The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120⅞@120⅞.

ONE OF THE LATEST reports from Rome is that the German bishops have resolved to secede, unless the votes of members in Councils shall count in proportion to the number of Catholics which each represents. It seems that many of the members of the Council are nominally bishops of dioceses in far distant regions which they never saw. Italy, moreover, is made up of a multitude of small dioceses; while the dioceses of Germany and France contain millions of members of the church. It is a reasonable claim which these German bishops make; yet to accede to their demand would be a recognition of the democratic element to the exclusion of the sacerdotal. The idea that the Council is an inspired and infallible organ of Divine truth and authority would be rudely shocked by a rule which would settle dogmas by popular majority.

But it is well to accept these rumors with caution, as the bishops are, as they are bound to be bound to be, the most reticent set of men in the world. Still the signs are that a great schism will result from this Council; and that the assembled prelates will find themselves unable to bind anything very fast either on earth or in Heaven.

IF THERE were fewer demagogues and hypocrites than there are in and out of the Legislatures of this Commonwealth, it would be better for the whole people. We pick up newspapers, and find them denouncing the publication of any "Legislative Record;" we listen to certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and find them resorting, on this subject, to all the artifices of the lowest class of demagogues. All the while stands Art. 1, Sec. XV, of the Constitution, declaring that

"Each House *shall keep a journal* of its proceedings and PUBLISH THEM WEEKLY."

Why? So that citizens of each Senatorial and Representative district may always have at command the authentic means for holding members to accountability. In the abused name of reform it is demanded that no such means shall exist.

We can see why members of the Legislature who make records that are not such as they ought to be, should desire to abolish any record of their conduct which they could not deny. It was wise in the framers of the Constitution to provide for an authentic record of the doings and votes of the representatives of the people, so that they might be held to a strict accountability, and not be allowed to cavil at or deny what might be reported by the press. It is an eminently republican principle. Only in autocratic and despotic governments have they unreported legislation.

Doubtless there have been abuses in the publication of the "Record." Members should not have been allowed to insert therein their speeches, good or bad, but mostly of the latter sort. Other surplussages should have been suppressed. But legislators should regard their oaths to execute the requirements of the Constitution, and should spurn every outsider who impertinently urges them to violate not only the spirit but the express letter of the organic law.

VIRGINIA ADMITTED.

Congress, in both Houses, has passed the bill to admit Virginia, upon certain conditions as specified in our report of Senate proceedings of the 20th inst. This bill, as originally approved by the House, was held to be deficient in the needful safeguards against reactionary legislation by Virginia when finally restored, and, after a protracted and exhaustive discussion in the Senate, was amended in several most important particulars, and so sent back to the House.

We are sure that we are giving expression to the universal feeling of the people in acknowledging our sincere satisfaction, in the patriotic promptitude with which the House has disappointed the enemies of the reconstruction policy, wisely avoiding the inter legislative schism upon which a partisan opposition seemed to build sanguine hopes, and acceding to that better considered judgment which had finally matured the Senate bill.

The preamble of the bill which now awaits and will receive the Executive approval, recites that Virginia has adopted a constitution republican in form and that she has ratified the XIVth and XVth Articles, these several acts being performed in good faith as conditions precedent to her admission. The bill then enacts the admission of the State, but requires all legislators and other officers of the State to take the oath which is based upon the XIVth Article, *i. e.* that the affiant has never heretofore broken an oath of fidelity to the Federal Constitution by rebellion against its authority, or that he has been duly relieved from his disabilities thereunder. The bill further provides as follows:

And provided further, that the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress upon the following fundamental conditions: That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said constitution, proscriptive in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters; that it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State; or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualification for office than such required of all other citizens; that the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

This is the bill in which the House, by a full party vote, yesterday concurred with the Senate, and which is now, by the President's approval, to become the law. This measure is one of still greater moment, since it offers the precedent which Congress is quite certain to follow with fidelity in the action yet to be had upon the non-reconstructed States of Texas and Mississippi. Nor is that precedent unlikely to be made applicable to Georgia, when she shall be completely restored. For it was to a premature attempt of her reactionary Legislature, to discard an honorable allegiance to the milder spirit of other conditions, which had been imposed upon that State by the Federal authority, that we must ascribe the present adoption of a more stringent policy in the defined conditions of reconstruction. It is not probable, then, nor would it be either equity, or a loftier statesmanship, that Georgia should be exempt from the requirements which, through her misconduct, have become necessary for her really more meritorious sister States.

