The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, JAN. 24, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 130¾.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1870, imprisonment for debt was abolished in Great Britain. The world over there moves, but moves "exceeding slow."

MISSISSIPPI, on resuming her place in the Union, sends a colored United Senator for the short term. This is good democracy, for in the boyhood days of those who are now old men, it was a democratic axiom that the majority should rule. A majority of the people of that State are more or less of African descent.

GOV. GRARY has tendered to Mr. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, the place on the Board of Charities, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Worthington. We are glad the appointment has taken that direction, because Mr. Vaux is a radical Democrat. It is much better such a Board should not be all of one political type.

THE *Commercial* laudates Senator Howard for buying a Purdon's Digest for himself. As we are informed, he did no such thing, but obtained two copies at the public cost. He may conclude to pay for one or both copies, though we do not see why he should pay for both. All we ask, during the present rage for extreme retrenchment, is that facts be accurately stated.

MR. BUTAN, of Beaver, has introduced in the State Senate, a bill authorizing somebody to preempt seventeen acres of land in the Ohio river, twelve miles below this city, opposite Middletown. These acres are a sand bar, and become an island at low water. Large masses of building sand, of the best quality, accumulate there every year, and much of it is brought hither for building purposes. The property thus designed to be obtained at a nominal sum is estimated to be worth $50,000. As it is out of Mr. BUTAN'S district, it is fair to infer he has been imposed upon by some party that had the requisite papers ready to file in the Surveyor General's office as soon as the bill should be passed.

DEATH OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

This far-famed veteran of the Press died yesterday morning at his late residence near Louisville. It is several years since he retired from active life, a worn-out man, although not very far advanced in years, having been born on the 18th of December, 1802, in Preston, Connecticut. He was educated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and subsequently studied law, but never engaged in the practice of that profession. His genius and taste led him to engage in literature, and in 1828, being then but twenty-six years of age, he became editor of the New England *Weekly Review*, a position for which his brilliant talents eminently fitted him. He retained that position, however, only two years.

In 1831 he went to Louisville and established the *Journal*, which he quickly made one of the leading papers of the country, and gained for himself a national reputation, quite as much, perhaps more, by his rough, coarse and trenchant wit as by his truly able discussions of weighty questions of politics, and his genuine poetry, as lofty, polished, tender and impressive as any American poet ever produced. PRENTICE was one of the most extraordinary men of his generation. His pen swept with equal power from the highest to the lowest plane of literature, from the most pure and exquisite verse down to the lowest range of personal vituperation and bandinage. He was a highly gifted but not a model man; and although he made himself famous, yet, as we may say of Lord BYRON, we may say of him, his life was a failure. His locality, his surroundings, his dangerous gift of wit and sarcasm, together with his indomitable courage, may all have conspired to prevent his becoming what he might have been. We may apply to him what JAMES MONTGOMERY said of BURNS:

"Had he never stooped to shame,
Or lent a charm to vice,
How had Devotion loved to name
This Bird of Paradise!"

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

So much curiosity has been expressed by intelligent persons as to precisely what the spectroscope is, and whether its revelations are of popular interest, we presume we shall do our readers a favor to give a slight sketch of the theory of its construction. This will the better enable them to judge whether it will be worth their while to devote the next two evenings to Professor Barker's expositions.

Till within a very few years, it was not observed but that the colors of the spectrum, those, namely, which we see formed behind our prisms on our grandoles, were perfectly smooth and unbroken, our focus of beautifully blending hues. A few lines, indeed, were noticed by some of the more sharp-sighted philosophers, but their significance was scarcely inquired into. It is just this, however, which constitutes the whole science of spectroscopy. What those lines tell us it will be the object of Professor Barker to explain.

The rationale is briefly this: If you pass through a prism the light formed by the flame of hydrogen gas, you will find the spectrum thus thrown upon the screen marked by certain lines. Note exactly what these are, their number, their arrangement with respect to each other, and the different colors of the spectrum, and you are prepared to recognize hydrogen in any flame which it, in however small a proportion, helps to feed. Do the same for any substance that you can volatilize, or, in common language, *burn*, and you can determine the presence of these elements, also, in in any flame which may be presented to you for inspection. And this, no matter how these elements may be mixed up. Each has its place in the spectrum where it draws its lines—leaves its autograph, we may say. The spectroscope is simply an instrument which gives special facilities for examining these delicate lines, and so identifying the substances to which they correspond.

