## The Wittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, General Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports, Seventh | page : New Publications, Local Intelligence, The Courts, Amusements.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 807.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1351.

ABOUT this time, begin to look out for signs of the new Cabinet-after which. fine weather.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW is likely to be repealed, if Senators should ever cease to discuss the question and come to a vote.

A MAJORITY of the Reconstruction Committee of the House are opposed to the admission of Mississippi, under her vote upon the new Constitution.

WE ARE promised, from Harrisburg, the long-needed authority of the law, for the commutation of the death-penalty, at the Supreme Court will be found the last the Governor's discretion, to a term of imprisonment.

A RUMOR is current at the West that the Iliinois Central Railroad has purchased or leased the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the line will be operated as one continuous whole from Chicago to New Orleans.

A CRAZY GIRL was arrested in the White House on Wednesday. She had gone there with an unloaded pistol, for the avowed purpose of killing Mr. Johnson. Query: if she had succeeded, would President Wade have imitated his predecessor's clemency, in behalf of the assassin?

IN EMINENT Engineer of Baltimore has stated to the Honse Committee his opinion that a three-hundred-feet span is wide enough for bridges over the Ohio. His idea is illustrated in the erection at Parkersburg, of a bridge which is to gain its place, not because its spans are wide enough, but because Congress hesitates to obstruct the obstruction to navigation.

THE House may find difficulty in agreeing to the Senate amendments to its new Constitutional Articles regulating the suffrage. The Morton amendment, requiring Electors to be chosen by the popular yote, had not been discussed at all blow at the essential principle intrenched in the other House, while the Wilson amendment contains a clause which the House had already decisively rejected. The discussion upon the Senatorial alterations will be general and protracted, and it is likely that a Conference Committee must finally bring the two Houses in accord, if at all.

THE NEW Spanish Cortes assembled yesterday. Its proceedings will command the interested attention of all Europe. Republicanism has little to hope for, since it is clear that Spain is to remain monarchical in its government. In its organization, we all look for a marked triumph of Liberal ideas, with a distinct recognition of the responsibility of the throne to the people. The Cortes will have less embarrassment in arranging the system of internal polity, than in the choice of a head to fill the vacant crown. They will easily agree as to principles, but the peace of the kingdom hangs on the dynastic question, which also involves others, of foreign politics.

UPON the authority of the Cincinnati the road from that city to Dayton to the Erie Company, would be submitted to the C. H. & D. share-holders for ratification on the 18th instant. This statement one of our Ohio exchanges, with its habitual courtesy, pronounces untrue. We must still prefer our original authority.

The Ohio Legislature is now considering three bills, two of which are supposed to be prompted by the trunk line war. The first prohibits any sale or lease of an Ohio road to a foreign corporation, until the latter shall have been pronounced solvent by the Auditor of State. This movement will be understood as anti-Erie, by every one. The second bill brings foreign corporations leasing Ohio roads fully under the operation of the Ohio laws. This is regarded as in the Eric interest. The third provides additional safeguards for the interests of share-holders, and has apparently been prompted by the experience of the Cleve land and Pittsburgh Company.

Ir is but simple justice to our Repre-BEDLutive, General MOOBHRAD, to give tion should have taken on a legal perour columns. The statements of the half fulfilment should count for a comthe communication from "C." a place in fection, or were they so divisible that a

since we know him not only as fully responsible for their accuracy, but as having the most ample acquaintance with the matters discussed in his communica. tion. It is not our purpose to re-open this question at present, the bill, which recently presented it, having failed to secure the voice of the House, and, therefore, being probably lost for the session. We sre content with now reminding all concerned, the trade and the public at large, that the palpable need for some better protection for life and property in satisfactory way. A prompt and exhaus. tive inquiry for the most suitable remedy by legislation will be for the advantage of very one. Whether the measure which under preparation, by a Committee of our Petroleum Association, will supply the desideratum, can be better judged f when its details are given to the public.