It is not necessary to say one word in support of the conditions stipulated in this Virginia bill. These speak for themselves, and no intelligent citizen will candidly deny their absolute justice. Stated as they are with the most minute precision, it is apparent that Congress has arrived at the clearest enunciation of a very simple idea—that an absolute good faith must mark the action of the reconstructed States, not only in this present admission, but for all coming time. Down through all future generations these conditions will continue to control the Federal status of the populations which accept them to-day. This is the essential spirit of the Virginia bill, and who shall say that it is not essentially just?

LICENSE LAW.

We made a few remarks yesterday morning on the subject of two projected bills that are likely to come before the Legislature on this vexed yet very important question, one to revert the duty of acting on the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Judges of the Quarter Sessions, as formerly; the other to provide for the appointment of a "Solicitor of the Board of Licenses." Upon further reflection we see nothing in that article to modify, so far as it went; but we wish to add a few observations upon the general subject of that troublesome and baneful traffic. When we look at the sickening record, even in our own columns, of the brawls, the quarrels, the cuttings, and the homicides of which the places where intoxicating liquors are vended are the theatres, and at the misery and desolation, and often brutal violence which this business carries to domestic firesides, we feel strongly persuaded that society owes it to itself to throw around it stronger checks than now exist, and that the power ought to be given to the people of every county in the Commonwealth to abolish it altogether in their respective counties by vote if they see proper to do so.

It will not do to plead that to drink or not to drink is a personal right, with which the Legislature has no business to interfere. We freely concede this; but that is not the question at all. The real question is: are these places in which we know that men congregate and drink, and get drunk, and disturb the neighborhood, and often violently assault and injure and sometimes murder each other, conducive to the general weal, or are they nuisances? Are they detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the communities in which they exist? Are they snares and temptations to the young? and do they add to the crimes with which the courts have to deal, and thus add to the taxes which the sober and industrious citizens have to pay? These are the questions, and not whether men or women may drink that which will intoxicate them, if they choose to do so. Those who advocate the principles of temperance will labor to persuade their friends and neighbors not to do so; but with that question the law cannot with propriety interfere. Law can, however, be properly invoked to protect society against that or anything else which is ascertained from experience to be detrimental to the peace and the moral and physical health of the community, on the same principle that manufacturing establishments which emit foul, offensive and unwholesome smells are expelled from densely populated districts.

Now the question turns upon this point, and this only: Are houses which are maintained and kept open for the sale of intoxicating drinks nuisances, or are they not? The definition of the word nuisance is briefly this: That which annoys or gives trouble or vexation; that which is offensive or noxious. In law it is that which incommodes or annoys; something that produces inconvenience or damage. In the particular case under consideration we might add—something which demoralizes and causes expense. If, under the law we have suggested, the majority of the people of a county shall say by their votes that such places shall exist in their midst, that they do not regard them as nuisances to be abated, they ought to have the right to do so. Let the majority rule; but let the minority in that case be well guarded against the evils inseparable from such institutions, by a rigid execution of the law regulating licenses, which in that case would still be in operation in such county. Where a majority of the people of a county, however, shall say by their votes that they desire to have no drinking houses among them, the license law would simply be inoperative. Nothing can be more democratic than the rule we here suggest. It is based upon the fundamental principle which underlies our institutions, and it would be placing directly in the hands of the people a power which experience has shown cannot well be entrusted to agents. Moreover, it would remove this very important yet disturbing question from the pale of party politics. We would have such a law as this stand permanently upon the statute book, and let the vote on this question be taken at every general election. In this way the question can be maintained pure and simple, and be kept from being mixed up with other issues, either County, State, or National. Then our regular party nominations will not be interfered with materially by either whisky rings or temperance organizations, and these two great opposing forces will have a clear field in each county in which to fight their battle.

GEW GAWS AND DEBT.

There is so much truth and wisdom in the following observations of the Secretary of the Treasury in his last report that we present them once more to the readers of the GAZETTE that they may ponder them still more carefully:

"The ability of the country to resume specie payments will not be due to any special legislation upon that subject, but to the condition of its industries and to its financial relations to other countries. A necessary condition for the resumption of specie payments was the development of the industry of the nation, both South and North, and the consequent accumulation of the moveable products of industry to such an extent that our exports of those products should be equal substantially to our imports. So long as it is necessary to pay for merchandise imported by the transfer of Government bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to other countries, so long it will be impracticable to resume and maintain specie payments."