Now, when it is considered that it makes no difference with this instrument how far the light it analyses comes from, one is prepared for the startling announcement that it stands ready to tell us what the fuel is which glows in the solar fires, and how it differs from that which feeds the light we get from the other luminaries of heaven.

But scarcely less wonderful than the astronomical are the *chemical* announcements it makes. If, in the first, we wonder at the immense spaces through which light brings so faithfully its messages, in the other, we are almost constrained to discredit our senses as we see quantities of matter too minute for even the sense of smell to detect, a million times too minute for the most delicate balance to weigh, declaring themselves with a distinctness that defies a doubt.

Of course, these more delicate observations can be made only by direct inspection, but Prof. BARKER has an ingenious apparatus for throwing out upon a screen the most striking phenomena of spectroscopic analysis. We congratulate ourselves and our readers on the opportunity the University authorities have thus presented us of viewing these wonders—facts that put imagination itself to the utmost stretch.

We may state in reply to the inquiry of many, that the screens will be directly in front of the audience, and the phenomena to which the attention is to be called, will be distinctly in view.

THE BOARD OF LICENSE.

Under an existing statute the County Commissioners of Allegheny county are constituted a board for the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to the general system throughout the State. In all, or nearly all, the other counties this duty and responsibility devolves upon the Courts of Quarter Sessions. It was an experiment, and we think we are warranted in saying that it has not worked satisfactorily.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, or soon will be, providing for a return to the former practice in this county, by investing the Judges of the Quarter Sessions with this prerogative, and, from all we can gather of public sentiment, we think the change would be a popular one.

We have before us the draft of another bill, of which the following is the first section:

SECTION 1st. That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, or a majority thereof, to appoint a competent person, learned in the law, who shall hold office for and during three years, (if he shall so long behave himself) to act as Solicitor for the Board of License of said county, whose duty it shall be to appear before the said Board of License at all meetings for license and examine all applicants for license and their witnesses, touching all matters relating to said application; and if during the progress of the hearing the Solicitor shall deem it necessary to procure the attendance of witnesses to testify in relation to the necessity of said license, or to the competency of the applicant, he may request a postponement of the hearing, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said Board of License to forthwith adjourn the same to any time, not less than five, nor more than twenty days. And the said Solicitor shall cause subpoenas to be issued by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to all persons whom the said Solicitor shall name, commanding them to appear before said Board of License to testify touching all matters of which they may be cognizant relating to said application. And the said Board shall have power to enforce the attendance of any person who has been duly subpoenaed by attachment, and to impose the cost of said attachment on any defaulting witness; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor to present all remonstrances, filed by any citizen or citizens, against any license without any compensation except as hereinafter provided.

And the 5th section reads as follows:

SEC. 5th: It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions to collect from each person applying for license, at the time of filing his, her or their applications, the sum of five dollars for the use of the Solicitor, which shall be his compensation for attending before the Board of License and examining the bond as hereinbefore provided.

It may were to lay their heads together to devise a scheme by which it would be put in one man's power to multiply drinking houses beyond all precedent, and line his own pockets with almost unlimited plunder, first in the shape of fees, which are moderate enough, and next in the shape of "grease," (to use a slang but expressive phrase,) to make the application slip through easily, they would necessarily agree upon one like this now proposed. Under the working of this scheme, the less merit an application had the more money there would be in it.

Now, we will not say but that the Court of Quarter Sessions *might* find a man so honest, that the floods of temptation which would be brought to bear upon him could not sweep away his foundations; but experience, both here and elsewhere, has taught us that it is not wise to run any needless risks on that score.

There are some good provisions in the bill before us, but the fatal objection already noticed renders it unnecessary to speak particularly of them.

We have heard it remarked that the Judges of this Quarter Sessions would prefer that the onerous and perhaps disagreeable duty should not be imposed upon them. That is very likely; but it cannot be helped. The public interests require that this important discretion shall be lodged in some trust-worthy hands, and there is no tribunal either existing or that can be created more worthy of public confidence than that Court.

WHY FARMERS SHOULD FAVOR PROTECTION.

We have before us a document from the pen of Dr. WM. ELDER, of Philadelphia, upon the subject of "the American Farmer's Markets, at home and abroad," which embodies a large and well digested mass of statistics, interwoven in most cogent argument, showing with all the force of positive demonstration the wretched fallacy that a system of protection of manufactures is inimical to the interests of agriculturists; and the folly of relying upon foreign markets for the disposition of our surplus agricultural products. The document is too long for our columns; but it shall be our aim to use the important facts drawn from official sources, and well collated by Dr. ELDER.

