The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1870.

THE MEDITATED TREACHERY AT HARRISBURG—BY WHOM, FOR WHAT, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Since circumstances at present have denied to our political opponents the absolute control of our State government, or of either of its departments, or of any branch of any department, it follows that they will very promptly subscribe to any reasonable conditions—even such as, under another state of facts, would be of the most extraordinary scope—for the sake of regaining, in some effective degree, a voice in our public affairs.

For the three years ensuing, the Executive office is beyond their reach. This has been entrusted, by the Republican people of Pennsylvania, to a most capable officer and faithful representative, who will be guided in all his official acts, by the highest sense of his official responsibilities, and never by the least of those partizan considerations which would even seem to affiliate him with those political influences which have been directed to the avowed purpose of destroying his personal and official reputation.

The present Legislature, regarding the political antecedents of members, is equally beyond Democratic control. With a majority of five in the Senate, and of twenty in the House against them, the opposition can discover no gleam of hope, upon the surface of things, for their own political fortunes, either at this session, or in the future. Of the nineteen Senators now holding that office upon Republican elections, but four will retire from the body at the close of this session. These four are seat up from districts so decidedly Republican, that there can be no reasonable doubt of the re-election, in October next, of Senators holding the same political opinions. Messrs. Stinson, (Chester &c.), Robinson, (Blair, Huntingdon, &c.), Howard, (Allegheny), and Lowry, (Erie and Crawford), are the four Senators who are thus to retire, and, whether themselves candidates or not for re-election, the succession is certain to be kept in the Republican line. Hence a Republican majority at this session of the Senate means the same majority next winter, *or else worse.* If we lose one or more of the new members now, *we lose them for the full term of three years.*

The ordinary legislation for the current session has at least the usual political importance. Indeed there are measures to be considered of vastly greater public consequence than usual. Promineatly, the bill for securing such a salutary reorganization of the police system of Philadelphia as shall more effectually contribute to the extinction of those disorderly, and illegal practices, in the Democratic interest, in which the existing police, officered, manned and administered by partizans in the same interest, have heretofore connived, and to which the Democratic party has systematically resorted for its only hope of swamping an honest Republican majority in the Commonwealth, by the most gigantic and scandalous frauds upon the suffrage in the Democratic precincts of that city. These frauds will become impracticable under such a non-partisan administration of the city police as should neither wink at nor actively protect that form of Democratic electioneering. Manifestly, this salutary correction, of the existing inclination and facility for the abuse of the ballot-box in any partizan interest, is demanded in the interests of a pure suffrage, by all the people of the State. It is especially demanded by the citizens of Philadelphia, who learn, from a bitter and humiliating experience, that with a partizan police system, such as they now have, and have had heretofore, the administration of the force is wholly demoralized, so that neither life nor property in that city can be regarded as at any time secure. One would not suppose that the just demands of those citizens for a better system of protection could be met with a denial from any quarter. It is denied. The Democratic party take it up naturally, as a partizan question, for they know that an efficient and non-partizan police in Philadelphia means no more electioneering frauds, no more of the carnivals of riot, making a mockery and a cheat of the ballot-box, which the McMullins and kindred blackguards have led, year after year, to swell, by thousands of manufactured votes, the Democratic total at municipal and State elections. A faithful and honest police system is that city, means the hopeless extinction, as an element in State politics, of a party which has not, now or hereafter, the shadow of a hope of success in our State elections, except by the aid of its habitual Philadelphia scoundrelism is overwhelming the voices of the honest people of the Commonwealth. A Republican Legislature proposes to meet the just expectations of that great city, by giving them now an efficient and non-partizan police system. This means death to Democratic frauds, and *the Democratic party stands ready to pay any price, and to make any other sacrifice, to prevent this act of popular justice.* Such is one of the questions to be adjusted at this session. And there are others of but little inferior moment.