LEGALITY OF LEGAL-TENDERS

The Supreme Court affirms the sovereignty of the States, in their unimpaired right to levy and collect their domestic taxes in such forms as they may desire for their advantage. It was, consequently, held that no Federal act could compel a State to accept greenbacks from its taxpayers in place of gold or silver. This decision will challenge a wide and free criticism, not so much for what it affirms as for what it fails to affirm. We leave that line of commentary to the lawyers; the journalists will accept the judgment only as a settled fact, 'and treat of it ac-

cordingly. It seems that State rights have not yet become altogether mythical. This judicial proof that such rights yet exist, goes to support an idea, which generally prevails, that when the progress of centralization shall have obliterated every other trace of the old barriers, visionary or real, between the Federal power and the especial privileges of each separate State, and strong retreat of local sovereignty.

This decision justifies every State of the thirty-seven in the abstract right to disregard the legal-tender act in the collection of its taxes. Stat nominis umbra! The concession is unqualified, and upon its face a sweeping assault upon Federal supremacy. But, in fact, it mounts to just nothing at all, for not one of the thirty-three or thirty-four States, in which the production of the precious metals is not the leading interest, will ever hasten to avail itself of the right thus proclaimed. Until a general specieresumption, the States will be found acquiescent, as now, in a paper circulating medium for public as well as private use. he still more remotel

postponed. We conclude that this decision shows vellous ingenuity in skirmishing all around the outworks without aiming a in the heart of the law.

COWARDICE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

Congress, in Wednesday's Joint Convention, found itself brought face to face with a very awkward, not to say mischievous result of its own chronic remissness in the treatment of questions of the most vital importance. The people of Georgia stood day before yesterday, as they have stood since the the session came in, in an attitude of avowed defiance to the Federal authority. The rebel spirit of Georgia planted itself months ago, squarely and above board, upon a palpably practical repudiation of the Federal right to prescribe any condition whatever, for their re-admission to the Federal relations which they had forfeited by rebellion. Each House of Congress had the evidence before it that these conditions had not been fulfilled either in letter or spirit, and, more than that, that no future fulfillment was contemplated by Georgia. It was flagrantly notorious, months ago, that the people of that State had no more absolute a title to representation, either press, we recently stated that the lease of in Congress or in the Electoral vote, than Texas or Virginia, for it was equally patent, then as now, to every comprehension that her pretence of an half-way compliance with the terms of reconstruction carried upon its shameless face the baldest insignia of fraud.

Yet, for these two months past, with these convincing proofs before them, in plain view of all the mischiefs flowing and swelling from each day's neglect to deal suitably with the situation, the two Houses have shut their eyes to the threatened dangers, and have been shuffling and paltering with their clearest and most urgent Federal responsibilities.

Before the last session closed, Congress found little difficulty in declaring that three of the disorganized States, having failed to meet the terms prescribed for from the Electoral vote. Yet what better importance. It includes a large quantity right had Georgia, this week, than that con for stock raising, extensive mineral their restoration, should be excluded Mississippior Texas? Were the conditions as specified to be taken as an entirety, to be all fulfilled before the reconstruction should have taken as the specified to be taken as an entirety, to be all fulfilled before the reconstruction should have taken as the reconstruction should have taken as an entirety, the specified to be taken as an entirety.

writer are entitled to the more weight, | pleted reconstruction? Was a half-way, equivocating shuffle enough? A sham so transparent that even rebel cheek could not pretend that it was anything else than a sham, but boasted of the neat trick which thus nullified the clear intent of the Federal enactments? If that dodge answered, which acquiesced in the ratification of the XIVth amendment by illegal votes just long enough to secure the Federal reward and then purged those votes from its own record, and boasts this day that Georgia has defied and overcome the authority of the Union, then there is a that regard must be soon met in some clear injustice in asking Texas to do any more than has sufficed for Georgia, or in excluding the Electoral votes of either

States on Wednesday. More than this; Congress is expectedits members themselves expect—to pronounce otherwise upon this case of Georgia before the present session ends. The Senate will in the end come to stand with the House, in the judgment that Georgia has not yet entitled herself to an Electoral vote. This ought to have been done be-

fore Wednesday; if done, as it will be, since that day's proceedings have complicated the difficulty still more, another example will be added to the already too long catalogue of Congressional mistakes.

