The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¾.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¾.

WE ARE thankful to Prof. J. P. WICKERSHAM, the able State Superintendent of Public Schools, for a copy of the Annual Pennsylvania School Report of 1869.

THE receipts for the Avondale Relief Fund, up to January 12th, were about $181,000. The plan adopted by the trustees for the distribution of the funds, as heretofore printed in these columns, is said to meet the approbation of all parties.

IN the arrangement of the Standing Committees of the House, Speaker STRANG has given to Allegheny the Chairmanships on the Library, (Millar,) Mining and Manufactures, (Humphreys,) and Retrenchment and Reform, (White.) To the boilers, he gave the heads of Committees on Judiciary, (local) Federal Relations, Education, Estates and Escheats, Counties and Townships, Agriculture and Military.

AMONG other nominations submitted by the President to the Senate on Monday last, was that of H. B. SWORD, Esq., as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, *vice* Carnahan. None of our city journals of yesterday seemed, however, to have the news. This was the fault of the Associated Press. This nomination gives the fullest satisfaction to the Republicans of the District, who will rely upon its due confirmation by the Senate.

TWENTY FOUR States have already ratified the XVth Article. Six more, viz: Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa, Rhode Island, Texas and Georgia will do the same, and probably before the present month expires. But twenty-eight States are absolutely requisite to the adoption of the Article. In any event, before the completion of the first year of GRANT's Presidential term, on the 4th of March next, his Declaration of Rights, in the name of humanity, will become an irrevocable law for all the millions of the present and the future upon this continent.

THE COUNCIL AT ROME.

Enough is known of the sentiments of the members of the Ecumenical Council, to make it certain that the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope, together with the Syllabus, will be sustained by a large majority. But when that shall be done, and the votes counted and recorded, will it convince those Catholics who do not believe that the Pope is infallible, and who now oppose that dogma, that they were in error?

The liberal or opposition party in the Council, although in a minority, are still powerful in numbers, in talents, and in the energy, intelligence and numbers of their constituencies, and, measured by his rule, may be the preponderating party in the Church. They have been much weakened in the Council, however, by the defection of Cardinal SCHWARZENBERG, Primate of Bohemia, in which country he bears the rank of Prince. This gentleman, a few weeks ago was regarded as the head of the liberal party; but recently his heart failed him, and now his name is ranked among the Ultramontanes. This weakened and despirited the other side, and doubtless occasions no little exasperation.

THE SCULL AND FINDLEY CONTEST.

We have carefully read the remarks in which Senator Lowry attempted to justify his vote, for the exclusion of a Republican Senator holding the *prima facie* title to the seat from the Somerset district, admitting, in his stead, a Democratic contestant whose paper title presented a clear case of violation of the Act of Assembly of July 24, 1839. Mr. Lowry's points are that—

1st. Findley's return was signed regularly by three judges and addressed to the Secretary of State.

2d. Scull's return was signed by but one judge and addressed to the Senate.

3d. The recognition of Scull's right would be against the majority vote of the people, against the returns of a majority of the judges and against an Act requiring a committee to be drawn upon the returns before the Senate.

4th. He relies upon *ex parte* "opinion" of B. H. Brewster in the premises.

5th. He puts the onus of a contest upon Scull, promising to support his claims if legally substantiated.

Senator Lowry's vote, on these grounds, is a favor of the Democratic contestant, is sustained by a few Republican journals which, very singularly, are just now willing to uphold the surrender of one branch of the Legislature to the Democracy. If the Senator was right in his assertion of the superior claims of Mr. Findley, his vote was entirely justifiable. If he was not right, if he was so clearly wrong as to leave his action without a shadow of legal excuse, then would there be some good reasons to hold him responsible for a deliberate disregard of his oath as Senatorial duty, and for a corrupt purpose.

A letter from a friend at Harrisburg says:

"There never was a clearer case in law than that of Mr. Scull. The vote of Allegheny township, in Somerset county, was never counted at the county election board at Somerset at all, although the law expressly requires it to be there within three days of the election. The county Board remained in session the third day and until one o'clock on the morning of the fourth day for that township's vote, and it did not come, and then the board adjourned *sine die*. This ended the board, and there was then no legal mode to get the returns before the District Board that met at Bedford. Before adjourning, the Somerset Board appointed a Return Judge, Hicks, and gave him the official returns. He went to Bedford, two Democrats repudiated the regular returns and *illegally* took in an Allegheny township vote. They had no right to receive any but the official returns brought by the regularly appointed return judge of Somerset. This case was clear, beyond all doubt on the law, and the duty of the Senate was plain."