We have said that our majority in the Senate next year will be the same as our majority this year. If we lose the contest this year, it is lost for the next. The next session is of still greater public importance, since the apportionment of the State for both Congressional and Legislative purposes is then to be made. The first apportionment will be for a period of ten, and the other for seven years. As the case now appears, the Governor, whose signature is requisite to that class of legislation, as to all others, and the Senate, as elected and to be elected, will be Republican; nor is there, we think, any reasonable doubt of our ability to carry a majority of the House next October. No intelligent citizen needs to be reminded by us of the political importance of the questions of apportionment. We all know from the experience of the past, what sort of showing a Democratic Legislature would concede, during the entire period, to the Republican opinions of the people. With an average majority in our favor of from fifteen to twenty and twenty-five thousand on the popular vote, the opposition would so arrange the distribution of counties into the various districts as to secure to themselves a decisive majority of the Congressmen, and such majorities in both Houses, at Harrisburg, as would perpetuate their own popular minority in the control of the State government.

This is the great question of next winter, *but our opponents are shrewdly making the decisive fight upon it now*—not upon the issue itself, but *on those decisive preliminaries which are intended to secure their control of the Senate now and then also.* Thus, as they properly view it, if they cannot have the Governor, they will have a chance for the other House, next October, and they will be sure, at any rate, if their plot succeeds, of such a mastery in the Senate as will enable them to block all legislation except upon their own partizan terms. Let us consider that plot!

Here then is the Democratic programme at Harrisburg, for this session, for this week, for to-morrow. Their objective points are, 1st, *the defeat of the new Philadelphia police-bill;* 2nd, *the control of one branch of the Legislature at this and the next session.* If they can secure these points, they very correctly think that they will secure the control of the State government, and of the Congressional delegation, for the whole of the succeeding periods, *and that what they shall thus secure will be wholly lost to the Republican party,* and irrecoverable except by such an exhausting and tremendous conflict as we may never be able to make with success, especially when fighting against the odds of position.

And here is what the opposition are willing to pay, by way of a price for that present and future preponderance at Harrisburg which the popular voice has denied to them. *They propose to buy the control* of what the people have hitherto regarded as a Republican Senate. They make no disguise of their belief in the corruptibility of at least two Republican Senators, chosen as these were from some of the most radically Republican districts of the Commonwealth, and they have even already publicly and impudently disclosed the nature of the considerations to be paid:

I. *A large sum of money*, estimated at $100,000, *more than half of which has been already raised*, is set apart for, primarily, the defeat of the Philadelphia police bill, and, secondarily, for the control of the Senate.

II. They offer to bring their fifty-four Democratic votes, in the joint convention of the two Houses, this week, *to the aid of thirteen Republican bolters*, if they can seduce so many, to defeat the regular nominee for State Treasurer, and to elect Irwin, whose competition was blown up sky high in the caucus last week by the exposure of *actual bribery* attempted and probably consummated by one of his wealthy outside friends in his behalf!

III. They offer to guarantee, with the same Democratic aid, the success of a new county project which has been, for a year or two past, seeking the legislative countenance in the northwestern quarter of the State.

VI. They pledge themselves to give the same Democratic support to the proposition for a swindling raid upon the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth, in the pretended interests of an enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Thus we have stated the Democratic purposes, and the price which they are ready to pay, *indeed have so pledged themselves*, if rumor be not false, to accomplish them.

And how. Let us explain still farther!

The Senate, as we have said, stands 19 Republicans to 14 opposition. The seats of two Republican Senators chosen last fall are contested. This leaves the parties standing 17 to 14 on any preliminary vote. They rely upon two of our Senators,—there is a rumor that *three* are counted on—to unite with them for the considerations above stated in giving these seats to the Democratic contestants. This would make the Senate 17 Republicans to 16 opposition, and then the traitors will hold the balance of power in their hands, or which is more likely, would go squarely over to their purchasers, and betray for all time their own Republican constituencies.

This narration presents all the details of this complicated and villainous plot to betray our State Government, to dishonor the good name of the Commonwealth, and to bind the Republican party hand and foot, helplessly at the mercy not only of its political foes, but of a cabal of the most corrupt, venal and reckless jobbers who ever plotted gigantic thieving for themselves at the public expense.

It remains only to name the Senators upon whom the opposition are counting as their tools in the consummation of their schemes. They reckon upon Morrow B. Lowry and James Kerr. It is hinted that they also rely upon Esaias Billingfelt. We put these names on record, not because we are as yet fully satisfied of the clear grounds upon which their treachery, as alleged to be contemplated, is already pledged to the opposition, but because their names are thus used openly and generally, in the most public places at the Capital, and throughout the Commonwealth.

