The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 72.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 129¾.

DEMOCRATIC members of Congress are taking ground, as we expected, against the continuance of the tax on the incomes of the rich.

We trust that, among many other desired reforms to be inaugurated in the session of 1870, the abolition of the publication of the *Legislative Record* may be enumerated.

This, from a Philadelphia journal, is a fair illustration of the depth of Constitutional lore which marks not a little of the journalism of that city.

CONGRESS re-assembled yesterday, and has now entered upon the steady work of a long and busy session. It is said that over one thousand bills are now pending before that body, about four hundred in the Senate and six hundred in the House, but many of which have been inserted, in the unfinished business of preceding sessions.

THE XVth Article has been a second time ratified by Missouri, with the view of thus correcting some clerical imperfections in the former act. The vote stood 22 to 8 in the Senate, and 66 to 34 in the House.

Ohio will also ratify the Article. The attempt of partizans, in New York, to throw doubt upon the binding force of her last year's vote to ratify, has led to the introduction of a bill in the Federal Senate, which will pass both Houses, declining such attempts to be legally a nullity.

EMINENT DEMOCRATS are not ashamed to take lessons in finance from distinguished Republican statesmen. For example, Governor Hoffman, of New York, in a recent message to his Legislature, embodied the substance and almost literally the precise construction of Senator Morton's speech of last winter. Since the plagiarism is so complete, it was perhaps an oversight that the Governor omitted to give credit to the source which inspired him. Both master and pupil thus stand committed against a contraction of the currency, or any withdrawal of greenbacks until, at par, they may be replaced with coin.

IF RUMORS are to be trusted, a recent application to the President, for the appointment of Attorney General of a gentleman who did *not* give entire public satisfaction as the law officer of our own Commonwealth, was engineered by other politicians who are themselves contemplating the perpetration of the most flagrant treacheries to the Republican party. Perhaps this view of the case will explain why it was that General GRANT so unceremoniously sent the petitioners to the right about-wheel! A dispatch says:

A Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature called upon the President, to day, to urge the appointment of Hon. Brewster as Attorney General in place of Hoar. The President snubbed them and curtly informed them that no vacancy existed.

MR. R. M. BURKMAN, late of the Blairsville *Press*, succeeds Mr. GEORGE ROW, in the control of the Indiana *Register*. We welcome Mr. B. to the closer neighborhood.

Mr. GEORGE T. SWANK follows his brother, Mr. J. M. SWANK, in the ownership and conduct of the Johnstown *Tribune*. The retiring editor, after sixteen years of faithful and efficient service, carries with him the respect of the profession, and the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* comes to us in new and handsome type and with divers other external improvements. Its editorial management could not well be bettered. We congratulate the proprietors upon their well-merited prosperity.

The 84th number of *Zell's Encyclopedia* brings that exhaustive work down to "Dalton." We have more than once before spoken of the conspicuous merits of this Encyclopedia, and we are happy to say that the promises of the beginning are thus far more than made good.

PLAIN TALK FOR PLAIN MEN.

We referred at some length, in the GAZETTE, of yesterday, to the ostensible pleas, and to the actual secret considerations, the former of which are to be presented as the justification, and the latter to be if possible concealed as the really effective and dirty temptation, for the contemplated treachery which public rumor fastens upon certain Senators and Representatives, of Republican antecedents, in the matter of the political control of the Senate now and hereafter, and also of the approaching election for State Treasurer.

We recur to the subject again, to consider, a little more in detail, the considerations, or temptations alluded to yesterday—to examine the suggested pleas, and to discuss the intrinsic value of the really most *corrupt price, which is ready to be paid to Republicans for the surrender of the State government* to the minority now in opposition.

