THE CLASS HIP STEELS IN MADAGED

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OFFICE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.

GLERWOOD, January 20, 1869, MEETING OF REPUBLI-CAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURS DAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and other appropriate business.
Afull attendance is earnestly desired.

BALUSHA A. GROW, Chairman of Comm

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Secretaries. J. B. MCAFEE,

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Ephemeris, Sunshine for Consumptives, Romance in an Almshouse, New Frust to be Patented, News Clippings, &c. Third and Sixth pages: Financial Matters, Home Markets and Markets by Telegraph, River News. Seventh page: Birmingham Council, Real Estate Transfers, Railway Subsidy Policy, General News Items, Amusement Directory.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 79%.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 581@591f. GOLD closed yesterday in New York

at 135%. to discover a remedy for swindles perpetrated upon stockholders by railway managers. In England the true remedy has been hit upon in the form of an indictment against OVEREND, GURNEY & COM-PANY for conspiracy to defraud the stockholders. The consignment of a few of these operators to State-prison would

papers of the late President Lincoln as have any public interest are to be given DAVIS, of the Supreme Court. When these shall appear, we may safely predict an unanimous public judgment that men of all time, the private record of whose official or personal career would more safely defy posthumous criticism.

# BAD FOR FISK!

Prior to the ensuing March election for Directors of the Fort Wayne Railway, the present Board, acting under the legislative authority just granted, will be classified into four equal sections, three of which will hold over, the official terms of the residue only expiring. This arrangement meets the views of all the friends of the road, but not of those outside parties who have recently organized a raid upon the corporation. The latter have been effectually beaten, and may as well call off their dogs.

Losing the Columbus & Chicago line. by the prompt action of its stockholders the other day, the next reliance of the Erie clique of railway-snatchers, for a through connection from the Atlantic road to Chicago, was upon effecting a combination with the Fort Wayne and Toledo and Wabash roads. This, they have also now lost. If they can secure the Michigan Southern, they will be all right after completing a new link between the Atlantic road and Toledo; otherwise the new link must be extended all the way to Chicago.

We will not dismiss the subject, without congratulating the friends of the Pennsylvania Central and Fort Wayne lines, upon the substantial triumphs which have thus attended their efforts to resist a combination of speculators as unscrupulous in their tactics as unfriendly to this Central route in which Pittsburgh is so deeply interested.

# ... ADULTERATED OILS.

Yesterday we laid before our readers, without comment, the text of a bill intro-duced into the House of Representatives by Mr. MOORHEAD for the better protection of life and property from the dangers incident to coal oil, crude petroleum, and the products thereof. The oil men of this city are decidedly displeased with this bill.

> trade to this bill. One is, that it was prepared on mistaken grounds, intending to provide against the repetition of the horrible catastrophe that recently happen- to be guaranteed upon \$30,000 per mile ed on the Ohio by the colliding of two of the company mortgage bonds. In other steamboats. That destruction of life and words, the Treasury is saked to guaranproperty was not occasioned by the fact tee an annual payment, by the compathat the oil was adulterated, but by the nies, of \$9,000,000 in gold, the interest on circumstance that, in consequence of the concussion, barrels of oil were crushed or thrown into the furnaces. Lard or sperin oil would have produced similar results if it had been treated in like manner.

> Another objection is, that the inspection of crude oil is altogether unnecessary, and can have no other result than to provide offices and income to men who terest. Even then, we can only rely upon

be sold with a slight increase of tax. This release of the Treasury from this annual objection has great force. To allow by | liability. statute bad oils to be vended, is to make highly creditable to the trade.

certainly no use of subjecting any traffic to inconveniences when no good can be produced thereby. All oil sent to Europe is subjected to tests there; and it is well ship oil that is below the tests.