We do not herein charge those gentlemen, or either of them, with the purpose thus to blacken their reputation with the indelible stigma of such a political and personal infamy, or to dishonor the loyal and honest constituencies to whom their election has been due. But we intend that they, and their constituents, and the people of Pennsylvania, shall know what rumors are now current, to shock the public mind; what the infamous conspiracy is, which counts on the support of these men; what shameless corruption is involved in such elements of this conspiracy as have yet transpired; what are the Democratic purposes, and what is the estimated price of Republican votes; and we mean these Senators to know what the people of Pennsylvania will think, if their votes shall actually be given to aid in the consummation of an irreparably fatal treachery, the most scandalous bargain and sale that ever polluted the Legislative halls. Let these Senators, or either of them, contribute by his vote, directly or indirectly, to the perpetration of a single overt act in this ramified scheme of political treason and personal corruption, and the State will ring with the universal echoes of indignant shame! Let them vote for one act in the plot, and all the rest will follow! Let them once cut loose from an honorable past, and commit themselves to the suck of this current of shame now running past their feet, and they will be lost forever to themselves, dragging down the State, and the Republican party, to dishonors and disasters which *they* can never repair.

What do they say? Have they been belied? Let us hope so! Have the loyal Republicans of Butler, Armstrong and Lawrences sent James Kerr to the Senate, to sell them in this way? Have the good people of Erie and Crawford heaped honorable trusts upon Morrow B. Lowry, to be betrayed at this time, for any price? Have the sturdy and intelligent people of Lancaster been deceived in the sterling Republicanism and personal integrity of Esaias Billingfelt? We hope not; until suspicions shall be verified by the conclusive revelation of overt acts, in this programme of rascality, we shall not credit the imputations which, all over this Commonwealth, are to-day heard justly or unjustly coupled with their names. We tell them that, rather than give the weight of their little fingers to the least fragment of this wholesale scheme of rascality, they had better—for their own good names, for the reputations which they would bequeath unstarnished to their children, for the true interests of the Commonwealth, for the permanent good of the Republican party—wish that they had never been born. No money can pay them for such a baseness; no personal or local advantage, now, can compensate them or their constituents for a mistake which can never be rectified, atoned for or forgotten.

Why should we fear the disgraceful results thus foreshadowed? Because the State of Pennsylvania is to-day ringing with this shameful story. Because the opposition was never yet known to balk at any intrigue which, like this, promises to them a partizan advantage. Because every baleful influence seems to combine, to tempt good men to swerve from the straightforward path of honorable duty under such delusive temptations as the devil has always ready to throw like a virtuous cloak over a wicked act.

They would make their animosity to a faithful State officer their excuse. It is no excuse at all. That officer has done his whole duty. He is hated because he would not do less, or more. He is to be defeated, because it was a forgone conclusion, last summer, with his enemies. We are told that as high as $10,000 apiece is now offered to secure, by his defeat, the breaking up of the Republican organization and to secure the Democratic control of the Senate. Last summer, a wealthy baker of the interior of the State, who has made the most of his wealth by the illegal use of State funds with the connivance of former Treasurers, declared to the writer of this, that, if he and his friends could defeat Mackey in no other way, at the coming session, they would do it by a "bolt!" Are we now to see the threat made good? And at the beck of such designing peculators?

The erection of a new county is to be the tempting bait for the seduction of other members. Are these gentlemen sure of their end in that way? Would they not be more sure by taking a more honorable course?

Votes are to be gained for that raid on the Sinking Fund, which is to build the enlarged Erie Canal, are they? Have gentlemen considered all the legal obstacles which would yet stand in the way of that scheme? Are they quite sure that it does not scantily cover up a monstrous job for the personal emolument of a clique of grasping speculators? Are they satisfied that they shall thus commend the proposition itself to the hearty favor of the whole people of the Commonwealth, without whose cordial support it will be idle even to dream of its practicability? Do they think wise to slaughter their favorite idea in its very infancy, by an act of treachery so base, so crushingly mischievous, that it will exasperate the Republican masses of Pennsylvania, beyond any hope of oblivion or pardon?