The writer of this letter is in a position to know the facts, and his reputation in his county does not admit of any doubt as to his perfect veracity, or the correctness of his judgment.

Somerset is a Republican county, while Bedford and Fulton are Democratic. The return judge sent from each county to the district board was of corresponding politics. Allegheny township, in Somerset, gave 40 majority for Findley, who then is elected and without it defeated. From the majority report upon this contested seat, submitted to the Senate by Messrs. White and Howard, we gather the following additional facts, which no one yet contradicts. The question before the Senate and its committee was this: Who, upon the certificates and papers submitted, has the *prima facie* right to the vacant seat? Mr. Findley presents certificates signed by the two return judges of Bedford and Fulton, and by one Mowry, claiming to be return judge of Somerset, which counted the missing Allegheny tp. vote, and declared the election of Findley by 23 majority. Mr. Scull offered all that the usurpation of the two Democratic judges had left to him, a certificate signed by Hicks, the regular return judge from Somerset, not counting the Allegheny vote because it had not been returned at Somerset according to law, and declaring the election of Scull by 17 majority. It is not denied that Hicks was, and Mowry was not, the legal representative of Somerset in the district board. But this board voted Hicks out, and voted in Mowry, an intruder, with no legal title, but who was the bearer of an illegal return, including the Allegheny vote, made up at Somerset, after midnight of the third day, after the *sine die* adjournment of the regular county board, by a caucus of a small minority of five Democratic members of that county board. All these facts are without contradiction.

In the COFFROTH and KOUNTZ case, December 16, 1864, it was held by the Attorney General and sustained by the House, that "the district board had no right to go behind the certified returns brought by such return judge from his county, and that this rule is equally binding upon legislative committees in any contest." The evidence before the Committee in the present case showed clearly that Hicks was the regular judge from Somerset, and Mr. Findley did not even attempt to prove that Mowry was legally that judge. It was equally clear that the return brought by Hicks was the only legal, officially certified return from Somerset. This paper fully agreed with the official returns of Somerset, as filed in the prothonotary's office of that county, by the county election board. The paper brought by Mowry to Bedford has never been placed on the Somerset county files.

In throwing out the only legal returns from Somerset, the district board violated the law which required them to cast up and certify all the votes legally returned to them. Their certificate to Mr. Findley was therefore flagrantly defective and did not even make for him a *prima facie* case. The Committee of the Senate therefore decided the Findley certificate to be irregular for the reason stated, and the Scull certificate to be irregular because not signed by the Bedford and Fulton judges. It remained then for the Committee to see which of the claimants had the best *prima facie* case. Following the well settled precedent in the Coffroth case, the Committee proceeded to blend together all the officially certified and regular returns before them from the three counties, and none others. This necessarily threw out the vote of Allegheny township, of which there is no legal certificate to-day, either before the Senate, or on the official files of the district board, or of the Somerset county prothonotary, and which can be legally made of weight in no contest over this seat, for or against either of the claimants. The result was an ascertained majority for Scull, in whose favor the Committee accordingly reported.

It is bad that it would be a hardship to throw out the Allegheny vote altogether, the obvious reply is that it is a hardship which existing laws absolutely require. Shall the laws be violated to admit a vote which is now legally excluded? Is it a greater hardship to comply with the law, and throw out an illegal certificate, or trample upon its plain letter for the sake of securing any man's election? Following the letter and spirit of the laws, the vote of the delinquent township cannot be counted, and Scull is elected the Senator. Disregarding the laws in their letter and spirit, and looking only to the votes actually cast, but not lawfully certified, we must confer the claim for Findley. It is a plain issue between the law with all the legal facts on one side, and other facts without any law and against the law on the other.

Senators Lowry and Billingfelt preferred the revolutionary course, overthrowing the law, and admitting a claimant who had a popular but not a legal title. This extraordinary course, for Senators of their experience, has been explained as the result of an agreement between those Senators and the Democratic leaders at the Capital. We have already given the full details of this agreement to the public. The other day, we printed a letter from Harrisburg, reporting the substance of a conversation with Senator Lowry's private secretary, who frankly admitted the existence of such an agreement, and that the Senator proposes to be a Democratic candidate for re-election next October. This secretary, a Mr. Martin, writes us "to correct" our report We append his letter:

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1870.