We are glad to be able to state that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives are proceeding in their work of revising the tariff on the principles here laid down, and that they are not inclined to disturb the great industrial interests of the country by reducing the duties on articles in the manufacture of which our people are largely engaged. The duties on articles of general consumption, such as tea and coffee, will be reduced, which is right, for the Treasury is now in a condition to bear such reduction.

There are two classes of commodities which ought to be heavily taxed by the imposition of imposts. These are, first, things which the American people can and must make for themselves if they would avoid national and general insolvency, and which they would gladly make, provided it could be done with safety to those who engage in such works. Among these things are iron and steel, cutlery, textile fabrics of almost every kind, especially those of cotton and wool. The other class is made up of articles of mere luxury, which some people will have, cost what they may, but the absence of which involves no discomfort or inconvenience. Their aggregate amount is enormous. Mr. NICOLAY, in a recent consular report, furnishes a statement of American importations from the city of Paris for a period of five and a half years. Here is the aggregate for each year:

1863 (six months)	$ 54,283,203
1864	82,345,531
1865	159,141,569
1866	180,617,837
1867	149,994,250
1868	131,457,225
Total	$737,839,821

This day this country is in debt to Europe, not in book accounts against individual merchants or commercial firms, but in the shape of National, State and Municipal bonds and other public securities held there, to the amount of about *fifteen hundred millions of dollars in gold*, just about one half of which enormous amount was incurred for Parisian gew gaws. Here is a list of some of the articles which went to make up the monstrous aggregate of 1866:

Merinoes, bombasines, and crape	$ 39,222,500
Silks	6,799,193
Shawls	3,832,505
Kid gloves	7,040,800
Flowers and artificial feathers	3,549,035
Fancy goods	8,605,037
Buttons and trimmings	8,701,273
Laces	2,478,620
Jewelry and precious stones	7,321,023
Miscellaneous dry goods	15,648,276
	$104,104,312

Now we would suggest that such foreign fabrics as these be taxed so heavily that as many of the skilled artizans as are required to make our share of them shall find it to their own advantage to come over here to make them, and eat our bread, wear our common clothing, live in our houses, and help pay our taxes while doing so. Anything that can be done in France can be done here; and under the ægis of a strong protective tariff they can do it profitably, so far as the American market is concerned. England never began to prosper until she adopted just that kind of policy. For a while, but only for a while, such a line of policy would enhance the price of these things a little; but, by and by, home competition would regulate that.

Now we are not going to rail at the extravagance which the foregoing frightful tables of figures bring before our eyes; for we are not talking to the women who wear these things after they are brought into the country, but to the men who have it in their power to check the ruinous influx. The country is now fearfully indebted to Europe; but if Congress can only be induced to fix things so that the golden tide now flowing out shall be made to turn and flow in, all will yet be well.

The Exploits of a Noted Horse Thief.

During the last three or four years the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee have been subjected to the horse stealing raids of a dare-devil fellow going by the name of Frank Weaver. He has probably stolen more horses than any man of his age living, and few men have made more hair-breadth and marvelous escapes than he; he has at times been hunted by whole communities of outraged farmers, has been cornered, caught, shot, beaten, imprisoned, but has never been deprived of his liberty longer than it suited him to be. Last fall he made his appearance on the Union county fair grounds, in the midst of parties who knew and had pursued him as a horse thief, and took a distinguished part in all the sports and games of chance common on such occasions. In due time, however, he was arrested for stealing horses in Jackson county. While *en route* for the jail at Murphysboro, he complained that his handcuffs chafed him, and promised to go along quietly if his guards would release only one of his hands. The moment this was done, the wily scoundrel made a weapon of his irons, with which he knocked one of the guards headlong from his saddle, and very nearly unseated the other. The first party assailed quickly recovered, however, and sent a ball whizzing through the villain's arm, and assured him that if he so much as moved, the next ball would be sent through his brain.

Without further trouble he was placed in the Murphysboro jail, where he remained just exactly as long as it suited him to remain. One fine morning, a week or two later, the jailor awoke to find his "bird flown," and two or three of the neighboring farmers each to find one of his finest horses missing.

For an interval of two or three months nothing was seen of Mr. Frank Weaver. Men could be found who had lost fine horses, and their loss was ascribed to a visit from Weaver, but the individual himself could not be located.

