The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121⅝.

RHODE ISLAND ratified the XVth Article two days ago. Only two States more are needed—and we have four to choose from.

THE Republican press of Philadelphia begins to worry over the possible defeat of the Police bill for that city. Have they just heard the news? One would think so. But then those journals, for the most part, know as little as they are known, in the politics of the Commonwealth.

NOT ONLY the Republican party, but the whole country, are indebted to Mr. DAWES for his frank and bold denunciation, on the floor of Congress the other day, of a policy of reckless expenditure. We printed a synopsis of his speech yesterday, and take the earliest moment to say to him that the people are with him.

KENTUCKY was convulsed last week from centre to circumference. The occasion was an acrimonious debate in her Legislature, upon the question whether a proposal, for the special exemption from the peddler's tax of a confederate soldier who had lost both eyes at Chickamauga, should be so amended as to include an Union soldier who lost his eyes on the same field. The amendment killed the original motion, and Kentucky mothers once more hushed their babes to sleep.

A NUMBER of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature who signed a paper recommending B. F. Brewster for a Cabinet position have sent word to the President withdrawing their endorsement, stating that their signatures were obtained under peculiar circumstances.—*Washington telegram.*

"Peculiar circumstances!" Here is another circumlocution. We have all discovered the occult meaning of "substantial advantages," but are we ever to know what was the precise peculiarity of the circumstances referred to? Not unless enlightened by either Mr. Brewster, or his friend Lowry, whose habitual familiarity with "peculiar circumstances" has long been a matter of public notoriety.

THE PARTY of "retrenchment and reform" have been heard from again at Harrisburg. On the motion in the House, on Tuesday, to take up the bill increasing the salary of the Governor from $5,000 to $7,000, five of these special friends of economy, viz: Bowman, (Erie,) Coray, (Luzerne,) Godschalk, Herr and Wiley (Lancaster) *voted for it*, and four of the same snug party, viz: Messrs. Ames, (Crawford,) Buffington, (Washington,) McCreary, (Erie,) and Reinohl (Lancaster) *dodged*. Only four of the original thirteen had the courage or the honesty to support economy with their votes. The motion was defeated without the help of the other nine, and against the votes of most of them.

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.

JAY COOKE & Co. estimate the amount of our bonds now held in Europe, and which have been transferred since 1862, at one thousand millions of dollars. In addition to this there are now held in Europe State and municipal bonds, and railway and mining bonds and stocks, &c. To the aggregate amount of $465,500,000, amounting in all to a foreign indebtedness of $1,465,500,000, the interest on which, at six per cent. amounts to the enormous sum of $87,830,000 per annum, in gold.

But this is not the worst; for the huge aggregate is increasing rapidly—bartered away in exchange for things which perish in the using, and the greater part of which we ought to produce at home.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the imports of this country were $417,351,765 in gold, not making any allowance for undervaluations, which are enormous; the exports and re-exports $286,519,844 in gold, leaving against us a balance of $130,833,431. It is to adjust such balances that these national, State and other securities are carried to Europe, there to lie as so many mortgages against this country. Our merchants use these securities as money wherewith to purchase merchandise. Not a dollar in gold has been brought into the country in exchange for them; but, on the contrary, during the last fiscal year, as shown by official reports, the country lost $37,483,704 through its commercial transactions with foreigners, that being the difference between the exports and imports of gold.

We talk about returning to specie payments. Does such an exhibit as this show any hopeful progress in that direction? We need not indulge in any such delusive dream until our financial agents are enabled to show a better balance sheet than this in the transactions of our merchants with the world outside.

And yet we have those among us, even in the halls of Congress, who would, if they could, open still wider the gates through which the wealth of the nation is flowing out. They would have still freer trade; and would purchase millions upon millions of the products of the industry of Europe more than we do now, because, forsooth, they imagine they could get them a little cheaper than our manufacturers and artizans are yet able to produce them. Look at the foregoing figures, you who oppose restrictions upon importations; ponder them seriously, and if they do not convince you that our trade is too free already, we shall despair of convincing you of anything.