But, no! Members could be inconsistent in every other thing but this incon- oil on that occasion was not thrown into sistency itself; to that, they are ever faithful. Instead of paltering with the barrels were on the bow of the boat, and question by adopting the EDMUNDS joint resolution, they ought to have met it squarely, and put an end to all embarrassjoint canvass, that Georgia should not profit by her trick, and that, having no perfect Federal rights, she was not legally

State and should have no Electoral voice. Such a resolution is supportable by every argument which now justifies the exclusion of three other peoples, and each exclusion would have been equally just in point of fact. The EDMUNDS resolution was itself a paltry makeshift. When the country was standing eager for a bold vindication of an essential principle, that resolution temporised with the emergency-and has had its logical se-

quence. Unjustifiable in principle, because it covers no principle at all, that resolution was no less defective in detail, since it left the essential question, whether the sham vote of Georgia should be canvassed, altogether without decision, an omission which inevitably led to the stormy scenes of Wednesday afternoon. The storm blew over at last, and no good end had been accomplished, the Georgia question being left in a worse shape than

Will our public men ever come to learn Indeed, if the question of resumption that questions of serious National conwere to be solved by State authority alone, cern are not to be trifled with, or shuffled ever see one gleam of a perception that any thing in it to warrant the asserjust about the farthest point to which they are lagging most discreditably in the Court will advance in its judgment the rear of the National sentiment? This upon the legal tender laws. This is problis marching on, and BUTLER is smart ably the utmost judicial restriction upon enough to keep up with it. At the last their validity. In the decrees yet to be moment, the House has overtaken him, promulgated at this term, there may be but the Senate still limps along out of drawn still other fine distinctions; there sight in the rear, and promises to limp will be clippings on this side and parings on forever, or do worse. We hope that on that, and the Judges will show a mardisposition to look facts in the face, and take order at last for a clear declaration in the case of Georgia, and so force the Senate to the issue. The country is with Federal supremacy, and not with a rebel triumph-with the boldest assertion of rights and not with their cowardly evasion,—with the Butlers and not with

## LONGSTREET ON GRANT.

This distinguished soldier of the rebel cause, who has since been thoroughly reconstructed, expressed his opinion of General GRANT, the other day as follows: "The entire sensible mass of the South ern people secretly rejoice at Grant's elec-tion. Grant to my mind is the beau ideal

of a soldier's companion. To explain this to you, I might lay it down as a rule that a soldier detests long sentences of rhetoric—he prefers a short, nimble mode of expression, and likes a man of general information who is not a bore. Frant has not read very extensively, but to every one what they contain, it is necit is amazing how clear-and precise he is on every subject. His mind would appear to flash across a question like light ning over the wire, and then, after a brief pause, he gives you his opinion in the simplest words, but in the tersest form. It is all a mistake about his reticence. In public he is taciturn, but meet him, as I did, in social conversation, and inder the convivial cloud of a cigar, and under the convivial cloud of a cigar, and under the convivial cloud of a cigar, and no man living can be more entertaining than Grant; at least to my mind he appeared so, and I had no favors to ask. Grant thinks deeply, but talks little on what he meditates most. You will find him develop his policy—and be assured it will be a grand one—in detail, as a General develops his plan of battle. Under his Administration this country will take a bound forward and achieve a degree of prosperity beyond our most sanguine expectations."

THE DIVISION of Texas and the creation of an additional State from its area, are considered probable. The recent Convention provided for this movement, making the line of division along the Colorado river, in a direction nearly North and South. The Houston Union

"Western Texas will be a thoroughly loyal State, and in many respects one of the most important and interesting of all the reconstructed States. Its juxtaposi-tion to Mexico invests it with auditional ges for stock raising, extensive mineral have always been thoroughly loyal. The Republican party now is, and always will be, in that region, in the ascendan-

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Representative Moorhead and the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association. ndence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 9th, 1869.

In your issue of the 4th inst. were given the proceedings of a special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association upon the subject of a bill introduced by General Moorhead, in the House of Representatives, entitled "a bill to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal oil, crude petro-leum and their products, and for other purposes."