Late last Friday night as a citizen was passing Garrett Sublett's saloon, in Anna, he discovered a light and heard a noise within that attracted his attention. To his inquiry "Who's there?" the party inside replied: "McElhany. Garrett is somewhat unwell to-night and sent me down to get some whisky." By this time another citizen came up, and the joint conclusion being that "something was wrong," one of the citizens kept watch while the other went after Sublett. In a few minutes that gentleman made his appearance, entered the saloon, and stood face to face with Frank Weaver, the noted horse thief. Weaver, not a particle discomposed, approached Sublett, and in the blandest manner possible, acknowledged that he had been caught in the act of "doing him dirt," but he was perfectly willing to compromise, and make everything satisfactory. He would do the fair thing, and return half the goods he had appropriated, and, if Sublett was hog enough to insist upon it, he'd give all of them back. Sublett sought a chance to answer the scoundrel through the iron mouth of his revolver, but was prevented by the bystanders, who seized and bound Weaver, and escorted him to the Jonesboro jail, where he now remains, with a lively prospect of ten years' sojourn in the Joliet Penitentiary.—*Cairo, Ill., Bulletin, Jan. 19.*

A Little School Girl Dies from the Effects of Punishment.

A sad affair in Manchester, Conn., should be a warning to school teachers against the possible dangerous consequence of some punishments that seem perfectly safe. The story as told by a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*, is in substance, that a little girl nine years old, attending a public school in Manchester, having failed to recite her geography lesson perfectly on Thursday, was required on Friday to repeat the lesson for that day and the day before. She failed again, and as a punishment was required to stand on the floor in a passage way, where there was a draft of cold air, while she learned it. She stood there for an hour, and afterwards was compelled to stand in the schoolroom five hours longer, till she learned Thursday's lesson, and for an hour more, trying to learn Friday's, and was not released until some time after the other scholars had been sent home. She is said to have been full of health and spirits on Friday morning, but on Saturday her legs began to swell and she suffered intensely, soon becoming delirious, trying to repeat the lesson which was the occasion of her punishment, and begging of her teacher leave to take her seat. After a few days of this agony she died. An investigation by the School Committee was demanded and held, the Committee finding that the teacher was guilty of an error in judgment.

TEXAS ELECTION.—Governor, E. J. Davis, Rep., 800 majority; Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Flanigan, Rep.; Comptroler, A. Bledsoe, Rep.; Treasurer G. W. Honey.; Land Commissioner, Jacob Keuchler, Rep.

Congressmen—1st District, J. W. Whitterman, Rep.; 2nd. District, J. C. Connel, Dem.; 3d. District, W. F. Clarke, Rep.; 4th District, E. Degener, doubtful.

Legislature—Senate, 17 Republicans to 13 Democrats. House, 50 Republicans to 40 Democrats.

"The Coming Question."

We have here quoted the title of an article in the *Methodist Home Journal*, published at Philadelphia.

"Whoso has watched the Christian pulpit for the last quarter of a century must have marked a certain mobility in its teachings, the general current of which has been away from the frequent and emphatic denunciation of eternal and terrible torments as the doom of men who live and die impenitent.

"This change may be due, in small part, to the teachings of Universalism; but must be ascribed largely to the growing desire of the pulpit to please the pews: we might say, perhaps, to the growing allegiance of the former to the latter. Nor should it be denied that a grave doubt has sprung up in many minds touching the truth of a doctrine once much insisted on, and with such wholesome effect. But, however the change has come about, one rarely hears now a days a good, hearty, old fashioned, right up and down 'hell and damnation sermon,' as many a poor sinner, trembling under a sense of his guilt and danger, has characterized the terrible pulpit charge that made him writhe and quake in his seat.

"Among the heresies of modern times, it is doubted whether any one has made surer, steadier, stealthier progress than the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. Rev. George Storrs, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was among the first to advocate the annihilation theory, and he left her pale, we have forgotten whether by expulsion for hersy, or by withdrawal, about the year 1840.

"The notions of the several advocates of 'annihilationism' appear to be quite crude and inharmonious, and often even antagonistic with each other; yet the doubt touching the truth of the orthodox theory is taking root and spreading among thinking men, both in and out of the church—both in and out of the ministry—with a growth that is obvious and threatening."

Again:

"We opine that the sooner the issue is publicly and squarely joined between orthodoxy and this new heresy, the better it will be for the ultimate peace and speedy triumph of the church.

"Some months ago a prominent minister of the church, and one familiar with the class of disquisitions which constitute the staple of the Quarterlies, presented to one of them a manuscript mooting and defending the theory of penal extinction as against that of unending torture. The reply of the editor of the said quarterly was that the article could go in, if the author should so decide; but that, for himself, he judged the time was not yet, adding, however, 'the question you have discussed must soon have a thorough re-hearing by the church.'"