EDITOR GAZETTE—DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an extract from a private letter published in the GAZETTE of this morning, purporting to give a conversation I had with a gentleman on the floor of the House one evening last week. The letter states that I said *"that there was a direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats to this effect: that if he, Lowry, would assist in ousting Scull and giving his seat to Findley, the Democrats would vote for Irwin"* The writer has either wilfully or unintentionally misrepresented what I said. What I did state was *that there was no direct bargain made by Lowry with the Democrats, and that the only arrangement entered into was an unsolicited agreement on the part of the Democrats, that if Lowry would maintain the position he had already voluntarily taken on the Scull-Findley case, they would assist him in electing Irwin State Treasurer.*

I made no statement that *Lowry "would run next year for Senator against the regular nominee of the party,"* and that *"he would have to look to the Democratic for support,"* as the letter asserts I did though say that "if Lowry should be an Independent candidate for State Senator next year, he would doubtless draw a large vote from both parties on local issues," or something to that effect. I am not authorized, however, nor did I say that Lowry would be a candidate for re-election to the State Senate in any way, shape or manner.

By giving this explanation a place in your columns, you will oblige.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. M. MARTIN.

—Thanks to Mr. A. M. Martin, Private Secretary to Senator Lowry, for this explicit statement, by authority, of the precise "understanding" by which the Coalition has been cemented. His letter admits the substantial truth of all the public suspicions of corruption and treachery in the premises. We now know why and how Senator Scull has lost his seat. The case can go to the jury! Senator Lowry's confidential clerk and amanuensis makes a public confession of an agreement actually entered into, between that Senator and the Democrats, binding him to the exclusion of the only lawfully elected Senator from the Somerset district, a Republican, and of course conferring the seat upon his Democratic competitor—in consideration of Democratic votes to beat the regular Republican nominee for Treasurer. This tells the whole story! A Republican Senate sold to gain control of the public funds! Mr. Martin's indiscreet frankness ruins his confiding employer, but it will open the eyes of an indignant people!

—The United States Supreme Court resumed its sessions at Washington City on Monday. Attorney General Hoar announced the death of E. M. Stanton and pronounced an eulogy on his character. He then presented the resolutions adopted by the bar last week in reference to that event. The Chief Justice remarked that the Court concurred fully in what had been said concerning Mr. Stanton; and therefore the Court would adjourn until Tuesday morning.

Gov. Geary's Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Having been honored, a second time, by the voluntary suffrages of my countrymen as their choice for Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I have, in the presence of God and this assembled multitude, renewed the solemn and binding obligation required of me by law, to support the State and National Constitutions, and to perform with fidelity the duties devolving upon me as Governor. It shall be my constant aim and most earnest effort to observe the very letter as well as the full spirit, meaning and intent of the obligation I have just taken.

Deeply impressed with the most profound gratitude, I can but express my most hearty thanks to the good citizens of the Commonwealth for the generous confidence and partiality they have reposed in me by re-election to the most honorable and most responsible position in their gift. But knowing well their exactions and requirements of one who occupies a position so exalted, it is with extreme diffidence I again undertake responsibilities of such vast importance, which even the boldest and most gifted might hesitate to assume. And however determined may be my endeavors to realize the expectations of my friends in support of the right, and to battle against whatever, in my judgment, may be wrong, still I am conscious of the necessity for some sustaining power, and, therefore, I unhesitatingly acknowledge my dependence upon the enlightened support and patriotism of my fellow-citizens, and my firm reliance upon the unerring wisdom and never failing aid of Him who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations.