The Democrats propose to support the bill of Mr. Lowry, to erect a new county in the oil-regions. This measure, considered in itself, is, as we think and last winter emphatically said, a meritorious one. We assure its present friends that it will need but an hour or two's enquiry to satisfy any fair-minded man that the project is really more certain of success if retained and promoted under the auspices of an unbroken Republican majority, than under any other conditions. Under such auspices, the measure is, if we are not misinformed, quite certain to have a fair hearing, with every chance of success in its favor. Under such auspices, the political future of the counties immediately interested will be in no danger of such a revolution as might, for years to come, under this contemplated bolt, consign every Republican politician whose complicity in the intrigue shall be either proved or suspected, to private life, overwhelmed by the indignant scorn of the Republican masses. Under any other auspices, the consummation of this project will inevitably be fatal to all their personal aspirations. Why not then, win for it success by an honorable and consistent course, than to peril the measure itself, and for ever damn its leading friends, by a dirty and suicidal intrigue?

Are friends wanted for the scheme to enlarge the Erie canal? Why not look for their aid in those Republican quarters which, like ourselves, stand already committed by pledges which only a base treachery on the part of its special promoters can absolve, to the support of any and all practicable and lawful measures which may contribute to the speedy completion of this most desirable work? We know what we say, when we declare, in behalf of all the intelligent Republicans of the Commonwealth, that the proposal to enlarge the Canal, *per se*, meets their most cordial approbation, and that it can rely upon their sincere and effective support unless their zeal shall be estranged from it by the mismanagement and the flagrant offences of those who claim the leadership in its advocacy.

Do certain Senators and Representatives, who are said to count upon pocketing the large sum of money already raised to buy and pay for the defeat of the Philadelphia police-bill, suppose that such a scoundrelly transaction, already exposed as it is, can escape the most thorough scrutiny of the offended law, or of a merciless public sentiment which will not spare, and should not spare, every one aiding and abetting, whose identity is already well known, and whose clear guilt will be sufficiently and incontrovertibly manifest to the people, in the solitary fact that a just and necessary measure of municipal reform has been defeated, in the Democratic interest by a Republican Senate? We tell every member who even now hesitates and falters, when he ought to shun the miserable bribe offered as the money value of his personal, political and official honor, that he is standing upon the edge of a more wretched and inevitable ruin than ever before swallowed up any public man in this Commonwealth.

What do they propose to gain by the base treachery involved in the defeat of a competent and faithful officer who has been nominated in strict accordance with the time-honored usages of the party? Are they aware that they would thus lend themselves, to prostituting their official trusts, betraying their honest Republican constituencies, and miserably disgracing an honorable Commonwealth? Is that to be the entertainment to which Republican bolters now invite their protege, themselves and the people of Pennsylvania?

These considerations are worthy to be pondered, now and by whomsoever they may concern. We tell gentlemen who meditate the betrayal of Republicanism in Pennsylvania, that the commonest prudence dictates to them a more honorable and therefore more profitable course.

MANUFACTURE OF PIG IRON.

This first step in the most important of our manufacturing industries is rapidly increasing, having doubled since 1865. In that year the total product of pig iron was 930,000 tons; in 1869 it was about 1,900,000 tons. This is very far from being a local or sectional interest, but is national more than any other except agriculture. In fifteen States sixty-five furnaces have been erected within the last eighteen months, forty-six of which were in States outside of Pennsylvania, and nineteen in Pennsylvania. Fifty-eight more are in contemplation, the most of which are in the West. Yet to read what is written and widely circulated by the advocates of free trade, one would be led to suppose that this is almost exclusively a Pennsylvania interest; that the lordly proprietors of this State had a monopoly in this business, and that the good people of all the other States are sorely oppressed that a few Pennsylvania iron masters may be protected against foreign competition. While it is true that more iron is made in Pennsylvania than in any other single State, it is not true that it is richer in ore, or even in coal, than any other. At least half a dozen States are richer in ore than this, among which are Michigan and Missouri, and probably Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. Slavery, until recently, repressed the energies of all these States except one; but now that that incubus is removed, we may look for a great and rapid advancement in this interest in all of them, especially in the Virginias, which, like Pennsylvania, are rich in both ore and coal.