We have an immense national debt, the interest on which must be paid regularly, and ultimately the principal must be met. So far as that interest and principal are payable to our own people it is not impoverishing, because the money flows at once into our own channels of circulation, giving life and energy to the nation. It is like the blood in the animal system, flowing in perpetual alternations from the heart to the extremities and from the extremities to the heart. But if we let it flow out of the system—as we must do to the amount of our indebtedness in Europe—the pulsations of the heart become more and more feeble; and if the depletion becomes too great and long continued, death is inevitable.

Great Britain, too, has a vast national debt; but it does not impoverish the country; and why? *Because her securities are held at home*—she takes care to keep her blood in her own system. Whoever heard of a British merchant or manufacturer bartering consols for cotton? A national debt like ours or England's, if held at home, is actually a source of national strength. We do not say that it is a national blessing. But if held abroad—as too much of ours is already, and as the greater part of it will be ere long, unless our excessive importations are checked by still heavier imposts—it is the most impoverishing of all things. As well might you expect a horse to maintain his health and vigor with his life-blood pouring out perpetually upon the highway, as a nation to prosper while its funds are flowing away in a strong and perpetual stream never to return.

Is it any wonder that our six per cent. 5-20 bonds are at this moment at a heavier discount in Europe than the British three per cent. consols, when our merchants are shoving them upon that market, not for money, but for goods, just as some fellow, with shaky credit, would hawk his own paper throughout the streets in order to get wherewith to buy himself a pair of shoes? Such men damage the credit of our Government more than all the copperhead repudiators in the country are able to do.

ENGLAND'S PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Although Great Britain has for the last twenty-four years been trying to persuade all the other nations of the world that free trade is their true policy, and that for them to impose duties upon foreign fabrics, with a view to foster, build up and strengthen their own industries, is all wrong, and a great mistake in political economy, still the historical fact remains, that no other nation under heaven ever threw around its home industries such stringent protection, and maintained it so long and so persistently as England. For a period of one hundred and sixty-seven years, from 1670 to 1846, there was no let up, no relaxation.

The Montreal *Daily News*, of January 10, 1870, in a powerful article in favor of protecting the languishing industries of the Canadian Dominion by the imposition of largely increased duties upon importations from abroad, gives the following succinct history of British legislation in favor of one single industry, the manufacture of iron:

"A cursory glance at to development of one of England's great industries will sufficently illustrate this point. Now, nearly two centuries ago, in 1670, Parliament first imposed a duty of ten shillings a ton on foreign iron; eleven years after the duty was increased to £3 1s. 6d. per ton in English vessels, and £3 10s. in foreign; thus giving a double protection to her, interest on land and sea. The duties on foreign iron were increased fifteen times over the long period of 150 years; and in 1819 amounted to £6 10s. in British, and £7 15s. 6d. in foreign ships; iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, paying £20 per ton. The result of this experiment, with the duties increased fourteenfold, and in every instance specific, was the reduction in the price of English iron to £10 per ton; while in France it was £25 10s; in Belgium and Germany £16 14s.; and in Sweden and Russia £13 13s. This long protection gave security to capital invested in the iron works, and it gave time for new generations of operatives to grow up with those facile habits—that second nature—which only long practice can impart, and which had given the British iron workers such pre eminence over their fellow artizans in other countries. Then, and not till then, was the cry of free trade heard."

Was this wise national policy, or was it a mistake? With results before us we are not obliged to feel our way in the dark, and get into a wrangle upon abstract theories. We have the fruit of the tree, and by that let us judge it.

What was the condition of England in 1679, when the protective policy was first adopted? The population did not exceed seven millions. There were neither canals nor turnpike roads. Agriculture, although rude, scanty and unremunerative, was almost the only national industry. The rich of those days were not very rich, but the poor were very poor. There was hardly anything that could be called commerce; and what there was only drained the country of its cash; for the more skillful people of the continent supplied it with iron, with textile fabrics, and with everything save the rudest products of unskilled labor. Not until duties on foreign fabrics, almost or altogether prohibitory, were imposed by Parliament did the people of the British islands begin to rise above the abject, non-progressive and dependent condition in which they had stood. Then it was that, when the product of the labor of skilled artizans on the continent could not be introduced into England, the artizans themselves flocked in and established manufactories. Being then a free country, many work people sought a refuge there from religious persecution. This, combined with a strict and steadily maintained protective tariff, soon made England one of the first manufacturing nations of the world. She took the lead and kept it till this day. A protective tariff made England what she is, not only as a manufacturing nation, but agriculturally and commercially.