The settlement of the vexed questions growing out of the armed conflict with treason, devolves a mighty responsibility on the loyal men of the land. Armed rebellion was signally crushed by the force of armed loyalty, and the government has triumphantly established its military successfully to suppress domestic insurrection, however gigantic. The war itself has served to stimulate our people to fresh energies, and to the development of new enterprises. Our manufactories have multiplied, plenty has smiled upon our fields, and blessed the labors of the husbandmen. Peace has restored our people to their homes, and cheered our firesides. The rates of taxation have been reduced, and are entirely abolished upon real estate for the use of the Commonwealth. Our State debt is being steadily and surely liquidated. Immense sums have been paid for pensions and other charities. The cause of education has advanced, and the institutions for the support and tuition of the soldiers' orphans have been liberally supplied. Railroads have been constructed, and new material resources developed. And thus our State and Nation are rapidly progressing in the attainment of those elements of greatness which have already placed our country in the foremost rank of the powers of the earth. The great railroad which binds our State to the Far West, and it in turn to the oriental nations, has been completed, and all our efforts to add to our material prosperity have been crowned with unparalleled success.

It was my privilege to announce from this stand, three years ago, the principles which would guide me in the administration of the office of Governor. At that time I dwelt upon and expressed my views in reference to all questions then occupying a share of public attention. I have since, from time to time, in messages to the Legislature, set forth the condition of the State, recommended such measures as I deemed expedient and calculated to advance her interests, and expressed my views upon the various topics of the day that were of State or National importance. And having fully reflected thereon, I am the more confirmed therein, and know of no reason why I should not endorse and reiterate them as fully, on this occasion, as if I again promulgated them word for word. And now, acknowledging my responsibility in its broadest sense, as a representative of my constituents, and considering the magnitude of the interests which have again been committed to my charge, I feel it is due to the people and incumbent upon myself, briefly to state a distinct, legislative and reinvigorating every secret live and pulsating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars on each share of the Stock of said Company, PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, free of U. S. tax, to all on and after the 15th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 95 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

WM. SAKWELL, Treasurer.

Jan17:7d

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION—The firm of SMITH & COOK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, A. M. Cook disposing of his interest to D. L. Smith. The business will be managed by the remaining partner, D. L. Smith, No. 79 Centre Avenue.

JANUARY 15, 1870.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN AUKEN & CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Peter Van Auken, who has been duly released from the co-partnership at the date hereof. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will pay all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD.

Jan17 Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between

GEORGE, SAINT & MORTON,

Has This Day been Dissolved.

F. T. SAINT is authorized to receive payment of all claims and settle the business of the late firm.

J. C. GEORGE,
R. T. SAINT,
JAS. S. MORTON.

SMARSBURG, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARON was this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES M. CARON disposing of his interest to Joseph G. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons having claims against said firm will present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, as all accounts must be closed by the 1st of January next. The business will be continued at the old place, 53 Second street, in the name of

JOSEPH G. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Caron, I wish to express my gratitude for the liberal patronage received during my connection with the firm, and I cordially recommend my successors to a share of these favors for the firm of Bailiff & Brown.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 53 Second street. All-sheet Copper Ware, would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during a period extending over upwards of 9 years. And would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. jan1 4d

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. S. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 62 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with us as clerk.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. S. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. jan

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

(Successors to W. P. Logan & Bro.)

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Office in Petroleum Exchange, corner 5th street and Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, and No. 132 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. F. LOGAN,
THOS. FAWCETT,
J. F. WOODWALL,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. jan17

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

We are now prepared to supply Canners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, tight or alone as the plain top, having the name 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 testing it.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 96 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GEN. SHERMAN reiterates the statement that Gen. Terry will not, as now advised, arrest any members of the Georgia Legislature. He states that Terry is a lawyer, and a good soldier, and will not do anything in Georgia matters without mature deliberation; that he will steer clear of all parties and cliques; that he is now engaged in determining who are elected to the Legislature, and will make a declaration thereof by proclamation, and order new elections where vacancies may be found. Gen. Sherman also announces that affairs are going on smoothly in Mississippi, and he has no doubt Gen. Ames will be relieved from duty in that State within a month. It is further learned from Gen. Canby that the report that that General has closed the Courts in Virginia is untrue. It appears that Gen. Canby, at the request of both parties, has caused to be suspended a number of suits pending in Virginia, and the judicial tribunals are still in existence in that State. The course pursued by Gen. Canby in this particular is approved by Gen Sherman.