A number of very erroneous statements were made at this meeting in relation to this bill—unintentionally, no doubt—and mainly, it must be supposed, from not giving the matter a careful consideration. The bill was prepared by officers of the government, whose duty/it is to see that

certain laws enacted for the protection of

ife on steamboats are faithfully executed. These laws now allow coal oil, crude petroleum and non-explosive refined oil to be carried on passenger steamers, when stowed upon the decks or guards thereof, or in open holds where there is a free circulation of air. But benzine, gasoline, and other explosive and dangerous products of petroleum are prohibited by law from being carried on such stramers. But, nevertheless, such articles frequently are shipped under the pretense of being good oil. The great destruction of life on the Cincinnati and Louisville mail boats was caused by these dangerous ar ticles being shipped in this way. The the furnace, as has been stated more than one hundred feet from the furnace, with the large coal bunk and many between. The gas other obstructions from the broken barrels of oil took fire ments by declaring, in advance of the no doubt from a lamp in the baggage room of the "United States," and the boat was enveloped in flames almost simultaneously with the vessels coming

together. Great injustice was done to General Moorhead by the Association in relation to this bill. He knew nothing about the bill until it was prepared and handed to him, with a request that he would present it to the House. He asked if any of the refiners at Pittsburgh had been consulted and was told that some of them had been spoken to on the subject, and that one of oldest and most prominent men in the business had stated that three cents per barrel would be a fair compensation for inspection. It is true, that the gen-tleman alluded to, stated at the same time, that there was no necessity for the inspection of oil that was intended to be exported to foreign countries. But some of the Revenue officers in the Department seemed to think that to make such an exemption, would add to the difficulty and uncertainty of carrying out the law and that so small a tax as five cents on the barrel could make but little difference, and that the inspection would be of some service even to the exported article. The bill was prepared with the single

purpose of securing a better protection to the public against the atrocious frauds that are constantly being committed in the preparation or mixing of these oils, by which the lives of hundreds of innocent persons are sacrificed every year, and for no other purpose. And it will around, without menacing still more sebe a difficult matter for any one, who will rious results? Will members of Congress give the bill an impartial examination, to tion that it was "concocted by certain parties seeking their own advantage." on the contrary, the preparation of the bill was an official duty, due, alike to the Government and to the public, by those who were engaged in it. And it was done without any thought of fear, or favor to any person, or from any quarter. But, if a better plan can be devised to secure the object sought to be obtained, it will have none that will be more earnest in its support than the advocates of this

The resolutions adopted by the Association show very plainly that they had not given the bill a very careful examina-

The second resolution expresses the opinion of the Association that the "bill will utterly fail in effecting the object desired, as the adulteration of refined oils RARELY takes place until it is found in the hands of the retailers." This admits that it does sometimes take place in other hands; and if it is liable to take place sometimes, may it not very often take place? But the bill provides for the punshment of the retailer as well as the manusacturer, or others, if convicted of selling explosive oils without giving due notice of its quality; which is as far as Con-

gress has the power to go.

The third resolution indicates that the bill requires crude oil to be inspected. This is an entire mistake, the bill requires nothing of the kind. But in order to give the government the power to pre-scribe the manner in which the barrels shall be marked, so that it shall be known essary to lay a small tax upon it. This would all go into the United States Treasury, and not one cent of it to the inspec-

The next resolution asserts that the "bill s an abortion, that it provides for the manufacture and sale of iow grade, and dangerous oils, at a trifling increase of tax, whereas its sale below a safe standard should be prohibited." And the following resolution recommends that Congress shall pass a law "prohibiting the sale of refined petroleum below the usual fire test of one hundred and ten degrees of Fahrenheit, with suitable penalties But where will Congress find the authority to pass a law prohibiting the sale of any manufactured article within the limits of any State? or to prevent any article from being manufactured? Congress has power to levy taxes, and in connection with it can incidentally legislate against fraud. This is supposed to be the only way by which the matter can be reached by national legislation. If any other, or better mode can be devised which these frauds can be prevented, it will receive the hearty support of every person who now favors this bill.

The resolutions upon the whole, substantially admit that there is a necessity or Congressional action upon the subject. And it is gratifying to see that the Association has appointed a committee to pre-pare a bill to be presented to Congress, and if they will make it effective to prevent these horrible murders, it will no doubt receive the "honest efforts" of their representatives, and of every other per-son who has not become insensible to the ommon feelings of humanity.