It was not until Great Britain began to protect her own manufactures by heavy duties that she began to advance. Prior to that the population did not exceed seven millions, the slow accumulation of nearly seventeen centuries. During the continuance of that protective policy—a little more than a century and a half—the population trebled, although thousands, nay millions, of her people emigrated during that period to distant colonies and to this country. Such an increase of population, notwithstanding the heavy drains upon it by that immense emigration, is without a parallel in the history of the human race, except in our own country, and shows that there must have been a wonderful amelioration in the condition of the people. As for the increase of wealth during that period, we might without any extravagance say that were the sum total of the national wealth of England in 1679 subtracted from what it was in 1846, the mighty sum of the latter would hardly seem to be reduced. Still greater was the advance in commerce; while agriculture more than kept pace with population; and England to-day can more easily feed her population from her own soil, although more than trebled in number, than she could in 1679.

Through all conditions of peace and war, through all mutations of party politics, through all financial vicissitudes, the statesmen of England clung to the protective system until it made the nation so strong in capital, in skill, in machinery, and in internal means of transportation, that it could safely defy the world in competition. Then, and not till then, was the severe restrictive policy relaxed, and her people, no longer needing protection themselves, raised the cry of free trade. They had reached and were firmly fixed upon the summit of the industrial world, and no longer needed the ladder up which they had been laboriously climbing for one hundred and sixty-seven years; so they gave the word to throw it down, lest some other nations might climb to the same eminence which they had reached. "Stay where you are," shouts that cunning old nation; "we'll buy your raw materials, your cotton, your wool, and your bread stuffs if we need any, and will sell you our manufactured articles cheaper than you can make them yourselves. Let's have free trade!"

We cannot blame England for this. She always bent all her energies to enrich herself, no matter who were made poor; and no nation ever existed who knew better how to do it. If she can fool our people by such a cry, we cannot blame her. Her statesmen are right to stand up for the interests of their own country, and they have done it nobly ever since 1679. They did it while they maintained a protection tariff like a great and strong bulwark around her national industries from generation to generation; and when they needed it no longer they were right in taking it away. But if our legislators should have so little sagacity as to follow her example in this thing, while the conditions are so widely different, while yet our comparatively infant industries do need and must have such a defence, it will be just what those astute people across the water want. Their policy will enrich England at the expense of their own country. Even Canada, colony as it is, is protesting against such folly as this. Shall we be content to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for Old England, while British provinces are nobly striking for manufacturing and commercial independence?

COAL MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

SIR WILLIAM G. ARMSTRONG, in an address before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers at Newcastle, spoke at length of the probable duration of the coal mines of that country. While he concurred in opinion with his fellow-commissioners that the total quantity of coal in the island will prove practically inexhaustible, he said they had still to consider the important question, how long will the supply be as good and as cheap as it is at present? "It is clear (said he) that our stock of good coal is very large; but most of it lies at great depths; and one of the most important questions the royal commission has to investigate is the depth at which coal can be worked with commercial advantage."

He then goes on to discuss that interesting question. He says the constant temperature of the earth in that climate at a depth of fifty feet is 50 degrees, and that the increase of temperature is one degree for every twenty yards below that. This would make the temperature at the depth of 980 yards equal to blood heat, and at a further depth of 500 yards mineral substances would be too hot to be touched with impunity with the naked hands.

It is a well established fact that the atmosphere in deep mines is warmer than that at the surface, and that this heat increases in regular ratio to the depth of the mine; but is the solid earth at those depths—say 1500 yards as above stated, where mineral substances would be too hot to handle—correspondingly warm? or is it only the *air* in the mines? This is a matter which we have never seen distinctly stated. A few days ago, in reading a very clear and intelligent account of a descent into an inverted and sunk caisson in the deep mud bottom of the Missouri river at Leavenworth, where men were working under an atmospheric pressure of 69 pounds to the square inch, or about an atmosphere and a half, the writer said that the temperature was forty degrees above that of the outer air, and was quite warm; but that when they got back into the antechamber, and the extra atmospheric pressure was allowed to blow off, it became very cold, and the vapor congealed and settled in frost all around them. It occurred to us while reading that statement, that the pressure and density of the atmosphere in deep mines is in part at least the cause of the regularly increasing temperature in such mines. If, however, the solid substances at the bottom of mines are correspondingly warm, then the old theory of the regular increase of temperature in the crust of the earth, in the ratio of the depth, holds good.