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and ill adjusted instruments, and in many cases no truss is needed but frequently does harm. It is not generally understood by those who require trusses, that their adaptation and fitting requires skill and scientific knowledge fully as much as it does to prescribe proper medicines for the cure of disease. Much injury is done to persons by ill-fitting trusses. A truss should never be fitted by any person not thoroughly qualified in the anatomy of the human body, but especially in the anatomy of the parts concerned in the production of a hernia or a rupture; for it ought to be apparent to every one that such knowledge is absolutely necessary to every one who undertakes the treatment of hernia, whether by an operation or by the application of an appliance to retain the protruding part. We have often seen persons who have purchased as many as half a dozen trusses without getting suited, a circumstance that may reasonably be expected when one attempts to know more of his own system than one who has devoted the greater part of his life to the treatment and management of such maladies.

If any one will ask himself the question why it is so that many persons suffer in this way and fail to get suited, the question is readily answered that they call at the store of some dealer in these articles, and hit or miss, they make the application, selected from a number placed before them, without knowing whether they will answer the purpose intended or not. What we say about trusses is measurably true of other mechanical appliances, such as shoulder braces and supporters worn by females for weaknesses and infirmities to which their physical organizations are prone.

Dr. KEISER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and, a amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure, or ameliboration of these unfortunate cases.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Intire the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried farther; for as the weakness and other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the time-piece, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are dull in lustre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, that the proper nourishing organ whose office it is to minister to the wants of all the other parts, is not performing its duty. It requires Tropper aid and tone to accomplish this Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be safely said to be the *sine qua non*. When a watch or main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach is only repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the defects of the famous preparation to which for eighteen years has been yielding a success full of satisfaction to all who have tested it. As a specific for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, nervous debility, and all other forms of stomachic ailments, it is a perfect and powerful stimulant, and a sure benefactor to the feeble, the aged, and the young. As a diuretic, regulating and invigorating every secretory and excretory organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

NEW GOODS.

New Poplin Plaids,
New American Poplins,
New Cassimeres, very cheap.
New Jeans and Towels.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslin, soft finish.
Table Linens and Crash.

At $1.75 a dozen, Linen Tab'e Napkins; a great bargain.
At 25c. each, Linen Towels, worth 37 1-2c.
At 8 1-2c. Dark Prints,
At 10c. Dark Prints,
At 11c. Dark Prints worth 12 1-2c.
At 12 1-2c Dark Delaines, good quality.
At 60c. All-wool Plaids.
At 12 1-2c., Heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., Bleached Muslin, a good bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Linen Toweling, extra wide.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

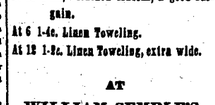
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST ARRIVED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.



FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

PROF. R. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles. Office and Residence, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York Hospital and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

M. D. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you obtained of me, for some time, and they have given me most entire satisfaction. I have never found a pair so perfectly adapted to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with no little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an your agent, and they give me more satisfaction than any other I have ever used, and I can recommend them to all who may require the use of spectacles.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Ex-Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS improved and patented spectacles, as we have found the use of them beneficial. He is an optician of rare scientific ability and adaptation, and is provided with Professional skill to the eye, to cure disease or the eye. Many persons have come to us, after his departure, the first attempt, which enabled us to read with ease and comfort, and we have the pleasure to have our sight preserved. We with great heartfulness commend his skill to the public.

A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Secr'y of Pennsylvania.
J. M. WOMELSDAUF, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
J. H. HICKS, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
J. M. HOUSEAUF, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
J. H. HICKS, M. D., Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks's Patent improved Spectacles, we do cheerfully recommend the valuable skill to deserving visit.

Theodore Cuyler, merchant, poll-bed and centred by machinery, maintains lately accurate to prove. Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Brooklyn, N. Y., recommendations here.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Donaldson Sheldon, Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, (Pittsburgh).
C. Herriott, M. D., (Occidat.) Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James L. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

It gives us much pleasure to state that we have inspected Dr. S. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles, and have fitted some of them accidentally canceled to remedy such imperfections of vision as could be benefited by the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his glasses is of remarkable purity and beauty, and accurately mounted to the eye.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may need his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secr'ty of Commonwealth.
C. Sellers, M. D., Penn street.

We have examined with some minutiae to be a assortment of Spectacles, manufactured by Dr. Franks, and find the lenses admirably adapted to the various irritations of the eye. Delicate vision is the result of the use of the immaculate vision is the result of the use of the lenses, and we consider the Doctor's skill in the adaptation of the spectacles to the eye, as the best we have seen, and as such recommend them.

Thomas S. Jordan, Secr'ty of State.
Thomas S. Jordan, Harrisburg.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

POPULAR PRICES.