impose upon the trade the cost of inspecion, without a corresponding benefit. Let us divide this objection. If inspection should be provided by act of the Legislature of this State, while other States should not impose this expense, manufacturers outside of Pennsylvania would clearly have the advantage. The cost of inspection might exert a strong tendency to drive the whole traffic elsewhere. But an inspection ordered by the general government must operate upon all manufacturers equally. Our conception is that so far as the market of this country is concerned, the cost of such inspection would not touch the producer, but would fall exclusively upon the consumer, enhancing by so much the cost of the article. In the foreign market, the case might be different. It certainly would be provided there were competing sources of supply, or other oils of such quality and at such rates as to make them substitutes. As to the additional security to be gained by inspection we cannot write so confidently. If we were fully acquainted with the details of the oil manufacture and traffic, we should be

better prepared to hazard an opinion. But, we must be allowed to suggest that much suffering is entailed and many lives lost, every year, in this country, by THE New York Legislature is trying | the vending of oil that will not stand fire tests. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that more persons are killed through this cause in the northern and western States, than fall under the hands of ordinary murderers and assassins. All oil refiners know that in every case where oil explodes, and life is sacrificed, somebody is as criminal as if the death was oc casioned by bludgeon, or dagger, or pistol. If a wretch crawls into a dwell-It is stated that such of the private ing in pursuit of plunder, and kills a man or woman, either to accomplish the theft or to make good his escape, the whole to the world by his Executor, Judge neighborhood is aroused, the agents of the law are put upon the chase, and rewards are offered to stimulate their activity. Probably five hundred men, women there has been mone, among the great and children are assassivated through oil explosions, in the United States, each year. These explosions all come from adulterations introduced in order to make naltry gains. It is natural the people should demand a remedy. / Every manufacturer, and dealer who adulterates oil, and thereby destroys life, deserves the gallows the same as any other murderer.

The manufacturers maintain that the adulterations complained of are not with them, but with the small dealers, who add benzine to oil in order to increase their profits. They allege that when sales are made in large quantities buyers are sure to protect themselves by ascertaining that the goods will stand the test. There is much force in this. Why, then, do not the manufacturers prepare a bill that will meet the case, and urge the passage thereof into a law? Something must be done, and that efficiently. The people ought not, and will not, allow the slaughter to go on.

At a meeting of the members of the Petroleum trade, held in this city vesterday-an account of which is given elsewhere in these columns-suggestions were made for a law to protect citizens from the evils of adulterated oils. We are not prepared to say that these suggestions embody all that is desirable or indispensable; but they contain valuable hints that Congress will do well to take into earnest consideration, before passing any bill whatever.

# WHAT IT WILL COST.

The last movement of the Congressional railway lobby is to combine all their interests into one omnibus bill which, in place of an issue of government bonds by way of subsidy as heretofore, grants the Treasury guarantee for the payment of six per cent interest on the first mortgage bonds of the companies themselves. The projects, for which this aid is to be solicited, comprehend both the proposed Northern and Southern Pacific lines with branches, and the completion of the Union Pacific E. D. from its present subsidized terminus to some point in Several objections are arged by the oil New Mexico where it would join the new route thence to the Pacific.

This omnibus bill provides for a total of five thousand miles, and the interest is a total of \$150,000,000.

It is understood, by all parties, that this giarantes will be equivalent to an actual payment of this amount from the Treas ury for the three to five years which must in the most favorable aspect of the future, clapse before the roads completed can earn enough to pay expenses and the inmight better be employed in some form of productive industry.

A third objection is, that the bill allows adulterated oils, when proved to be such, to the energy and integrity of the several days, also the ninding of the jury, which is elsewhere reported in our columns with our court reports. We publish that he could deliver a horse in his stable. You must, in determining the question whether all was done that could be done, whether all was done that could be done,

The first question therefore is: Are these the law an accomplice in all the mischiefs | roads likely to become self-supporting as resulting therefrom. This suggestion is soon as completed? Next, and of still more consequence for the people to con-A fourth objection is that it is wholly sider: Does the present condition of the unnecessary to have oil inspected here | National finances warrant this immediate which is destined to export; and this ob- addition of \$9,000,000 to our annual exjection is doubtless well taken. There is penses? Is it unavoidably necessary that we should thus disregard the old maxim, which says that one dollar saved is as good as two dollars earned, and proceed to tax the Treasury with this additional known to the trade that it is uscless to burthen of a sum representing the interest upon \$150,000,000 of our present debt, or nearly one-half of one per cent, upon the A fifth objection is that the bill would total of bonds now outstanding?