Should the cost of mining coal be increased in England, even to the amount of five per cent., it would seriously impair her manufacturing supremacy. The amount of coal mined and consumed in that country is enormous, and many of the more accessible mines must be nearly or quite exhausted.

Spain and the Roman Council.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Rome, January 10th, after speaking of the strength and relative attitude of the two great parties in the Ecumenical Council, proceeds to speak of the boldly expressed sentiments of the Spanish administration, in view of the measures meditated by the Pope and his adherents in the Council. We quote:

The recent proceedings in the Spanish Cortes in regard to the Ecumenical Council, (an account of which was received here yesterday,) naturally awakens not a little interest, as an illustration of the policy of the liberal European Governments. You will perceive from the documents that were published in Madrid on the 10th inst. in consequence of the debate, and which will doubtless reach you before this letter, that previous to the opening of the Council, the Spanish Minister of State, Senor Martos, addressed a letter to Charge d'Affairs in Rome, describing the fears which had been aroused, lest the Council should assume a hostile attitude towards the secular powers, and expose the internal peace of the nations to danger. At the same time he expresses the hope that the Heads of the Universal Church, assembled in so critical a moment, will not so far forget their own interests as to declare their own spirit incompatible with "the spirit which gives life and vigor to the modern world." But should the improbable case occur, of the Catholic Church seeking to invade the dominion of the temporal powers, the Spanish Government will doubtless find means to preserve its dignity, and repel such unwarrantable intrusions.

To the same purport, is the reply of Senor Martos to the circular of Prince Hohenloe to the Bavarian ministers at Foreign courts, now published for the first time. In that, he takes the ground that if the doctrines of the Syllabus are converted into decrees of the Council, it would be an open declaration of war without truce between the Catholic Church and political institutions of the age, and would at once lead to the separation of Church and State in all the nations of Europe. He is persuaded that such an outrageous measure as establishing the illimitable power of the Holy See, and condemning the ideas which form the essence of modern civilization could be carried only by artifice, and would never obtain the approval of the Supreme Pontiff. Under this conviction, the Spanish Government could place no impediments to the attendance of its prelates in the deliberations of the Council. Still it admits the necessity of combined action on the part of the European Powers, should a hostile position be assumed by the General Council. Spain will not hesitate to take part in the liberal movements which aim to preserve the tranquillity of Europe and to sustain the progressive conquests of civilization under the menaces of ecclesiastics.

THE following papers were presented in the House, on Monday last, by our Representative, Gen. Negley:

A petition asking Congress for an appropriation for the relief of J. Snowden & Sons, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, builders of the iron clads Manayunk and Umpqua.

Also, a petition for the relief of Henry Beares, a soldier of 1812.

Also, a petition for the relief of Belinda Craig, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Also, a memorial from prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, in behalf of the staff officers of the Navy.

Also, a memorial from certain officers in the United States Army who have been deprived of their brevet rank by the act of March 1, 1869.

THE *Evening Mail* (independent) says:

The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia, now before the Legislature proposes to transfer the control of the police appointments from the local authorities to the Legislature. The *Commercial* of this city is opposed to it on the ground that the Legislature may not remain Republican longer than the present term. We only refer to the matter to show the despair of the *Commercial* as a would-be party oracle.

It is a natural result of its legitimate labors for some time past, to anticipate the speedy dissolution of its party. The Democratic papers in the State chime with it on that point, but the true men of the party are still hopeful.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

(From the Reading Times, Rep.)

The seceders say they acted as they did for the true interests of the State and the Republican party. If so, well—but if, as charged, they have made any dicker or barter with the Democrats, whereby they agreed to defeat certain bills and seat certain Opposition members, they will deserve and receive the denunciation of all true Republicans. One thing is certain: The course of these men will be closely watched during the balance of the session.

(From the Huntingdon Journal, Rep.)

The election of Mr. Irwin was accomplished by means of a union of disaffected Republicans and Democrats, with the understanding that the spoils be divided amongst them, one of the results of which is the turning over of two contested seats in the Senate to the Democrats, and reducing the Republican majority in that body to one. Such apostacy to party principles, and violation of everything that is honorable and manly, is calculated to destroy any political organization.

