, the Carpet loses nearly as good as new, and will wear double the time.
4th. When perfectly clean, a Carpet will wear as long again, a cleaning at the same time leaves it quite of economy, to say nothing of looks.
☞ All orders left at the office,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
Or addressed to P. O. Box 673, will receive prompt attention.
GEO. L. McCLINTOCK,
mh9:6 PROPRIETOR.

PROPOSALS INVITED
THE WATER COMMITTEE OF
COUNCILS of the City of Pittsburgh, invite proposals for supplying the Water Works with Steam and Water in the new Pumping Engine, commencing April 1, 1868, as follows, viz:

COAL.

For furnishing the Lower Works with an amount not exceeding 7 per cent. more or less than 15,000 tons of the Lump Coal of the Wheeling Creek Coal Company, or Wheeling Creek Coal, as may be required, and delivered at the Upper Works to be delivered and piled in the Coal Yard, as directed, and all Coal delivered to be weighed on the Scales erected at the Upper Works.

PIPE.

All the Pipe, Branches and Sleeves needed in the Extraordinary Construction of the Reservoirs and Extensions during the year.

WORK PLUGS AND FIRE HOCKS.

All the Fire Plugs and Stop Cocks required during the year, and the Plugging and Repair of work now in use, of that character, as may be directed by the Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.

All the various Castings required for the Repairs and Extensions during the year.

REPAIRS OF MAIN WALL.

For repairing Main Wall and the Reservoir Walls, Bonnet, to be in part vitrified, Pavements and Sidewalks, and all other work connected with making and hauling away any surplus material in such repair.

The Water Committee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if deemed for the interest of the city so to do.

Proposals must be made in writing, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal," "Proposals for Pipe," &c., &c., and addressed to the Chairman of the Water Committee, West Common, Pittsburgh, on or before 7 P. M. of MONDAY, March 30th, 1868.

JOSEPH FRICKE,
Superintendent.

GRAND OPENING
OF
Straw & Millinery Goods,
Ribbons,
Flowers,
Frames,
AND
French Pattern Bonnets and Hats,
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
ON
Thursday, March 12th,
AT
Nos. 77 & 79 Market Street.
mh10

THE BEST FITTING DRAWERS
IN THE WORLD ARE THE
Patent Pantaloon Drawers,
The genuine bear our trade mark,
P. P. D.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS
No. 56 White St., New York.
fc22:3:mwf

FIRST CLASS LOOMING GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
J. LYONS,
No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the LATEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, COMBINED and PLAIN FRAME, in Cornice, Cornice, Bands and Rutions, Consols, Tipped and Beaded Frames of Architrave Grain, Walnut and Rosewood.
GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the SUPERIOR MANNER. Prices MODERATE. bo9:mMWS

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
Suitable for Boys' wear, for sale at reduced prices, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
82 FIFTH STREET.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for
Laying a Flag Stone Floor
In the Western Market House.
Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.
Proposals for the above will be received until March 16th. For further information inquire of
SAMUEL KILGORE,
mh9:mwf Sup't. of Markets.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND MATTING.
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
136 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-outs for pleasure.
WM. WARD.
oct30:mwf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1868.
GREAT
REDUCTION!!
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENT
DUPLEX SKIRTS,
FOR THE
MILLION.

THE WEST, BRADLEY & CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY HAVING PURCHASED THE BUSINESS AND INTEREST OF THE LATE FIRM OF WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, AND HAVING MADE GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MACHINERY AND LABOR FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

PATENT DUPLEX SKIRTS,

ARE NOW ENABLED TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL THEM AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THEIR OBJECT IS TO PLACE THESE SKIRTS IN THE MARKET AT SUCH PRICES AS TO MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE

MILLION TO PURCHASE

THE PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING) SKIRT IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER SKIRT MADE. THEY ARE WARRANTED TO OUTWEAR ANY TWO OR THREE SINGLE STEEL SPRING SKIRTS, AND THE PRESENT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE

MAKES THEM THE CHEAPEST BY FAR, AS WELL AS THE MOST DURABLE, STYLISH, GRACEFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT TO THE WEARER THAT IS MANUFACTURED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS OF THE PATENTED "METALLIC ENDS," SUSPENDERS, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, EQUAL IN STYLE AND QUALITY TO THE BEST FRENCH SUSPENDERS, AND AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

West, Bradley & Cary M'f'g Co.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE:
Nos. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Street,
NEW YORK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the subscribers have entered into a Limited Partnership agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they do hereby certify
1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is
SHOENBERGER & CO.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of IRON, NAILS and HORSE SHOES, at the "Juniata Iron Works," in the City of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania, and the sale of such manufactures.
3. That the names of the General Partners are WILLIAM H. SHOENBERGER, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, and State of Ohio; THOMAS S. BLAIR, whose place of residence is in the City of Pittsburgh, and State of Pennsylvania; CHARLES L. FITZHUGH, whose place of residence is Collins Township, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania; and WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jr., whose place of residence is the City of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, and the names of the Special Partners are: JOHN H. SHOENBERGER