It is very singular that Congress who find so much difficulty in agreeing upon any plan to accomplish an object so universally desired as the reduction of the rate of interest annually paid by the Treasury, should have any favor whatever for any proposition, at this time, to increase it. The passage of this omnibus bill, with its \$9,000,000 of annual subsidies in interest, will be equivalent to an advance of the interest now paid to six even allude to, much less comment upon them. Neither duty, nor inclinaand one half per cent., instead of the re- tion induce us to attempt it, and w duction which the people universally de-

struction of these roads. The guaranty and when judicial duty requires, claim asked for expressly contemplates the contingency of a failure, and we have not a privileges of commenting upon, and expressing an opinion upon the facts of any dollar to spare for any project, no matter how bright its edges may be gilded, which puts that dollar at any risk whatever.

And no Senator or Representative, who at the bar, that "It is a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance." Hence it is, comprehends his just responsibility to his in the observance." comprehends his just responsibility to his that in answering the various points constituents, will disregard the concurrent of law submitted to us by the learned popular sentiment against these applications, by committing the National faith, for an indefinite period of years, to any liability for, with the actual payment oi, a large annual sum for corporations matters of fact to your determination, which may never find it among their prin- and to your determination alone, where, ciples to pay the interest, nor for their interest to pay the principal of this guaranteed debt.

If the public credit has any true friends in either House, if there be either Senators or Representatives who believe that the only road to the honest payment of our present debt lies through its diminu- and conscientious investigation before tion and not through its increase, the people will look to them to make the record tell the whole story, by yeas and nays, of the final surrender of Congress to its

ARE WE READY FOR WAR! If not, how soon can we prepare ourselves? How long do the champions of our wounded National honor propose to defer that "settlement" with England which the pending treaty is to be rejected for not accomplishing, and which is to be satisfied only by a war at any rate, and a conquest of Canada, if we are not whipped ourselves? These inquiries should be of the deep-

est interest to our people, for they are was something else. Do they agree substantially, and if not, wherein do they differ, and are the differences material opinion at Washington. The new Alabama treaty is to be repudiated expressly upon the ground that England owes tous something more than the mere striking of receive and believe what in your conscia balance in cash accounts—that she owes a National satisfaction for her unnot so commend itself. As already inus a National satisfaction for her unfriendly policy toward the Republic during the four years of rebellion. Because rebel privateers were fitted out in her ports, destroying many of our ships, we refuse to accept payment for these until we are also repaid for greater losses to a we are also repaid for greater losses to a that they did not. We, the Court, are commerce which dared not leave port happily relieved from all responsibility while the Alabama and Shenandoah were of determining this question by the manravaging through the four oceans. We want satisfaction for the injuries we suffered through the sympathy of England for the rebel cause; for the moral support which she gave to our enemies; for her blockade running; for her West Indian harbors made entre-pots for rebel material of war; for the SLIDELL and MASON affair of the Trent, an insult which we then submitted to, but can never forgive or forget; for the sneers of her aristocracy, the scandalous libels of her statesmen, and for the exultation with which her mercantile classes predicted the hope-As downfall of American rivalry in every part of the globe; because Great Britain, in fine, wished for our National ruin and closely trod upon the narrow verge between a formal neutrality and open hostilities in the rebel behalf, in order that she might contribute, as powerfully as safely, to secure that destruction. It is for these wrongs, all shadowy and intangible, but yet of a reality that was bitterly galling in their day, that an influence, now seemingly potent at the Capitol, demands a reparation which no figures can compass and no pecuniary payment can satisfy. If not forgiven or forgotten, those wrongs can be redressed only by the last resort of nations. Are we ready for that? It is the one single issue which is to be made in the ratification or rejection of the Alabama treaty. And the people should so understand it.

"Let us have peace!"

Important Opinion from Judge Kirkpat-rick—The Law Governing the Sale and Delivery of Personal Property Laid Down—Also the Law in Regard to the Care and Custody of Personal Property by a Bailee.