(From the Forest Republican, Rep.)

Gen. Irwin, as a professed enemy of "rings," and in favor of retrenchment and reform, has permitted himself to be used by the most corrupt and dishonest combination ever formed in the Legislature, and no doubt his election was secured by the free use of money among the bolters.

(From the Warren Mail, Rep.)

In the Senate, Mr. Lowry and Mr. Wallace used the same coffee-pot as lovingly as two sisters in the same kitchen. The plea, (for of course all disorganizers have some excuse,) is that they were opposing the ring. But at Harrisburg you hear as much talk about the Irwin ring as the ring for Mackey. It is a ring within a ring—a wheel within a wheel. The Mackey combination sought success in our own party and obtained it. The Irwin combination, failing there, bargained with the enemy for success. The bolters gratify a personal spite perhaps and gain a temporary triumph, but at a fearful risk. The control of our State funds is in some degree thrown into the hands of our political enemies. This ought not so to be, but it is, and we must make the best of it.

(From the Oil City Times, Rep.)

The betrayal of the Republicans and the handing over of the control of the Commonwealth to a party which is in a minority of the legal voters, and which has repeatedly met with defeat at the hands of the people, seems fast approaching completion. Morrow B. Lowry, the Senator from the Erie and Crawford district, appears to be the arch conspirator, and the ostensible reason the formation of a new county, that Titusville may become a county seat. To accomplish this scheme, and at the same time be true to his instinct and the vagaries of a softening brain, the Republican party is to be bound hand and foot and handed over to the tender mercies of Pennsylvania copperheads and Philadelphia roughs and repeaters. Two Republican Senators are to be ousted; the Metropolitan Police bill is to be defeated, and Titusville is to have a new county. A rare plot indeed! A bold scheme! * * * * * * * When the Republicans of Crawford learn, as they must learn, that this man has given the virtual control of the State to copperheads; that the State must be redistricted to suit them and him or not at all; that the roughs and repeaters of Philadelphia are to be allowed to overcome the Republican majority of the balance of the State; that these men have said that the Republican party must die that the new county might live, we have that faith in their principles to believe that they will, if given a chance, bury the new county project so deep under the ballots of an indignant people that it will not arise at the last trump.

(From the Kittanning Republican.)

As for the distinguished gentleman (Kerr) who has been attempting to represent this district in the Senate, we are sorry to have it to say that he will be cut off in the midst of his usefulness—for he has been exceedingly *useful*—and the sooner he returns to his cranberry patch the better it will be for himself and those he is representing.

Coffee Pot Wallace exhibited his usual shrewdness when he inveigled the Republican Senators and Representatives into the trap he had prepared for them, but his scheme will only result in the political death of his party victims. The places that once knew them will know them no more forever.

McCreery, of Erie county, was one of the Republican bolters in the late Treasurer election. This gentleman bolted Gov. Curtin for the appointment of Adjutant General, and the inquiry will naturally arise as to who he got this time.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* howled for months about a "Corrupt Treasury Ring." What Ring was it that elected the *Commercial's* candidate? Was it a Republican Ring, or a Democratic Ring? Was Lowry, or Coffee Pot Wallace, the leader?

(From the York Democrat.)

Such shameless conduct, as this betrayal of a great party, deserves, as it will receive, the fiery indignation and scathing rebuke of every honorable man, whatever may be his party predilections. Treachery and duplicity are ever contemptible and execrable, and will be found to stock which pays no dividends except hatred and scorn. These "bolters" may find that their journey lies along a rough path before they reach the end; and that

"It is better to endure the ills we have,
Than fly to others we know not of."

(From the Greensburg Herald.)

Other and deeper and darker schemes of plunder and playing into the hands of the Democracy were cut out by a few bold scheming men who are probably on their last political legs, and those succeeded in getting others to start with them, the consideration either cash down in hand or promised in local legislation yet to take place, whereby they are to be benefitted and the State bled. Charges of men in the Irwin interest passing checks for thousands of dollars, are freely made. We know not how it is. But the "*bolters*" are damned politically, and the future must determine if bribed, what were the bribes.

The Relief Asked for by Distillers.