Men who are still in the prime of life remember the time when no iron was smelted in this country with mineral coal. About 1819 a furnace was built on Bear Creek, near the Allegheny river, just below Parker's Landing, to operate with coke. A Mr. Lewis, an intelligent Englishman, was the manager. It was what is called a full stack. The ore and coal were both abundant and good. But it proved a failure; and it was not until the Brady's Bend Iron works, (then called "The Great Western,") were established, some fifteen years afterwards, that iron was successfully manufactured with mineral coal. About the same time the first iron was made in the same way on the Shenango. Previous to that all the iron made in this State was smelted with charcoal in what were called "quarter stacks." All the furnaces in the Juniata iron region without exception were of that small size, and used charcoal. The manufacture of iron with anthracite coal began still later, but at what date we do not remember. Now that has grown into an enormous interest.

The cost of making pig iron is one of the most unsettled questions now occupying the public mind. The proprietors of the Carondelet iron works at St. Louis say that it costs them $32 05 per ton to make pig iron. A memorial to Congress signed by the proprietors of thirty-seven furnaces in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, which produce annually in the aggregate over 270,000 tons, state upon the authority of their personal knowledge that the average cost at those furnaces, exclusive of any interest on capital, in 1868 was $29 16½ per ton, and in the first six months in 1869 it was $29 63 per ton. These furnaces turned out an average of about 160 tons per week, which is large, and nearly up to anything that can be expected.

Commissioner Wells, in his report, represents the cost of making iron in the the same anthracite district at from $24 to $26 per ton, including interest on capital invested. Doubtless this is true in some peculiarly favorable localities; and yet it may be very wide of the truth, taking an average of the whole district.

Now English and Scotch pig can be landed on our shores, with all charges paid, including $9 per ton duty, at just about $32 in currency per ton. Reduce the duty to $3, as Mr. WELLS advises, and the cost would be $26, which would put nearly every anthracite furnace in the country out of blast; and if the anthracite, then nearly all the others would follow, provided the foreigners chose to put the metal so low as to crush the American manufacturers out. But they would be more likely to so regulate prices as to save and put into their own pockets about four of the six dollars of remitted duty, and still have a large market in which to operate. They could easily arrest any further expansion in the iron business in this country; *for they would have sliding margin sufficient to control everything without putting over the line separating between profit and loss.*

Seven dollars per ton duty, as has been agreed upon in committee and reported to Congress, is the lowest figure that can be fixed upon without causing this great interest, now so rapidly progressing, to retrograde and languish.

Do the Western farmers, many of whom are so clamorous for a reduction of duties, ever reflect that more than three-fourths of all the cost of making this iron, goes into their pockets in exchange for flour, meal, meat, and hay, oats, and other horse feed, and many other things which they could not send to a far distant market at all? Here are nearly two millions of tons of pig metal, to make which costs about fifty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions of which go directly for supplies drawn from the soil and furnished by farmers. Bear in mind, this is only pig metal, the crudest form of manufactured iron.

Some years ago the Brady's Bend iron works, under the pressure of the times, stood idle for a year or two. Finally a new and stronger company took hold of the works and set them in operation again. We know how jubilant the farmers, in a radius of a score of miles around, were at the resuscitation of that establishment, because it gave them a market that made *their* business profitable. Pennsylvania farmers understand these things, and those of the more Western States will understand them by and by. This year they are taking a very salutary practical lesson on political economy.

SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Not long since, a paragraph went the rounds of the papers, which announced the fact that a column of fire had shot from the sun toward the earth, and that, glowing with such heat as to break the glasses of the telescopes astronomers directed to it, it was steadily advancing to the neighborhood of our unlucky planet.

The article in question, is only worth noticing as a measure of the general knowledge on such subjects, for it excited more than a little apprehension in a good many and it has been thought worth while, by several English and Eastern papers, to publish articles exposing its absurdity.

It does not appear to have been noticed, however, that the article was based in part, on facts which were distorted, and brought into apparent connection by the writer, who was not at the trouble of inventing his story, and may possibly have meant to produce a sensation, with some apparent basis of truth.