We are enabled to lay before the readers of the GAZETTE this morning the annexed important and elaborate opinion of his Honor Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, in the case of Risher & Wilson vs. N. J. Bigley, which has been on trial in this court for the past three days, also the finding of the jury, which

tant principles and rules of law concern-The action was brought by the plainbeen sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant about a year ago and valued at about twenty-four hundred dollars. After the sale and delivery, as the plain-tiffs allege, and before the boat was ta-ken away by the defendant, an extraordinary "gorge" of ice occurred in the Monongahela river, by reason of which the boat was lost. The defendant alleged by way of defence, that although there was a sale, there had been no delivery of the property in question, and that even assuming there had been a delivery, such as the law required, the plaintiffs had been guilty of culpable negligence in their care of the boat and hence the loss occurred, and hence further, he should not be held liable.

down the law upon both of these points.
The case was very ably and thoroughly tried by Robert Woods, Esq., for the tried by Robert Woods, Esq., for the plaintiffs and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the defendants.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The facts of this case, which have occupied two entire days in their submission to, and argument before you, are so voluminous and so recently given, that we will not sire and have been led to expect.

It is no question at all, of the benefit to be reaped by the nation from the construction of these roads. The quaranty

counsel respectively, as you have already discovered, we have declined all points requiring us, as we are of opinion, to pass upon questions of fact, and we have in answering these points left, as we shall in this general charge leave, all in our judgment, they only and rightly we shall determine the law as it com-

mends itself to our best judgment, assuming all the responsibility and answering to our superiors for so doing. The facts we shall leave exclusively to you, who to a large extent are answerable over to no one, and hence the greater necessity upon your part, for careful deliberation you shall arrive at any and more espe-cially important and controlling conclu-

this the law makes ample provision. Yours, unless under peculiar circumstances, and in exceptional cases, are much premised, let us proceed, as we shall do, very briefly to the consideration of the legal propositions governing the

Was there a sale of this boat from the plaintiff to the defendant? If so, was there also a delivery such as the law re-quires of the articles from the buyer to the seller? Buth are requisites. It the seller? Buth are requisites. It would seem to be conceded—but this is for you—there was a sale. The plaintiffs have given you their version of it, the defendant his. The plaintiffs claim that thus and so were the conditions of the sale, whilst the defendant claims that it

If these differences in allegation and proof are reconcilable, you must reconcile them. If irreconcilable, you must timated, you are "a law unto your-selves," answerable only to your own consciences for all and whatever you

of determining this question by the insudate of our own Supreme Court, who, in the case of Chase vs. Ralston et. al., 6 Casey 542, say that whether in a sale of personal property there is such a delivery and change of possession as the nature of the property is complete of this property left to the jury capable of, "is properly left to the jury as a question of fact." We so leave it, entlemen, satisfied that we cannot leave in safer hands. Mr. Justice Porter, in the same case, has well said that "the what constitutes sufficient change of possession to perfect a sale of chattels, has been fruitful of litigation here and elsewhere. To attempt a re-view of the cases is like entering a wilderness.' In the same case the same learned judge says: "If possible, the delivery must be actual, and if the nature and bulk of the atticle precludes this, then it must be constructive." To this, then it must be constructive." To Court, below (Wilmot, J. P.) affirmed by the Supreme Court upon the appeal for error (for the reasons given by him) in the case of Haynes vs. Hunzeker, 2 no the case of Aquies vs. Hunzeer, 2 Casey, 58, in which case he says, "there must be such a delivery and change of possession, attending the transfer, as the nature of the property is capable of." The same rule, gentlemen, is suggested and enforced by all the text and adjudi-

cated law which we have been able to discover bearing upon the question of delivery, coming down to the case of Wenger vs. Barnhart, 5 Smith, page 300 ed seq. (which is the very latest case in our reports upon this subject,) and I so instruct you as matter of law that this is the rule by which you must be governed. n finding a delivery in this case. Put in 'plain English,' it means this, and nothing more or less, that to constitute a delivery the sellers, Risher and Wilson, must have done all that they could have done, leaving nothing for them to do, in done, leaving nothing for them to do, in erder to put the buyer, Captain Bigley, in possession of the boat, and whether they did so or. not is a question of fact which, as I have already stated, is wisely, left for you to determine. We tell you simply what is necessary to be done in order to constitute a good and sufficient order to constitute a good and sufficient delivery in law; it is for you to say whether or not these things have been done, and all these essentials complied with. If they have, in your judgment, then there was a delivery, and your verdict must be for the plaintiffs; if not, your verdict must be for the defendant. In so determining, gentlemen, you must, however, go a step further and consider the character of the attent to be delivered. article to be delivered. A man could not deliver a ship at sea as easily as a wagon upon land. Nor could one deliver timber standing upon his farm with the