One of the most injurious delusions to which the minds of many of our countrymen have been given over is, that a protective tariff is adverse to the interests of farmers. The advocates of the policy of free trade speak of this fallacy and urge it, as if it were a self evident proposition, an established axiom. It is not true, but the very opposite of the truth—it is a delusion and a lie.

What was true in 1824, as so strongly expressed by General JACKSON, in his letter to Dr. COLEMAN, is true to this day. He said:

"Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us."

That very year the country began to act upon the wise suggestion of General JACKSON, and for a number of years, under the strong protection then inaugurated, it prospered rapidly, and no class of people had a larger share in that prosperity than the farmers. That was forty-five years ago; but the same law still holds good, and similar reflections upon what, to him, was an obvious fact induced General GRANT, in his message at the opening of the present session of Congress, to utter these warning words:

"The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. *Self interest, if not self-preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country.* It teaches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus."

In these few words the President has well expressed all that the friends of the protective policy are now contending for. All they ask is, *that our industrial interests shall not be disturbed.* In the face of this increasing war upon the very moderate degree of protection we now have, is it reasonable to expect prudent and cautious men to invest their fortunes in extensive and costly manufacturing establishments; for none but such can compete with those of Europe even with all the protection they now have? What the country needs in this matter is steadiness, stability, assurance—the same that England enjoyed for a period of more than a century and a half, during which her people built up and perfected her immense and multifarious manufactures, but which this country has never had; for here, no sooner have we had a protective tariff enacted than a fierce and persistent war was made upon it until it was overthrown. Three times has this happened in our history, and always with disastrous results, in which no class suffered more than the farmers. And now we have another war of the same kind. Are we forever to be kept in this "disturbed" condition? Are we never to have a policy upon which men can rely with safety? Do our farmers want steady markets for their surplus, at prices that will pay them for their labor and their invested capital? We tell them that they can only get them by stopping this disturbance, and instructing their representatives to let the policy now existing be made as stable as anything in this country can be made. Only let our people be assured that the measure of protection now afforded by law shall be continued, and thousands of manufacturing establishments will be started in all parts of the country almost immediately. Then the farmer of Illinois or Missouri will be able to realize more than 73 cents in currency for his wheat, which is all that he gets now for what is shipped to Liverpool. Look at this. We quote from Dr. Elder:

"Putting a bushel of red winter wheat at $1,30 (nine shillings for one hundred pounds), its price in Liverpool on Christmas eve, 1869, we find its value in gold to the western farmer by the following deductions:

Carriage from Chicago to New York	$0 30
Marine Freights	16
Marine Insurance	02½
Commission	03
Handling	02
Charges from Chicago to Liverpool	53½
To this must be added the expense of placing it in Chicago:	
	Currency.
Storage and commission	$0 06
Insurance and loss	00½
Carriage to Chicago	10
Handling	03
	18½

Equal in gold to 34½.

Total deduction from price in Liverpool, $0.69; leaving to the farmer $0.61 in gold—73 cents currency—per bushel."

Does not this exhibit teach our farmers "the necessity (as General GRANT expresses it,) of looking to other markets for the sale of their surplus?" The time has come, when they must either have home markets or none; for they will soon discover, if they do not see it now, that they had better grow no surplus wheat than raise it for the European market.

On the 31st of December last 100,000 bushels of wheat, all from America, were received at Liverpool, and on the 10th of January, 1870, 240,000 bushels were received at the same port, 216,000 of which were from America. On that day the prices were: for red winter $1.25, for red western $1.16.

That's free trade in its practical working. Just about $150,000 dead loss to American farmers on those two lots.

Divorce Statistics.