The disconnected facts appear to be these, which are in themselves reliable: Some years since two English observers independently saw a sudden flash of light on the Sun's surface, intense enough to give one of them the idea that the darkening glass which protected his eye had been broken and dazzled him with the unshielded light. No such accident had occurred, but the hour being noted it was found that simultaneously with the extraordinary outburst of light, all the magnetic needles noticed had vibrated at the same time all the world over.

This is a well established, but unexplained fact.

Again, during the late eclipse the observers in the path of the shadow all were able to discern beams of pale light radiating from the Sun to the apparent distance of more than its diameter; that is to say to the distance of nearly a million miles. The writer, who was privileged in witnessing this extraordinary sight, well recalls the appearance, which was seen by hundreds of others provided with the proper means, and is indeed no new phenomenon, though it has never been before so thoroughly observed. From these two disconnected facts, both due to causes but partly understood, but not in themselves alarming, the ingenious paragraphist made up his story.

Hearing so much in recent discovery which is in the highest degree wonderful, there is no need for any one to go beyond what has been really observed, to gratify the most craving taste for the marvelous.

Let the reader of what follows judge whether the *fact* does not surpass the fiction.

Astronomers have very recently been able to obtain evidence of the existence of flames on the sun's surface quite other than either of those described. These flames reveal evidence of their presence in the spectroscope, by brilliant lines, whose position shows that they are due to hydrogen. But this, though a comparatively recent and most interesting discovery, is surpassed in interest to the general reader, and perhaps to the professional observer, by that of a method by which the flames themselves become visible.

In a recent number of a journal devoted to the wants of the professional astronomer, (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 1769,) appear a new series of illustrations of startling interest. They accompany an article by Professor ZOLLNER, Leipsig, who appends a scale of measurement to the drawings and accompanying article.

In one of these drawings, made to scale, and of whose reliability there need be no doubt, we see a column of flame projected from the sun's surface to the height of over three thousand *miles*, which, in a second drawing, taken ten minutes later, has grown into a fiery cloud, hanging high above the surface and united to it by a pillar of flame, which, in five minutes more, has disappeared, leaving the head of the column, (a mass containing millions of cubic miles of matter,) suspended above the source whence it was projected a quarter of an hour before. Successive drawings exhibit masses of burning gas, resembling in their outline mountain ranges, but which we see are between five and six thousand *miles* in height, rolling in lurid waves before the beholder's eye, and changing as they roll, like a fire fanned by some mighty wind. Again we see a column of flame projected to twelve thousand *miles*, flickering like a candle-flame throughout its vast extent, and these changes are repeated in interminable variety. The knowledge that these immense masses, as they roll in unceasing fluctuation, are glowing with a heat to be reckoned in hundreds of thousands of degrees; the overpowering spectacle of an ocean of fire whose waves would engulph our earth, and whose heat would dissipate this solid globe in vapor like a water-drop in a furnace, has in it something terrible; and no language can exaggerate the spectacle presented.

If here the writer, who seeks to use no figure of speech, and who pauses with the drawings and the scale before him to verify again figures so enormous,—if he finds that he has used only the language of the soberest truth, may he not ask again if the facts can be surpassed by any invention.

The present is a time of remarkable solar activity, and the extension of our means of noting these imposing and indeed awful phenomena, has been made just in time to enable us to view them.

In every department of Astronomy the last few years have been eminently fruitful of novelty, and in presenting these among the very latest contributions of that science, the account of its recent discoveries is scarcely opened.