take into consideration the nature, charing familiar matters, in regard to which there has been a great deal of misapprehension in our business community. not bound—nor is it so contended—to re-move the boat, or take it elsewhere than tiffs, well known coal dealers, against where it was lying at the time of the the defendant, also a well known mer-sale. In other words, it is not contended chant and citizen, to recover the value that the plaintiffs were bound to take of a coal boat and contents alleged to this boat anywhere in order to give that the plaintiffs were bound to take
this boat anywhere in order to give
the defendant possession; and, hence,
the only question for your determination will be, did they do all that they
could have done to give possession of her
as she there lay, or was there anything
else in your judgment that they should
have done in order to accomplish a perfeet delivery. If they left anything unfect delivery. If they left anything un-done which, in your conscientious opinion, they ought to have done, there was no delivery in law, and we so instruct you, and they cannot recover in you estimation; but if they did all that could have been required of them upon an examination of all the circum-stances, and taking into consider ation the nature, character, bulk, cond tion and location of the boat, then they The charge of the learned Judge lays are entitled to recover, and your verdi will be for them in such amount as the evidence in the case warrants. This we instruct you is the true test of delivery,

this regard and particular the facts of this case. But even assuming, gentlemen, that there was a sale and delivery, the defendant alleges that the boat was lost by the ing her free from ice; and further, in not keeping the upper or "second fleet," of which you have heard so much, freed in like manner: and further, that she was to by being located too far below the upper abutment or "ice breaker," as it has been called by numerous witnesses. We instruct you as matter of law that gard to this boat what the law calls "or dinary care"—no more, no less—which means just such care, as a man of ordinary prudence, say one of yourselves, uld under similar circumstances, exert in regard to and over his own property. Did they or did they not do this? Had they or had they not this vessel so moored, secured and cared for, at the time of the accident or catastrophe, as in and prudence was sufficient If they, in your opinion, did all that was necessary to be done, under the circumstances then. If there was a sale and delivery, in your opinion, they are entitled to recover; if not, they are not, and your verdict must be for the defend-ant. These are all important questions of fact left by the law for your determination, and we commend them, as well as every other question of fact in this case, to your most careful and impartial consideration. These questions of negli-gence in regard to the ice, and lack of safety as to location, are raised by the de-fendant; they are affirmed by him, and the burden of proof is thrown upon him, and before they can avail him he must, by clear and satisfactory proofs, convince you that his positions are well taken. In this immediate con nection, and as governed by the same rule, we may say that the claim of sale and delivery is made by the plaintiffs, which throws the burden of proof in this particular upon them, and to entitle them to recover they must convince you by clear and satisfactory proofs that there was such sale and delivery. In a word, whatever and all that is asserted or claimed must be made good by the party making the assertion or claim before it shall avail anything in your estimation.

We believe, gentlemen, we have now given all the instructions which, in our opinion, the case requires at our hands. By the rules which we have laid down. you will mould the facts as you may find them, into the shape and form of a verdict. Upon these facts we express no opinion whatever, believing it improper and wholly unnecessary. They are for you, and you alone. They have been de-

tailed to you by the witnesses, and have been fully and carefully commented upon by the very learned and capable counsel respectively. They—the counsel—certainly have done their whole duty in the conduct of this cause, as we have at least endeavored to do ours.
That you will fairly and impartially discharge yours we are well assured.

These good citizens, all of them of the These good citizens, and or tanh of an highest character and integrity, have amongst themselves failed, after effort, to reconcile their differences, and so have come to you; a jury of their fellow-citizens, indifferently chosen, placing before you all the facts fully and fairly, as well believe and say to you in effect. as we believe, and say to you in effect "judge between us."

That you will give their case a full,

fair and impartial consideration, and find accordingly, we certainly entertain no doubt. This is all, gentlemen, they can ask, and all they or any other reasonable men have any right to expect. You will take the case and return such a finding as all of the facts submitted will warrant, and your own consciences will approve.