The following dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, fully and concisely explains the difficulties from which the distillers of our State ask relief:

A new telegraph operator made a very great mistake in transmitting my Wednesday night's dispatch, relating to the Pennsylvania distillers' delegation now in this city. I stated that fourteen of the distillers represented by this delegation paid two million four hundred and fifty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars taxes last year. The telegraph operator made this sum only two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

The difficulties the distillers ask relief from are: 1st. The new regulation shortening the fermentation period of forty-eight hours; 2d. The recent survey fixing the number of dry inches allowed the distillers of pure rye or wheat whisky; 3d. So much of the present revenue laws as relates to the special tax on grain, and $4 per barrel on spirits; 4. The taxing of distillers by capacity or given amount of grain; 5. The payment of taxes monthly; 6. The use of the Tice meter. They ask to be taxed simply on the amount of gallons produced, including salary of storekeepers, to be paid when the whisky is taken out of the bonded warehouse; and that the time allowed to remain in bond may be the same as is allowed to importers, three years.

It is fair in this connection to state that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means agree that the class of distillers represented by this delegation have always been prompt in the payment of taxes, without evasion or subterfuge, and that their claims are entitled to consideration. It is only a question of time. The delegation ask immediate action. The authorities say they must wait until later in the season.

A VERY unpleasant affair has occurred at Winchester, Ind. A milliner named Caroline Smith occupied one of the upper rooms of a store. She appears to possess the "fatal gift of beauty,"—or, at any rate, the attentions she received were so importunate that at last she bought herself a revolver to keep her admirers off. Last Thursday night a man, supposed to have been drunk, came and rudely knocked at her door. When he had thus excited his benighted wits for some time, he went down stairs. Miss Smith then opened a window, saw a man at the foot of the stairs, fired her pistol, and killed him instantly. It only happened that he was the wrong man! He had never been near the lovely milliner's door. In fact, the deceased was a poor fellow on his way home from work, and he leaves a wife and four children to run the impetuous Miss Smith's mistake. In the approaching millenium, ladies, it is to be hoped, will not carry six-shooters.

A Questionable Compliment.

Husband—"Carriage, my dear girl! Consider the expense! I dont see how we can afford it!"

Wife—"But, George, dear, Mr. Smith keeps a brougham for his wife!"

Husband (with his logic)—"But she's his second wife, recollect, my dear."

[For the life of her, at the moment, she could not see the bearings of his argument, so she dropped the subject.]

TO THE RUPTURED—WHY PEOPLE COMPLAIN OF TRUSSES.

The reason is obvious to many persons that it wholly arises from ill fitting and illy 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 relief, 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. KEYSER, at his Great Medicine Store, No. 167 Liberty street, has given over thirty years of attention to these subjects and is amply supplied with every sort of appliance that may be needed, for the radical cure or amelioration of these unfortunate cases.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament totanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of roots, aromatics and anti-bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and has secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have passed since its introduction has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all sybrasitic exhalations that produce debility or begat disease; as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under favorable circumstances such as country pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, January 13th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO. have this day declared a dividend on the stock of said company for the past six months of FIVE PER CENT, or Five Dollars and a half a share, free of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 25th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 95 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

Jan17:10 WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

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. I. Smith. The business will be settled by the remaining partner, D. I. Smith, No. 79 Centre Avenue.

JANUARY 19, 1870. jan19:3

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of VAN SUSDEN & CROWDER, as Inspectors of Petroleum, has this day been dissolved. The business will still be continued by the undersigned (the remaining partners) at the same place, who is authorized to receive all claims and settle the business of the firm.

JOHN G. LOWCHOW,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth St.

DISSOLUTION.

WEST POINT P. INDRY.,
JANUARY 1, 1870.

The firm of SMITH & WARWICK has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, WM. WARWICK retiring.

L. H. SMITH,
WM. WARWICK.

The business of the late firm will be settled and continued by the undersigned under the firm name of

L. H. SMITH & CO.

Jan19:7s LUTHER H. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.

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

GEORGE, SAINT & MORTON,

Has This Day been Dissolved.