Will all the dirty cash, of all the rich Democratic rascals in Philadelphia, sum up enough to gild over the blistered shame of Republican Senators and Representatives who are mad enough to sell themselves for that miserable price?

Whoever meditates any form of political or official treachery, or for any price, let him remember that the fruit will turn to ashes on his lips.

Republicans people of Butler, Lawrence, Armstrong, Crawford, Erie and Lancaster—and of this great Commonwealth—watch the acts and the votes of your Legislators now and throughout this session, and hold them sharply to their just responsibility! And let them know that your eyes are upon them!

FARMERS AND FREE TRADE.

Western farmers are suffering heavy losses on their last year's operations. It costs ninety cents per bushel in the best agricultural States to grow wheat and put it into the farmer's own bin or sacks. This, so long as he could get $1 60 to $2 for it on his own premises, did very well. But now, when he has to sell that which cost him 90 cents for 45 to 80 cents, ranging according to his proximity to a market, he finds it rather an up hill business.

But if that farmer, under the delusive lead of such journals as the Chicago *Tribune*, has cast his votes and thrown all his influence in favor of what is called free trade, a policy which renders him altogether dependent upon a far distant market for the produce of his soil and his toil—if he has,-by that course, done all that one man could do to deter other men from establishing other industries in his neighborhood, who could have bought and consumed his surplus crops—if he has been foolish enough to prefer foreigners to his own countrymen, and unscrupulous speculators and middlemen to honest and industrious neighbors, he is now reaping the fruit of his own folly, and getting just what he deserved.

Of all men in the country farmers ought to be in favor of protecting home manufactures, and of spreading them all over the land; of opening every mine of coal and iron, of utilizing every water-power, and creating manufacturing centres wherever it can be done. It is clearly their interest to augment as far as possible the number of consumers of food, so that they can have markets at home, and save the enormous cost of transportation to far distant markets;—*for they have to pay it.* Cannot they understand that the more consumers they can gather around them the better the price they can get for what they have to sell, and that the nearer they are the greater is the variety of the products of the farm which they can dispose of at a profit?

But it may be said, that now, under the present tariff, which is reasonably protective, this untoward state of things has come upon the western farmers. True; but why is it true? Simply because of the unceasing clamor that is kept up year after year against even the moderate degree of protection we now have—a clamor in which the agricultural population of the western States have taken no small part, and without whose voice it could not be maintained. Is it reasonable to expect that men of ordinary prudence would venture, in the face of this clamor, to invest their capital in enterprises which they know cannot be profitable without protection? They know that they must pay more for labor in this country than the manufacturers of Europe pay—and we all desire that they should do so—and that therefore they cannot compete with them without some degree of protection. As things now stand they can; but who can assure them, while this insane clamor, inspired by foreign manufacturers and New York importers and jobbers, and echoed by subsidized presses and deluded farmers in the west, is kept up, that things will continue as they are for another year? So men of enterprise prudently hold off, and so western farmers reap the reward of their own folly.

Let us admit for argument's sake that a farmer pays a dollar more for what iron he uses in the course of a year than he would were the duty reduced to what Mr. Wells proposes, and other things in a like ratio. In all, perhaps he might pay fifteen or twenty dollars to protect the manufacturing interests of his own country against the competition of those of foreign nations—a competition unequal, unfair, overwhelming and crushing, because of the different conditions of the two, both in respect to capital and labor;—but were he surrounded by non-producers of food—as he soon would be were his class to decree by their votes that protection shall be the settled policy of the nation—he would pocket ten dollars in the enhanced profits of his own business for every one that it would cost him to sustain his own neighbors, fellow citizens and best customers in their business. Then would he be truly independent—no longer a prey to middle men, or a hewer of wood and drawer of water to a class of men on both sides of the Atlantic, whose aim is to have one set toiling in manufactories and shops there, and another set delving in the soil here, neither properly renumerated, so that they can roll up overgrown fortunes for themselves. One set is already under their heels and cannot help themselves; but the other set, the American farmers, are voters, and are able to control the national policy, so they must be cajoled, deluded and led by plausible sophistries and bewildering generalities. But to people who can be so led, so befooled, the experience of this year is wholesome, even though it be impoverishing.