The article of Professor Woolsey, of Yale College, on "Divorce Legislation in the United States," contains startling facts. The article is based on a careful examination of the statistics of twenty-three States, including nearly all the older ones. The causes of divorce are given in the various reports presented to the Legislatures. In Vermont, out of 571 divorces in five years, there were for adultery, 147; willful desertion, 188; desertion, 56; intolerable severity, 126; for refusal to support, 23; with twenty others, in most of which more causes than one are mentioned. In Massachusetts, out of 1,934 divorces granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 43 3 per cent.; for desertion, 589, or 45 6 per cent.; for cruelty 122, or 6 4 per cent.; fifteen for intemperance, and 1,262 miscellaneous. Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2,681 cases the causes of which are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultery, 635; for absence or neglect, 1,030; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance 196. Of the origin of the applicants for divorce we have no data furnished. In Ohio, in the counties where the Catholics form a considerable part of the population fell below their ratio, while the Western Reserve counties have a much larger proportion of divorces than the rest of the State." These counties are composed of the leaders in all manner of isms. In Vermont, the annual ratio of divorces to annual marriages foots up for several years a total of 730 divorces to 15,716 marriages, or a ratio of one to twenty-one. In Massachusetts, for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,021 divorces to 45,373 marriages, a ratio of one to forty-four. In Ohio, in 1866, the divorces were 1,169; marriages 30,476, or a ratio of 1 to 26. In Connecticut, for a period of eight years, the divorces foot up to 2,910, marriages 33,227, a ratio of 1 to 11. From Prussia we have some materials for instituting a comparison between the country of loose divorce laws and the States named above. We exclude the Catholic population, which cannot be done with accuracy in the States, and thus the story the tables tells is unfairly in the favor of the latter. For instance, in Connecticut, where the whole number of marriages was 4,978 in 1866, the marriages in which both parties were of foreign birth were 1,206. Now of these it is safe to say that two-thirds, say 800, were Catholics, who rarely petition for divorce in that State. Deducting them, we have the ratio of one divorce to less than eight and a half so called Protestant, or rather non-Catholic marriages. Prussia in 1863; Marriages of non-Catholics, 84,014; divorces, 2,937; ratio, 1 to 53. These statistics go to show that had as the West is in the facilities it affords for divorce, it has received rather more than its share of odium.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A BALLET DANCER who turned the heads of the amorous gentlemen of the Russian capital, last winter, is a native of Cracow, and reputed to be the intelligent daughter of a Polish Count. She received presents by the score from her admirers, among whom was a wealthy nobleman. He made her acquaintance, and was charmed with her. He offered her a diamond he wore upon his finger for a kiss. She accepted; he gladly gave her the jewel, believing perhaps, with Ovid—

"Who cares a kiss and gains no more,
Deserv's to lose—the bliss he got before."

His suit did not prosper, however, as he had hoped. At the end of a month he presented her with a second, and received a second salute, but beyond that he did not go. At the end of a year he had parted with nearly all of his diamonds, and was as far from success as ever. Irritated by her stubbornness, he sought an interview, and upbraided her for her resistance. "I have no more diamonds to give you," he said. "Then," she replied, "I have no more kisses." "What am I to do? Your heart is made of ice! Give me some word of hope." I can't do that, but I will give you some word of counsel." What is it?" "Never buy your first kiss of a woman. If you do, though you were a Czar himself, you would be bankrupt before you reached her heart."

THE *Commercial* and its friends must not yield an inch on the Reform question so far as the State Treasury is concerned. The Democrats are committed to the measure and will assist a bolter or any other man in trying to secure the Ship against further fraud. Give us a stringent bill, else some may suppose it was merely a personal matter in crying retrenchment and reform to get Mackey out and Irwin in.—*Post.*

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

[From the Erie Gazette, Rep.]

Our opinion of Democratic politicians in general, as well as of certain of the said fifteen Republicans in particular, absolutely prevents us from looking upon Irwin's election as a victory over the "ring." It looks precisely like a victory achieved by the "ring" over the Republican party. * * The course thus taken by Mr. Lowry in voting a Republican seat to a Democrat, required explanation, and he pretends to justify his action. But the full explanation of the matter totally demolishes Mr. Lowry's specious plea, and shows the Republican voters of Erie county what sort of a Republican Senator they have at Harrisburg. There is still another contested Senatorial seat from Philadelphia. Mr. Lowry is chairman of the committee to report on that. If the Democratic claimant gets it, the Republicans no longer have a majority of votes in the Senate, and the Republican supremacy in the State Legislature is destroyed. Then let Mr. Lowry's scheme of wholesale plunder of the State Treasury follow.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Rep.]

A Senator who has long enjoyed the honors of the Republican party—whose life has been equally divided between intrigue and office holding—who knows, better than any man we ever saw, how to play the demagogue and at the same time fill his purse—has long stunned the ears of the people of Pennsylvania with assertions of his honesty. Like all such assertions, they are false. Chaste women do not openly proclaim their chastity.—Honest men have no need to proclaim their honesty. Every such woman is a natural lawd. Every such man is a natural swindle. And both add to their degradation by being hypocrites.