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

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

PHARSBURG, Dec. 4, 1869 jan17:4s

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. CARSON disposing of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims will present the same to John C. Watson, at our office, 83 Federal street, he being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES M. CARSON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, January 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Carson I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to my friends for their patronage, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of B. & Brown.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 83 Federal street, Allegheny City Pa., would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage during a period extending over 18 years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. jan12:s65

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE GREGG 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. D. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 52 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

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

JANUARY 1, 1870. jan

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

LOGAN BROTHERS & CO.,

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

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM.

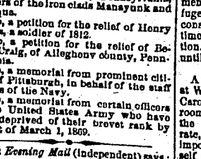
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Petroleum and its products.

Office in Perry Building, corner 9th street and Duquesne way, Pittsburgh, and No. 123 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

W. P. LOGAN,
JNO. S. LOGAN,
THOS. FAWCETT,
J. K. STOCKDALE,
EMMOR FAWCETT.

JANUARY 10th, 1870. j 11:87

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Canners and Packers. It is perfect, simple, and at cheap as the plain tops, 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 ordinary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

MAN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

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 Table 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 50c. 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. E. S. FRANKS, M. D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and Spectacles, Optician and Oculist, to the New York Hospital, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

PROF. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that the Spectacles I have purchased of my eyes been worn, and I test have proved to be most comfortable. I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision, and have enabled me to read so long with ease. Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes alone, by Edward S. Franks, M. D., which enabled me to read with ease, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARDS. FRANKS' improved and patented Spectacles, to all requiring such aids.

A. U. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. Gen. Pennsylvania.
J. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.
F. E. DICK, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Frank's patent improved Spectacles, we find them, experimentally, really valuable discovery in the art of optics, polished and centred by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a truly perfect lens. As such, we recommend them.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Donnelly, 8th ward of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
A. A. Murrett, M. D., Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.
James L. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives me much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' Spectacles and find them excellent. We have purchased some for our Lenses, and find the efficiency of vision so much improved by such the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his glass is of remarkable clearness, and the lenses are ground to their various uses.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the consideration of two may require his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Speaker of Penna.
A. Setzer, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be a assortment of Optical Lenses, manufactured under Dr. Edward S. Frank's Patent, admirable adapted to the various infirmities of the human organ, the Human Eye, whether the impaired vision be the result of disease, or the effect of mistakes incident to a change.

We regard the Improved Lenses of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.

Rev. W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thos. J. Rodgers, Mayor of Allegheny.

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

Jan1-71ys

EXTRA BARGAINS!!

At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At $1 00 Knit Shoulder Shawls, (usual price $2.00.)
At $3.00 Best Felt Skirts, warranted perfect
At 12 1-2c. Gents Hemmed Bordered Handkerchiefs
At 8c. Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.
At 10c. Ladies Linen Hemst'd Handk'chiefs.
At 25 and 50c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, slightly Soiled.
At 50c., Children's Hoop Skirts.
At 12 1-2c.; Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 10c., Children's Balmoral Stockings.
At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Undershirts and and Drawers.

JUST OPENED.

The New Paulet Bustle,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, all colors,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

Jan18

SAID BY SOME THREE PERSONS TO BE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY. FOR SALE.

On a long credit if desired, in the Seventeenth ward, (Lawrenceville,) 100 feet more or less, fronting on Butler street, running back 402 feet to Summit street, 40 feet wide, with two houses on it, renting for $240 per year, with the best soft water, and fruit, shrubbery, &c. Also, 100 feet more or less, fronting on Davison street, running back to said Summit street 240 feet, with one house and a good spring of soft water. Rent for $240 per year. Both pieces contain large quantities of loam and sharp sand.

N. B.—I will sell the naked ground at the rate of $4,000 less than last year easily been valued by Viewers for a street close by, and all the improvements at a fair valuation.

Also, for sale, that four story Warehouse on the corner of Liberty and Hancock streets, Pittsburgh, occupied by Messrs. M. McCullough, Jr., & Co., 30 feet front on Liberty street, 110 feet on Hancock and 30 feet on Exchange alley. Requires no recommendation. Also, four two story Brick Houses, all in a row, six rooms each, three on a foot, on Lesock street, Allegheny, near Hand street bridge. Rents for $265 each per year. Also, four acres of choice land with a new painted and papered Brick House, 8 rooms, wash house, two wells, cistern, stable, &c., &c., where I now reside. All or any can be bought on long credit, or short, as it may suit purchasers. Inquire of E. WILKINS, at John Hays', No. 320