We have not seen the text of Senator Lowry's resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on the expediency of extending the property rights of women; but we decidedly approve its manifest import. Under the Koran, or the Ancient Roman Law, or the system of the old Germanic tribes, women were treated more tenderly and justly in this regard, than under the existing laws of Pennsylvania. It is full time our civilization took a long step in advance on this subject.

An Interesting Record.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: The following is a detailed record of well No. 19, on the territory of the Pittsburgh and Cherry Run Petroleum Company, situate in Venango county, about midway between the Allegheny river and Titusville—six miles north of the Allegheny river—and furnished to the authors of Petrolia by Dr. Shamburg. We reproduce it as a good specimen of the manner of keeping a record as well as for the valuable light of experience which it sheds.

RECORD.

88 feet, depth of driving pipe.
88 feet, soft slate rock.
70 feet, first sand rock.
71 feet, water crevice,
91 to 112 feet, crevices.
130 feet, through fine white sandrock, 60 feet thick.
132 feet, gray sandrock, bluish cast.
152 feet, passed through same, 20 feet thick.
153 feet, slate rock; good drilling to 245 feet.
245 to 256 feet, hard, dark slate and to 278 feet.
278 feet, hard pebble and shell, 18 inches thick.
280 to 289 feet hard gray and slate.
289 feet, second sand rock, hard pebble, 11 feet thick.
300 feet, sand, bluish cast, white pebbles, 5½ feet thick.
305½ feet, gray and white shells for 0½ feet.
338 to 440 feet, blue and sandy rock mixed with slate.
420 to 480 feet, blue and red rock shell, 15 feet thick.
520 feet, third sand: very hard, white and yellow pebbles; 10 feet thick.
530 feet, mud vein.
545 feet, *through third sand*, 85 feet thick two crevices, and gas very strong.
545 to 575 feet, blue sand and slate to 605 feet.
608 feet, hard shell, 2 feet thick.
610 to 636 feet, blue slate.
636 feet, hard, white sand, mixed with pebble; hard shell, 4 to 5 feet thick.
740 feet, top of fourth sand.
648 to 554 feet, hard pebble.
654 feet, large gas vein and show of oil.
655 feet, bad mud vein.
669 feet, through fourth sand, 28½ feet thick.
745 feet, slate; hard shell 6 inches thick.
745 to 748 feet, hard slate.
748 feet, hard shell, yellow pebble, and good gas vein.
750 feet, slate rock.
768 feet, slate and hard shell.
776 feet, top of fifth sand.
776 to 778 feet, pebble rock, open and porous.
778 feet crevice, gas vein, and good show of oil.
781 feet, rock becomes darker.
783 feet, dark rock, gassy.
784 feet, porous rock.
792 feet, white and yellow pebble, crevice, oil and gas.
794 feet, white pebble, coarse and porous.
806 feet, mud vein.
823 to 830 feet, white and yellow pebble.
830 feet, hard, close white sand.
834 feet, slate and sand mixed, to 835 feet, bottom of well, which is one of the best producing in that territory.

The Law of Divorce.

Kentucky comes forward with a claim to be fully equal to Indiana in the facilities offered her people. The Louisville *Commercial* mentions these facilities somewhat in detail. It seems that the laws of Kentucky do not even require the publication of notice which is elsewhere universally demanded, either by bonafide publication in a paper of general circulation, or otherwise. This demand, which it sometimes avoided by the publication in obscure newspapers, would be sufficient in most cases, and is the only notice practicable in case of a non-resident defendant who wilfully absents himself, or remains in hiding. By the Kentucky law, however, instead of such notice, an attorney is appointed by the court to defend the absent, and by a convenient fiction of the law it is assumed that he will notify the client who is thus thrust upon him, and who is not responsible to him even in the amount of his fee—which is paid with the other costs of the case. This attorney for the defense is therefore really in the employ of the petitioner or plaintiff. The system accordingly works in soneciating this style: The plaintiff's attorney goes to the clerk of the court, or judge either, and asks a "warning order" against the defendant, who is a non-resident of Kentucky, or has been absent for four months. The clerk or judge is generally polite enough to ask for the suggestion of a name of some lawyer as "non-resident's attorney." The whole thing is looked upon as a state form, with nothing real in it but the non-resident's attorney's fee of five dollars. Some young sprig of the law is appointed, who feels under obligations to the plaintiff's attorney for "suggesting" his name. He calls upon the latter to find out from him where the defendant's postoffice address is, and if the plaintiff's attorney tells him that he does not know, he dutifully "reports" that fact and bags the five dollars. By a law of last winter, a judgment rendered in such case and in such manner is made final and irreversible. There is no appeal, and no motion for new trial can be entertained. The record cannot be questioned for error, informality or fraud.