IT IS SAID that fully two-thirds of the Senate were opposed last spring to the ratification of the St. Thomas treaty. The President is now exerting his influence in favor of the ratification of the treaty, and it is thought by some that perhaps the matter was so complicated by Mr. Seward's assurances to Denmark that the United States are bound to carry out the scheme of purchase. The treaty for the acquisition of Samana is objected to on the ground that there is no power in the Government to lease territory from a foreign Government. It seems possible, however, that the influence of the administration will be able to secure the ratification of both treaties.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN; designed to represent the Existing State of Physiological Science, as applied to the Functions of the human body. By Austin Flint, Jr., M. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Works of this character possess value far beyond the medical profession, inasmuch as they treat of subjects of vital interest to every man. The main features of pysiological science, discussed in this volume, refer to secretion, excretion, ductless glands, nutrition, animal heat, movements, voice and speech. It is a work of superior merit, and well illustrates the researches of the author in this department of medical science. Dr. Flint enjoys rare opportunities because of his position as one of the faculty of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and the public are greatly benefitted by his connection with that institution. This is the third volume of a series on human physiology. The first volume treated of the blood, circulation and respiration; and the second volume was upon alimentation, digestion, absorption and the lymph and chyle. The three volumes are distinct, and yet cover the entire subject of human physiology. This volume is prepared up to the latest discoveries of medical science. Within a brief period some points of great importance to the liver and kidney have been definitely settled; the chapters on these questions will be found to represent the latest views. We repeat, it is a work of signal value, not only to the medical profession, but to the general reader. The work is elegantly printed.

THE ODES AND EPISODES OF HORACE. A metrical translation into English, with introduction and commentaries. By Lord Lytton. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Much of the work contains the original text, with suitable commentaries. The original text and the translation are upon opposite pages. Each poem is preceded by an analysis of its subjects and arguments. The work is a fine addition to similar publications, and will prove a valuable help to American scholars in the Latin languages.

STRANGE VISITORS. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The title page sets forth the character of this book. It treats of physiology, science, government, religion, poetry, art and kindred subjects. These papers are dictated by the spirits of men distinguishable in the literary and scientific world, dictated through "a Clairvoyant, while in an abnormal or trance state." No doubt the work will have a wide sale, as it treats of many popular things.

LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the Vocation of the preacher By Edwin Paxton Hood, minister of Queen-Square Chapel, Brighton. Second series. Published by M. W. Dodd, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The first series elicited almost universal admiration because of its quaint style of matter. The second series is composed of five lectures upon the pulpit of our times, with monograms of Robertson, Pusey, Manning, Newman, Spurgeon and others. These lectures embody questions of vital interest, namely: Arrangement of texts by divisions, written and extempore sermons, on effective preaching, and suggestions for the pulpit. The monographs are illustrated with quotations and anecdotes in great profusion. Ministers and students of theology will be greatly profited by its perusal. The author's views—favorable to extemporaneous preaching are full of practical good sense.

PUCK: His Vicissitudes, Adventures, &c. Related by himself, and edited by "Ouida," author of "Tricotrin," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

The curious will have something new in this volume that will interest them. It purports to be the autobiography of a dog, edited by that rich and racy writer "Ouida," and presents phases of canine sagacity and habits, relating to this animal, that will be read with interest by young people. Few suppose so much of value and instruction could be gathered from a theme of this character. It reads like romance, and sustains the widely spread popularity of the author.

THE LIVING WRITERS OF THE SOUTH. By James Wood Davidson, A. M. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

In this volume we have a list of the Living Writers of the South, with specimens of the writings of some of the authors. It contains much that will interest the thoughtful, and impress the reader to a considerable extent. Many will be surprised to find the names of so many in the South who have acquired a reputation as writers.

SABBATH SONGS FOR CHILDREN'S WORSHIP. Published by Lee Shepard, Boston.

This collection of music is fine and striking. The music, poetry, theology, and tunes are suggestive exercises for Sunday School concerts, and commendable. It will bear favorable comparison with the numerous editions of this class of books.

THE "B. O. W. C." A book for boys. By the author of the "Dodge Club." Illustrated. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Anything written by the author of the "Dodge Club" is a guarantee of capability. This book will be found of much interest for boys, and young people generally. From the start the story takes hold of the reader and holds its interest to the end. It contains rich and racy sketches that cannot fail to be of interest, and a source of instruction. Phases of life of the most approved modern Americanism are brought out in a strong light.

ROUGH AND READY. By Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by A. K. Loring, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

Life among the New York papers forms the basis upon which this delightful and exciting story is built. It is the fourth volume of the famous "Ragged Dick Series," and appeared originally in the *Schoolmate*. The story illustrates the vicissitudes of a boy, to withstand the persecutions of an intemperate parent, and provide for the wants of an orphan sister. "Rough and Ready" is of the better type and has some excellent traits of character.

THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER. By Mrs. Caroline E. Kelly Davis. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Like many of the publications of this house, this is a work that is safe to enter any family circle. The author has written many works of merit, and this volume will sustain her reputation. It represents the finding of a little girl at the door of a household already large, who took the place of a daughter and sister in the home circle. Young people will find it a work of merit and profit.

MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By Justin McCarthy.

BOUND TO JOHN COMPANY; or, The Adventures and Misadventures of Robert Amsleigh. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

These novels appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and *Weekly* for a considerable period of the past year. They were widely read and of thrilling interest to the lovers of fiction.

WORNSOP COMFORT for Parents bereaved of Little Children. Edited by William Logan, Glasgow, Scotland. Published by Robert Carter and Brothers, New York.

We are quite sure this beautiful collection will be prized by bereaved ones, and lovers of the beautiful and chaste will have their minds enriched by the choice truths it contains. The views on "Infant Salvation" are free from the dogmatic type of theology. Passages of rare beauty and felicity of thought abound throughout the work. And the poetry is in keeping with the prose selections. We most heartily commend the work.

PHEMIE'S TEMPTATION. A Novel. By Marion Harland. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

In this story of wedded life we have some of the disagreeable features of the relation. The story is highly colored and strongly in the defence of woman's rights. No doubt the book will find many admirers, as it is calculated to please persons of the sensational type; and the author is quite popular. The central character, "Phemie," is strongly drawn and gives color to the story.

THERE are hints in the opposition journals of a huge land job lying masked behind the lease of Samana Bay. A Paris letter to the New York *Express*, whose statements are vouched for by the editors of that journal, makes this statement:

It happens to be within my personal knowledge that there is a company of individuals living not a thousand miles from New York city, who claim to own the lands adjacent to and lying on that bay, and also the exclusive right to the principal stream running into the same, as well as certain privileges in the bay itself. These persons who claim to have derived title several years ago from competent authority in the island, have a regularly organized company, and whose certificates of stock I have seen, bearing the name as President of a gentleman whom I well know. The intention is to "lie low" until the negotiation shall be ratified, then spring the trap and compel the Government to pay another good round sum to quiet the older and better title of the company.

AT Annapolis, on the evening of January 7th, the annual ball of the first class of the naval cadets at the United States Naval Academy took place. Old Fort Severn, now the gymnasium, which was used as the ball room, was beautifully dressed with flags, evergreens and appropriate mottoes. Fully nine hundred people were present, including ladies from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, and a large number from Washington, whose toilets were of unusual elegance. At midnight a sumptuous banquet was served in the armory. The charges against the Midshipmen to be tried by Court Marial at Annapolis, next week, are for drunkenness. There are about twenty offenders, and it is proposed to make examples of some of the worst cases by dismissing them from the service upon conviction by the Court.

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 diseases 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 laryngitis.

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 obstruction 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 forwarded 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 distressed 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 cure 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 29, 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 purgation in such a case is as sad and as ill 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. Its 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 disturbance of the bowels is one of the ways in which impurities are expelled and regulated, its vigor must be restored. The Bitters combine up rich and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic powers, even when a secondary obstruction from the bowels, they tone and invigorate the organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives healthy and permanent impetus to every organ and blished function. Digestion is fact hastened, a tering circulation revitalized, the blood reinforced with a new accession of its alimentary principle the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action, as commodesty, as would be the case if a sore stum ans were at all injured, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary cures 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, however, on a preparation and a promise. Ingredients specified by a poisonous stimulant like strychnine or quinine.

NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—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. P. COBWIN.
DIRECTORS—JOHN S. BAILEY, W. N. HOWARD, MOSES REINHART, W. P. HERBERT, G. E. SHEA.
AUDITORS—T. E. SWEARINGEN, ALEX'R LAUGHLIN, JR., CYRUS DLAKE, JR.

JAMES COLLORD,
R. S. SMITH,
W. L. CHALFANT,
W. J. RADCLIFFE,
J. H. MERIWOTH,
JOHN M. CLARKEY,
W. F. WEYMAN,
Committee.