At 10c. White Linen Towels.
At 75c. Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, a bargain.
At 75c. Ladies' Black Felt Skirts, slightly Imperfect.
At $2.00, Col'd Printed Felt Skirts, slightly imperfect.
At $2.50 Colored Embossed Felt Skirts, slightly imperfect
At $1.25, White Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts, large size.
At 60c. Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $1.00 Woolen Breakfast Shawls, a bargain.
Woolen Table Covers,
Linen Table Napkins,
Handk'fs and Neck Ties,
Collars and Cuffs.
Shawls and Scarfs,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hosiery and Gloves.

New Goods Opening Daily, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

BEAVER FALLS

CUTLERY COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior American

TABLE CUTLERY

AND

POCKET KNIVES,

Quality Unsurpassed.

Desirable new patterns and all the well-known styles of Table Cutlery. A so in stock, a large lot of CARVERS, BUTCHERS' and BREAD KNIVES of all descriptions. All kinds of POCKET KNIVES.

A RETAIL SALESROOM, open in connection with the General Office and Wholesale Department.

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FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

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Will be ready February 1st with New Spring Styles, to their specialities, viz:

"PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS,"
"TRUE FIT SHIRTS,"
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NECK DRESSINGS;

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

In all sizes and colors for Ladies and Gentlemen

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THE Largest Stocks in America.

Will also be handling their Spring Importations of GAUZE, COTTON AND LINEN THREAD SHIRTS AND HALF HOSE, which they will sell at

COLD VALUE.

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Howard Watches, Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, U. S. Watches.

Ladies Gold Watches very cheap.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,625 Chestnut St., Phila.

FIRST LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors.

Pittsburgh.

Patrick McLaughlin, tavern, 24th ward; Henry Eichton, tavern, 17th ward.

Townships.

James Bryan, tavern, Stowe township.

The Licenses Board will hear the above applications on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

jan18:

PHŒNIX ROLL FOUNDRY,

Cor. LIBERTY and 24TH STREETS.

SOLLMAN & BAGALEY,

Manufacturers of Superior

Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls & Pinions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT. INTEREST

IN GOLD,

Payable May and November in New York and London, free of Government Tax.

FIRST MORTGAGE

Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds

AT 95,

ISSUED BY THE

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS

AND

Minnesota Railroad Company.

Yielding about 10 per cent. currency; principal fifty years to run, payable in gold. Secured by the railroad, branches, depot grounds, rolling stock, equipment and franchise of the company.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a-half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly completed and equipped, and a ready show large earnings, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing to construction.

This Loan has been selected by our firm after a thorough and careful investigation, consequently we have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable and first class security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall street.—Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 7th inst. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves of the practicability of the enterprise.

The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the North ern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwesterly direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary to or feeders to this road.

This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior to St. Paul Cedar Rapids, and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.

But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, its great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guaranty of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.

A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that the Company reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and it is also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.

Yours, respectfully,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President of the Penna. R. R. Co.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. Co.
Trustees.

As a evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of the country through which this road runs, we present the following Official statement of the Grains, Agricultural Products shipped from the State of Iowa by the different railroads therein, during the year ending August 30th, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,632
Number of cattle	80,287
Number of hogs	818,337
Number of sheep	13,123
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,418,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,563,577
Wool, lbs	2,182,196
Wheat, bushels	2,196,643
Corn, bushels	9,810,103
Other grains, bushels	2,476,434
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,901
Flour and other agricultural products, lbs	324,702
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,982,103

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the 4 ipments Eastward. It does not include the amount of produce shipped Eastward from Dubuque or McGregor which would swell the total materially. If the shipments Westward by the railroads were given in these goods, it would immediately the surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THE ROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE GOOD AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE MIDDLE DESIRABLE AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS, being, to the latter city, 90 miles nearer on Northern Iowa, and all portions of the State of Minnesota, than any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

This road is required by the wants of that section where large and increasing traffic is waiting for it as soon as the road is completed. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS, THEREFORE, GUARANTEED BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY ESTABLISHED, AND NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF THE ROAD INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued int. THE REQUIREMENTS THIS TO INVESTERS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN SECURITIES HIGH PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH PRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, or by

S. McCLEAN & CO.,

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Government and all classes of Securities taken in exchange for the above first-class bonds.

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NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

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