Indiana laws require notice by a quite sufficient publication, and it is not the fault of the law if the courts allow this requirement to be defrauded by publications made in such a manner as to purposely avoid publicity. But in Kentucky the non-resident has no chance short of a miracle for hearing of the application even, and after the divorce is once obtained in this way, he (or she) has no power to review, or in any manner open up the record in the case. This is simply monstrous.

JUDGE KELLY has prepared a very caustic analytical reply to Commissioner Wells' report. He will open on it as soon as an opportunity offers in the House, and show the many misstatements with which it abounds, and the cunningly arranged perversions of facts with which he has crowded it in the interests of British manufacturers. The Ways and Means Committee held another session Friday upon the tariff. It looks as though the Committee would maintain its previously voted rate of seven dollars per ton.

HORACE GREELEY ON FARMING.—Mr. Greeley proposes to write a series of essays on Farming to be published each week during 1870, in the *Tribune*. The essays will all appear in the Daily, semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of the *Tribune*. He means to demonstrate that Agriculture in the future is certain to be very different from what it has been in the past, and hopes to embody words of cheer as well as hints for guidance to the future farmers of the country. The Weekly *Tribune* of January 5 contained the first essay.

SENATOR STEWART has prepared and will introduce a bill after the recess intended to secure and protect the Chinese in this country in the enjoyment of their civil rights under the 14th amendment.

A HARRISBURG letter says: The appearance of Charles R. Buckalew in the State Senate, after having just recently closed a brilliant career in the United States Senate, is an incident not often observed in the career of Pennsylvania statesmen, no ex-Senator of the United States having heretofore occupied a seat in the State Senate. Unquestionably one of the ablest, as he is one of the most honest men of his party, Mr. Buckalew's appearance in the State Senate is a great acquisition to the Democratic side of that body, as I feel it will be an honor to its general deliberations. To show how entirely independent Mr. B. intends to act, I need only refer to what was his report of course in the Democratic caucus for the nomination of candidates for officers of the Senate. When he discovered that a certain Senator was to be placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. B. asked to be excused from voting, and when his reason for such a singular course was asked, he replied that the conference which nominated him for the Senate exacted a pledge that he would vote against *all ring men and measures.* It required a strong man to give such a reason for his independence of action, and Buckalew is of that material. Surely such men are worthy of all honor, regardless of the party which sends them here, and as the people elect such Senators and Representatives, so will they the sooner establish in all branches of the Government purity, patriotism, and practical business management.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with disease of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure larryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstructions in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflammatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of diseased nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25, 1869.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required.—To resort to violent purgatives in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be preserved. The bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Free while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs through the stomach, which is the great vegetable specific site. Thus briefly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the secreting faculties regulated, the blood purified and with a new accession of the alimentary principle the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action, not feverishly, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide whether a preparation and a prostrating cathartic or a physic, followed by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE THEATRE.—The Committee appointed by the Association to nominate officers for the ensuing year, present the following:

PRESIDENT—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
VICE PRESIDENT—HENRY M. LONG.
SECRETARY—A. H. LANE.
TREASURER—D. F. CORWIN.
DIRECTORS—JOHN S. BAILEY, W. N. HOWARD, A. McE. McELHENNEY, C. REINHART, W. F. HERBERT, G. S. SHEA.
AUDITORS—T. B. SWEARINGEN, ALEX'R LAUGHLIN, JR., CYRUS CLARK, JR.
JAMES COLLORD,
W. L. SMITH,
W. L. CHALFANT,
W. H. McCLIFFE,
T. H. MURDOCH,
JOHN F. CLENT,
J. F. WEYMAN,
Committee.

Election on January 11th, at 7 P. M.