Election on January 11th, at 8 P. M.

NOTICE TO PERSONS having BOATS of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

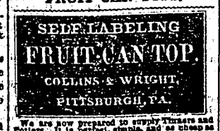
Or they will be sold at the *Expiration of Twenty Days.*

ROBERT A. HILL,
LIEUTENANT WHARFMASTER.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the CRESCENT SPRING CO. of Pittsburgh will be held at their office, No. 528 Liberty street, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3:30 P. M., at which time and place the election for Director will take place.

O. MCGALEY,
Sec. and Treas.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinware and Preserve Tops. It is Perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, saving 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 using 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.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Total amount to be issued	$3,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road, (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,629,300
Net Earnings per annum	879,758
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,250
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of N. Y. as their official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison, better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, is the fixed and unchangeable elements of *Safety, Security and Profit.*

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a *Sinking Fund*, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well settled and productive country;—assuming that a railroad *built* through the heart of such a region offers better security for both *Interest and Principal* than a road *to be built* through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad Center; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf," as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 65 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these bonds, as Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, &c., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our agents in Pittsburgh.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY.

96 SANTA CLAUS 96 ON TUESDAY, AT McFADDEN'S, Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; Bronze and basis, Classical, Antique and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the LOW, *NEW GOLD RATES*, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96 WATCHES.

STANDARD TIME.

WE TAKE THE TRUE TIME BY Transit Observations Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.

J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

HOSIERY.

Fancy Woolen Scarfs.
Children's Fancy Woolen Sacques.
Children's White Woolen Cloaks.
Children's White and Fancy Woolen Mittens.
Infants' Woolen Hoods, Caps and Boots.
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
Gent's, Youth's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers,

AT JAMES PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store, No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street.

75 cent Children's Knit Circulars for 25c.
$1.00 Children's Knit Circulars for 50c.
$1.50 Knit Shoulder Shawls for 75c.
$2.00 Knit Shoulder Shawls for $1 00.
50 cent Knit Hoods and Caps for 25c.
$1.00 Knit Hoods for 50 cents.

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS In Prices of FINE KNIT GOODS.

At 10c., Children's Balmoral Stockings.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Grey Merino Drawers.
At 40c., Men's Gray Merino Shirts.
At 25c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.
At 50c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN Ladies' and Children's CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

SPECIE PAYMENT RESUMED! NO HUMBUG! MRS. S. C. ROBB, No. 91 Federal Street, IS PAYING SILVER IN CHANGE! *New Millinery, New Lace Goods, New Ribbon Bows, New Jewelry.* And all kinds of FANCY LADIES' GOODS. Come and get papers full of Goods and pockets full of silver, at *91 Federal Street, Allegheny.*

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 HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 83 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. M. J. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.
JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.
JANUARY 1, 1870.

WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, Jewelry, Silver Ware, FANCY GOODS, &c., At greatly reduced prices, at WATTLES & SHEAFER'S, 101 FIFTH AVENUE, (above Smithfield St.) N. B.—We give our per cent attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. All work warranted.

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. 23, 1869.

DREKA
Importer and retail dealer in FINE STATIONERY, WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARDS. ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,832 Chestnut St., Phila.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Lang, Pelgrew & Co.'s cellar fish stand, No. 52 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always keep on hand a first class assortment, and we will White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a good article. Venison in or rabbit. All orders filled promptly.

KEYSTONE POTTERY. S. H. KIER & CO., Manufacturers of QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c. Office and Warehouse, 303 LIBERTY STREET. All orders promptly attended to.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY, (Keystone Bank Building, Liberty street.) Winter Term begins on MONDAY, January 3d. Circulars to be had from the Principal.
REV. T. L. KELLAM.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

$200,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE Closed Outin Thirty Days. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. W. BARKER & CO., NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

Must be sold immediately, in order to settle the estate of the late J. W. Barker. Their store will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, January 24 and 4th, in order to reduce the price so that the public may rely upon rece