# THE INCLEMENT SEASON.

AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEEBLE. The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the deblitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their desparity between the temperature of over-heat eu rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the student alternations of heat and cold referreu to, the vital organization should be strengthened and encowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embtared in the regular pharmaconoels or advertised in the puelli journals;) there is noue that will comoare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel o: life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every three of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its notic operation, the liver regulated by its and: believe proporties, and the waste matter of the system carried of punctually by its mid aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet use shocks of whiter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and arnsilive, especially, cannot encounter these vicinstitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are braced and strengthened by artificial man before the strengthened by artificial man before the strengthened by artificial bowers (and the mind as well.) In a worse condition than before Hustre Tubers BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the sesential properties of the most visuable, tonic and atternity pools, barks and kerba, and their active principal is the mellowest, tessi exciting and most incommon of all difficial estimaliants. THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased con dition, is by means of listening to the respiration as plain an innex to the state of the lungs, and it as well known to the operator as are the voices of long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are inqurable, are fast becoming occulete. One great adjuntage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the savier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one

competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the carability of consumption, or rather honthat it should be so, not that persons should lose that saintary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be indu ced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with ap prehension and alarm, for if every one wor make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough few cases would go so far as to tecome irremedia

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS GRAND CONCERT FOR the Benedit of the FULL THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP Grant street, or TERS.
TERS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 4, 1869.
Tickets can be had at all the Music Stores and at the door. Price of admission, 50 cents.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1869. AN ELECTION FOR PRES

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SUBVETOR, PITT BURGH, February 4, 1869. MEN.—Sealed Proposals for furnishing the City of Pittsburgh, with castings for the catchbasing required in the sewers new shout being contracted to will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Feb., 30, 1869

Specifications can be seen at this office. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, fet:e4

City Engineer.

REPUBLICAN MEETING. A Mass Hecling of the Republicans of the SIXTEENTH WARD

Will be held at FRAUNHOLZ'S HALL, on the SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

t 7% o'clock, to make nominations to fill the scancy caused by the death of A. Hoeveller,

A general attendance is requested. OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PILISBURGH, FEBRUARY 4th, 1869.

#### SEWER BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a public sewer on Fifth or Pennsylvania avenue, from Washington street to Dinwiddle street, about twenty seven hundred feet (9700,) and also, for a public sewer on Dismond alley, from the Wood street, sewer to Smithfield street, will be received at this office until SATURDAY. February 20, 1869. Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had by calling at this office. So bids will be received by the Committee unless made out on the regular blanks.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

[64 e5] H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

that the following additional accounts will presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, March 1st. jo: 0, 19. Account of John Dean' and James Candless; administrators of John Chambers, d. Filed February 2, 1869.
0. 50. Final account of G. L. B. Fetterman, designation of Charles Roggentine, de-

290, administrator of Charles Roggentine, de-seased. Flied Kebruary S. 1869. No. 81. Account of Thomas B. Updike, Ad-aluistrator of Eliza A. Lothrop, dec'd. 164: JUNEPH H. ChiAY, Register. as B. Updike, Ad-DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER-SSULTION OF PARTIES.

SHIP.—The purtnership heretofore existing between J. B. rand.id. and A. F. Canfield. under the style and firm name of J. B. CAN-PIELD & 80N is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late-firm will be settled by J. B. Canfield, who will continue the business at the old stand, 142 FIRST AVENUE.

J. B. CANFIELD,

A. T. CANFIELD.

PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1869.

B. CANFIELD, COMMIS-J. SION MERCHANT and WHOLESALE DEALER in Goshen, Factory, Hamburg and W. R. Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Dried Fruit, Grain, Pig Lead, Pot, Pearl and Soda Ashes White Limp, Linseed, Lard.

NEW STYLES

HATS AND CAPS

JUST RECEIVED AT

McCORD & CO's,

131 WOOD STREET.

ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS. The Trustees are now prepared to grant licen-ses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PRO-

Eds.

The superior quality imparted to good iron, e great improvement in inferior iron, and the ron. Parties wishing to use it can obtain licenses by

JAMES P. SPEER, OFFICE, 860 PENN STREET. Parties interested are invited to visit the HOENBERGER WORKS, where the process is

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