-Great excitement prevails in Jacksonecting the mysterious ator McConnell. His ville, Illinois, respecting murder of ex-Senator son offers one thousand dollars reward on of the assassin.

Washington Items.

There is no prospect that the Alabam treaty will be considered this session. It has not even been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is said that the report of the Committee to whom was referred the St. Thomas treaty will be unanimously against ratifying it. The Committee on Foreign Affairs will not call up the bill providing for the an nexation of the Dominican Republic for several days, believing that the more the subject is discussed through the public press, the stronger will the proposition ecome in Congress, and be favorably re-

ceived when brought up again.

Amendments to the Tax bill, to be pro posed when it is next considered, have been under discussion by the Ways and Means Committee for some days. are opposed to extending the time when the tax on all whisky in bond is to be paid. There has been a very strong pressure to procure this extension, but from all the information the Committee have received, both from the Commissioner and other revenue officers, it is not deemed desirable to make any change in the present law. They are also opposed to an other feature which is strongly urged that of allowing whisky to be shipped in bond, by giving the required security for the payment of the tax.

Although there is a very large majority in the House in favor of cutting down the army to twenty-five thousand men, the enate is not ready to reduce so rapidly and it looks now as though any specific reduction would be lost.

Preparations for an inauguration ball, by a committee of citizens, to be given in the Treasury building, are being rapidly

The President is expected to veto the Copper Tariff bill. There is strength

The Germans of Washington have made their arrangements to give Carl churz an address on his arrival here, which will be in a week or ten days. The decision of the Supreme ffirming the right of Oregon to order the axes of that State to be collected in gold, excites great interest, as involving an im portant phase of the Legal Tender Act. The decision, however, is regarded as not invalidating the Legal Tender clause, which still remains to be decided upon.

The following bill has been introduced: "That there shall be paid to the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any soldier who served his full term of enlistment, but died' prior to the passage of the act of July 28, 1866, granting bounties to soldiers, the same bounty such soldier would have been entitled to under said act had he been living at the time of the passage thereof.'

Application has been made by the relatives of the assassin Booth for his remains for interment. Also for the return of the trunk and other effects which are supposed to be still in charge of the War

Department. It is thought that the bill to regulate the naturalization of foreigners cannot be reached for legislation by the present Congress.

-A Havana letter of the 3d states that an early compromise between the bellig-ents is looked for, and that the Captain General had already sent to Spain the basis of an amicable agreement. Que-sada appeared to be the only rebel chief determined to oppose a compromise.

Foreign Markets by Cablo. London, February 9.—Evening-Con-

sols for money, 93; account, 93½. American securities steady. Five-Twenties, 77½; Erie 24¾; Illinois 94; Atlantic & Freat Western 40.
Liverpool. February 11.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 121/a12%; Orleans, 121/3; sales 2,000 bales. California white 12%; sales 2,000 bales. California white wheat, 11s. 4d.; red western 9s.@10s.@10s.11d. Flour 26s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s. 3d. for pew; 33s. 6d. for old. Cats 3s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 43s. 6d. Pork, 97s. Beef, 95s. 6d. Lard flat at 77s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 59s. Spirits Petroleum, 8d; Refined, 2d. Tallow 46s. Turpentine 33s. London, February 11.—Tallow, 46s. Spirits Turpentine declining. Sugar ex-Spirits Turpentine declining. Sugar excited; 38s. 6d. on spot and 28s. 6d. afloat. Linseed Oil, £28 5s. Calcutta Linseed.

58s. 6d.@59s. Bullion in the Bank of England has de-

TER'S BITTERS, ALL would ke ow that its exect TER'S RITTERS, ALL would ke ow that its effect is to prevent disense.