NOTICE TO PERSONS having BOATS of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, are hereby notified to REMOVE THEM AT ONCE, or they will be sold at the *Expiration of Twenty Days.*

ROBERT A. HILL,
LEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CHESTNUT SPRING CO., of Pittsburgh will be held at their office, No. 329 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M., at which time and place the election for Directors will take place.

C. MELLON,
Sec. and Treas.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY 1st, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, in "Phelan's" Building, No. 323 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR 12 Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twelve Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 642 Penn street, second story, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. J. ALBERTZ, Secretary.

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 79 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Foilers, the most perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

BARGAINS IN
Ladies' Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Ladies' Striped Shawls,
Plaid Shawls,
Shoulder Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
All-wool Poplin Plaids,
Plain Colored Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets and Flannels,
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins,
Table Linens and Napkins.

The Stock is Complete in Every Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

JANUARY, 1870, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street.

PRICES REDUCED OF *Ladies' and Children's* CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

Also, all descriptions of WORSTED KNIT GOODS.

Complete assortment of LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S Underwear, Stockings Gloves, &c.

NEW GOODS O PENING DAILY.

JANUARY, 1870, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street.

At 8c., Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
At 6c., Ladies' Linen Collars,
At 40c., Men's Grey Undershirts,
At 20c., Men's Grey Drawers,
At 20c., Men's Shirt Fronts,
At 10c., Box of Men's Paper Collars,
At 10c., Children's Wool Stockings,
At 25c., Ladies' Winter Gloves,
At 25c., Wool Knit Hoods and Caps,
At 50c., Children's Knit Shaw s,
At $1.00, Knit Shoulder Shawls.

FURS; FURS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT M'CORD & CO'S, 181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.
JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.
DECEMBER 31, 1869.
The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS at their old stand, No. 82 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.
JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.
JANUARY 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between E. H. SUTMEYER and ALEX. THOMPSON, under the firm of E. H. SUTMEYER & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Alex. Thompson retiring. The business of the firm will be settled up by E. H. Sutmeyer, who will continue to carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING business at the old stand, No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny.
E. H. SUTMEYER,
ALEX. THOMPSON.
January 1st, 1870.
In retiring from the firm I hereby invite all my friends to continue their patronage with E. H. SUTMEYER, feeling assured he will give satisfaction to all who may call upon him.
ALEX. THOMPSON.
Persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once to E. H. Sutmeyer. All accounts are expected to be settled positively within 30 days.
E. H. SUTMEYER.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN, AT PUTNAM & ADAMS', Gents' Furnishing Establishment, 72 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Postoffice.

L. S. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, Fifth Avenue, Near High Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Goods always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Foundry and Roll Turning business, under the name of LEWIS, ROSSITER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of JAMES H. SWETT. The business will be continued by JOHN L. LEWIS and CHARLES ROSSITER, under the firm name of LEWIS & ROSSITER, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. ROSSITER,
JAMES H. SWETT,
JOHN L. LEWIS.
Dec. 22, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN SUSDEN & LOCKWOOD, as Importers of Paintings, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partner) as sole proprietor, who is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the firm.
JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

CARL, McDANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 96 WOOD STREET.
Third door up from Diamond alley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GRAND CLEARANCE AND HOLIDAY SALE, AT HORNE'S, STILL CONTINUES!!

USEFUL AND DESIRABLE GOODS!!

Extremely Low Prices!

HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Style and Quality.

FOR Ladies, Gents and Children.

Lace Goods. A GREAT VARIETY IN
Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemisettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevarde Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels,
Gloves and Hosiery

IN STYLES AND QUALITY TO SUIT ALL.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

NEW STOCK

Gents' Neck Wear.
Handkerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh. SOLE AGENTS FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND HARVEY'S FLANNELS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO. 243 LIBERTY STREET, (Opposite head of Wood.) Are receiving large shipments of New Crop New Orleans SUGAR and MOLASSES.

They give 12 per cent. tare on all sugar by the Hogshead.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1869:

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	498,849 77
Contingent Fund	21,472 00
	$595,371 77

ASSETS:

Bonds, Mortgages	$506,617 76
Bills Receivable	49,704 25
Office Fixtures	428 00
Cash	39,027