This Senator lately took up the cry of reform, making the present State Treasurer the objective point of his demagogue tirades. *Former Treasurers gave this Senator large sums of money from the State Treasury for his individual use, at loans without interest.* Mackey did not continue the accommodations, preferring rather his vulgar fury than to violate the law. Hence the cry of "reform" which this model law-maker and flagrant law breaker has indulged in for the last eight months; and it is from this petty personal disappointment, that this revenge has fallen on his party.

[From the Erie Observer, Dem.]

A combination was made between the Democrats and independent Republicans, by which this result was accomplished. It is probable that our friends considered the opportunity too good a one to now dissensions in the camp of the enemy to be passed over without taking advantage of it. * * The first breach in the solid ranks of the Republican party of Pennsylvania that has occurred in ten years has been made by this movement, and the hard feeling and recriminations, it will produce, will have a tendency to prevent it from ever being the compact party organization it has been in the past.

[From the Norristown Herald, Rep.]

We do not comprehend how General Irwin can justify the course he has pursued. His most ardent friends do not claim that his election is in the interest of reform. The game was played entirely in the interest of the Democratic party, and this General Irwin knew. The affair smells of bargain and sale, and is an argument in favor of a change in the manner of electing a Senator that will probably have the desired effect.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

The bonnie, bonnie bairn,
Who sits prattling in the sun,
Glowering in the life
Wi' his wee round face!
Laughing at the fuffin' lowe:
What are he thee?
Ha! the young dreamer's
Building castles in the air.
His wee cuddly face,
And his tow'rt, curly pow,
Are laughing and nodding
To the canting lowe;
He's thewn his rosy cheeks
And sigge his sunny hair,
Glowering at the lame
Building castles in the air.

He sees buckie castles
Towing to the moon!
He sees little steeples
Fu'ing them a' doun!
Worlds whomling up and down,
Ilk one wi' a stare.
See how he's aye!
As they glimmer in the air.
For a' sae easy and bonnie
What can the bairdie ken?
He's thinking upon nathing
Like mony mighty men;
A wee thing makes us thick,
A sma' thing makes us stare;
There are mair folk than him
Building castles in the air.

Sic a night in Winter
May weel make him cauld;
His shin upon his fuffy hand
Will soon make him sair;
His bow-wow cries aloud,
O, pray that daddy Care,
Will let the wean alane
Wi' his castles in the air!
He'll glower at the fire,
And he'll keek at the light;
But mony a thing he sees
Are swallowed up by night.
Auldser e'en than his,
Ar, glamoured by a glare;
Hearts are thick, heads are turned,
Wi' castles in the air!

How to Blanket Horses.

But few persons comparatively understand how to put a blanket on a horse to prevent him from contracting a cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and laid across the rump and part of the animal back, leaving those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to the flank and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against an injury from contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blankets should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and should be straight and smooth and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his own coat when about to face a driving storm.

Let the lungs of a horse be well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract a cold, even if the hindermost parts of his body are not covered. Many of our best teamsters protect the breasts of their horses by a piece of cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold and severe weather, as the most important part of the animal is constantly shielded from the cold wind, especially when traveling towards a strong current. The forward end of the horse blankets should be made so closely around the breast of a horse, as our garments fit our bodies. Most horses take cold as readily as men, if not blanketed while standing, after exercise sufficiently to produce perspiration. So long as the horse is kept in motion there is little danger of him suffering from cold; but allow him to stand for a few moments without a blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs, and he will take cold sooner than a man.

Sugared Death.

The adulteration of candies has become of late years alarming, and in order to produce cheap articles manufacturers are adulterating with various extracts, and extracts which are either injurious to consumers or a deadly poison. Many children are yearly sacrificed by the absorption into their systems of these abominations inadvertently given by parents. Terra alba, costing about one and one fourth cents a pound, is extensively used instead of sugar, and lozenges are produced by cheap dealers at from two to five cents a pound less than the cost of sugar by wholesale. In the manufacture of gum drops, glue is used in lieu of gum arabic, the former costing but a few cents per pound, and the latter forty cents. Verdigris, Tonka beans, Paris green, chrome yellow, Berlin blue, aniline, and sublimate of mercury, are all used, each of which is either a deadly poison or very injurious to the system.

The common method of flavoring candies, in order to produce them economically, can be readily accounted for. Poisons are much cheaper than genuine extracts. Peach flavors in candied almonds and sugar plums are obtained from fusil oil, which is very poisonous. The bitter almond flavor is created from unadulterated prussic acid; pine apple is produced from very rotten cheese and nitric acid. Candies are made purporting to be flavored with fruits from which no extracts can be obtained. These imitations are all very poisonous. Cheap candies are a means of desolation in numberless households.