At this season, the atmosphere is surcharged with the s-eds, intermittent, remittents, rhentents, intermittent, remittents, rhentents is my highest season and the like. Persons whose nervous as astems are related to succumb to these distempers. Frare up the physical field the intermittent is the most powerful recurerant which the bot sine kingdom has ever yielded to pair in research and experiment. They ir. The bindest disciple of the old and alterative, compound of approved herbs, roots and darks, can do no harm, while the restimn my of thousands invites a trial of it virtues. Since the same of the old the old and site of the old my old my of the old my old

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. To those experienced in this practice it become as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs n which they are dependent, are incurable, upon which they are dependent, are incurred are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowless of those who beedge is the earlier 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 curability of consumption, or rather non-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply or a timely remedy, but that all might be indu sed to use remedies while there is any hope. It is

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST CLAIR. Dr. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREAT-MENTOF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES No. 130 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7, to 8 at night.

the delay in these cases that fills us with ap

prehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG OURE in the beginning of a cold or cough,

ew cases would go so far as to become irremedia

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DUBLIC SALE.—THE LEASE,

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, February 11th, 1869. NOTICEIS HEREBY GIVEN to all OWNERS OF DRAYS, CARTS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., (whether resident or non resident,) in the City of Pittsburgh, t pay their Licenses at this office FORTHWITH, is accordance with an Act of Assembly approved March 30, 1860, and an ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16.

All Licenses not paid on or before MAY 15, 1869, will be placed in the hands of a police officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the license, to be recovered before the Mayor.

The old metal plates of last year must be re-

turned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License. RATES OF LICENSE:

Each four horse vehicle ..... orses, \$18.00 each. One dollar extra will be harged for each additional horse used in any of the above vehicles. A. J. COCHRAN. fe12:346:MWF

A T AUCTION. WAREHOUSES.

enough in both Houses to pass it over the South Canal Street, Allegheny, ON LINE OF W. P. B. B.

February 18, at 2 o'clock F. M., that valuable business property, Nos. 116 and 117 SOUTH CANAL STREET, corner of Walnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City. The lot is 50 feet front on South Canal street and 191 feet on Walnut street. The building is a substantial brick, formerly the Fourth Ward Public School, onverted into three spacious warehouses, with dwelling, carriage nouse, stabling, and all appli-ances for conducting Produce, Grocery, Comnces for conducting Produce, Grocery, Combe easily applied to manufacturing purposes. pe easily applied to manufacturing purposes. Being on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and near to the Chestnut Street Sta tion, adds to the value of the position for many purposes. A careful inspection of the premises and surrounding advantages is respectfully solicited. A very lucrative-investment may be made in this property. For terms and particu-A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,

SILK VELVETS

At Special Bargains.

PAISELY SHAWLS.

Long and Square, Very Cheap.

BLACK ALPACAS

A Large Assortment, at

EXTRA LOW PRICES,

J. M CARR'S,

118 FEDERAL STREET.

AN ORDINANCE

Levying a City, Poor and Business Tax for the Year 1869, and Establishing the Bates of Vehicle License and Appropriating the Bevenue Arising The, efrom.

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £100,000 on the week.

Frankfort, February 11—Evening.—
Five-twenties closed at \$0 \( \)/.

Haven, February 11—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; tres ordinare on the spot declined to 141 francs.

WHY IS IT

That the feeble totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid induences by which we all-tre-strounded, when a tested and prover vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor tiety need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement? It might reasonably be thought that after tweive years exteriore which the world has has of 100 farm, or and of the city of the county valuation for the person of the port of the county and of the city of the county valuation for the units of the county valuation for the county valuation for the city of the county valuation for the city of the city of the city of the county valuation for the city of the city of the c

No. 1. Salarles.... i. Salarles.
b. Interest.
3. Englous and Firemen.
4. Printing.
5. Streets and Bridges.
6. Wharves and Landings.
7. Surveys.
9. Police.
10. Poor Farm (process of three mullicry).
11. Water Works.
13. Gas.
14. Sinking Fund for 4 per cent. Bonds. 24,984 2 cent. Bonds
Interest and redemption
Wharf bonds
Bills payable

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1869. City Taxes.... Water Ren:s. Water Works ots.

SEC. 4. That so much or any country ing withor supplied by the foregoing, be and came is hereby r neal d.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the Elecationary of February, in the year of our Lord of thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

JAMES MCHRIER.

President of Select Council

Attest: JOSEPH R. UNLEY.

Clerk of Select Council.

ALFRE'S ELACK.

President of Common Course.

President of Common Courel Attest: B. DILWORTH.
Clerk of Common Council. fel

R. SH FOLL BUTTER. half-lois Choice Roll Butter, instruction of for sale by DOT ASH. 4 Cashs No. 1 P