Shall There be a Fuller Representation in Congress?

The full number of Representatives in Congress from all the States was fixed, nearly twenty years ago, on the motion of the late Samuel Vinton, of Ohio, at two hundred and thirty-four; and at that figure it stands to this day. A new State admitted after the apportionment under a new census has been made, of course adds an extra member—possibly two; but the number has never (we think) exceeded 237; but this is supplemented by five or six delegates from the Territories.

It is now proposed that the total (excluding delegates) be put up at one jump to three hundred. This would almost necessarily lead to an enlargement of the hall in which the House meets. It is amply large now; but sixty-odd members would strain its capacity.

If Congress decides to increase the number of Representatives, we plead for a reduction of their pay. We consider $5,000 per annum liberal when the two sessions need hardly average five months each; but if we have to pay nearly four hundred members (both Houses,) we ought not to be required to pay them $10,000 each and extras for those ten months. Increase the number, gentlemen, if you will—we are indifferent as to that—but, pray, don't increase the aggregate cost. If we are to pay four hundred of you, try to serve us for not more than $4,000 each per annum!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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 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. 107 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 catteth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical 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 not herbs to stew, plant them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extract was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonics, aperients and anti bilious herbs, barks and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus 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 elapsed since its introduction has this great restorative been equaled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an aperient; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, palatable aperient; as a blood aperient; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under the ever-varying circumstances which pursuite, induce bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NOTICES.

SNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 19th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 10 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN DIRECTORS.

JENKINS O. MEYCALL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO., Corner of Market and Water streets, PITTSBURGH, January 20th, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

D. C. HOLTZ, Secr'ry.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, Corner 22d and Railroad Streets.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT., and have also placed Eight per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. DITHRIDGE, President.
T. A. WHISBY, Secretary.

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 Two Dollars and a Half a share, free of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 20th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 96 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

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 undersigned partner, D. I. Smith, No. 70 Centre Avenue.

JANUARY 15, 1870.

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

JOHN G. LOCKWOOD,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Eighth st.

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. G. GEORGE,
E. T. SAINT,
JAS. S. MORTON.

SHARPSBURG, Dec. 6, 1869.

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

JOSEPH G. 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 past favors, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of these favors for the firm of BAILIFF & Brown.

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 83 Federal street, Allegheny City. P.S.—Would inform their friends of the public generally that they have on hand a very extensive and well selected stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Globes, Burners, Tubing, &c., &c., &c.

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. 84 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

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

JANUARY 1, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 10c. White Huck Towels.
At 25c. White Huck Towels, a great bargain.
At $1.75 a doz., Linen Napkins, a bargain.
At $1.25, White Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts, large size.
At 50c. Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $1.00 Knitt Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 75c. Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, a bargain.
At 6 1-4c. Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c. wide Linen Crash.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good article.
At 8 1-2c. Dark Calicos.
At 10c. Dark Delaines.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 25c. double-width Black & Col'd Poplins.

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 40c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new elegant goods.
At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.
At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.
At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Huck Mitts.
At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.
At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.
At 18 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Merino Shirts.
At 40c. Men's Heavy Gray Merino Drawers.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Undervests, good quality.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Drawers, good quality.

New Goods Daily Opening

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to fill further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves. Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c.

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

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.

No. 70 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.—H. RICHARD DAVIS.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of BARVER'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Seats.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.

Late with Oliver's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

SILVER WARE!

We have on hand and are receiving a very handsome assortment of BEST QUALITY SILVER PLATED WARE, which we will sell as low as can be bought in New York.

CASTORS, BUTTER DISHES,
TEA SETS, SYRUP PITCHERS,
ICE PITCHERS, GOBLETS,
SOUP TUREENS, CAKE BASKETS,
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

GUM CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
No. 88 Sixth street.

HENDERSON J.A. BROTHERS,
355 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Allegheny City.

New American Poplins.

PLAID AND STRIPED DeLAINES

Very Cheap.

TABLE LINENS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Cassimeres and Jeans.

NEW STRIPED & PLAID PERCALES.

Ticking and Bed Checks,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Hamburg Edgings,
Infant's Robes,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

and 182

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BEADETS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE

RIFLED CANNON, &c.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
Navy Department,
WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau and Navy-yards, Washington, Boston, New York, Philadel