It appears from the same article that at a preachers' meeting of the Methodist persuasion the same question has lately been discussed whether the Scriptures promise perpetual existence to any but the good; but the speakers on neither side seemed fully prepared.

The Connecting Link between Men and Fish.

(From the Scientific American.)

To believers in the Darwin theory it will be of interest to know that in the quiet bays and rivers on the eastern coast of Central and South America there lives an animal which might be rightfully considered the connecting link between men and fish. It is the manatee, the water siren, the sea-calf, or sea-cow, as the strange animal is sometimes called. It belongs to the order of Cetacea, and is altogether herbiferous, living on grass which grows under water, or on herbs which it seeks on shore. The body is pisciform, and measures some fourteen or more feet in length; the skin being very thick, without hair and of a dark color. The upper part of the body, especially of the females, much resemble that of a woman, the breasts being of the same form. In place of the fins of the ordinary fish, the manatee has a short arm of only one joint, which terminates in a sort of hand, on which the nails are distinctly visible, and which the animal uses with much dexterity in moving about when on land, and in carrying its young. This limb has caused the animal to be called manatee, from the Latin word *manus*, the hand. The writer, who for several years resided in those countries where these animals abound, has seen the animal, and has been told repeatedly by the natives that the female holds her cub to suckle as the mother does her babe. The tail of the manatee is shaped like an open fan, and the close observer will perceive ten divisions, which mark the ten toes. Manatees swim by the help of this broad tail, which moves up and down, and not from right to left, like that of the fish. This limb, which at first appears to be a fin or nerve, melts almost entirely into butter when fried in a pan, and is highly prized by the natives for ointments and for other medicinal purposes. The animal weighs from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds, and the meat is considered a great relish. It looks and tastes much like pork, and needs a good deal of cooking. It is a strange fact that the flesh keeps longer from decay than any other, and it is, therefore, salted and preserved like pork. They are caught with harpoons by the Indians who know their haunts and customs, and it seems as if they were becoming more scarce every year.

Through Tickets Around the World.

One of the leading Eastern railways has an arrangement nearly completed to issue through tickets by rail and steamer around the world. It is believed the whole thing can be completed by the first of February. The tickets are to be good until used, giving travelers an opportunity to make excursions to China, Japan and the Holy Land, or wherever tourists may be disposed to leave the main line of travel. The arrangements are now complete, and prices fixed from New York as far east as Alexandria, in Egypt, and west to Yokohama and Shanghai. An agent is now on his way to arrange with the English steamship lines between China and the head of the Red Sea and the railway to Alexandria. As soon as this is done, it will be announced in New York by telegraph, and the tickets will be ready for delivery. A table of distances, with time, between important points, &c., is to be printed upon them, and a synopsis of all information that will be essential to the traveler. The whole trip can be made inside of ninety days, and the entire cost will be about seven hundred and fifty dollars in gold. We are not informed whether this sum will include state room and meals upon steamers, and berths on Pullman's Palace Car line, from New York to San Francisco, but we presume it will, for it is intended to combine the highest possible speed and comfort for the traveler. The scheme is important in its magnitude and probable results upon the commerce and civilization of the world, but it is now certain that a few weeks, at most, will see it fully realized. The cost of an entire trip around the world will be from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars in coin.

A Little Bit of Romance.

Although, for so far this winter, the skies have been unusually compassionate in not aggravating with continuous, intense cold the hunger and rags of poverty, yet an occasional bleak shaft from the north transfixes a houseless wanderer at the cruel corner of some of our streets.

Early on Friday morning a poor young waif, apparently of the past night, with her delicate figure sculptured relentlessly through a thin cotton dress, was found, almost famished, leaning against a lamp post in a street leading into one of our principal thoroughfares. Her condition having been recognized by a kindly house-maid who had been dusting mats at a neighboring door, the wretched sufferer was humanely led into the basement, where, after some time, she was restored to life and animation.

Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that she was the daughter of once respectable and wealthy parents who had lost everything—pride, virtue and fortune—in the wine cup, and who, recently dying paupers, had left her on that bitter Friday morning without a home, a hope or a crust in the world. When discovered, she was blindly groping her way towards the river, to end her miseries, rather than enter upon a career of shame.

Her touching and simple story reaching the ear of the lady of the house, she was summoned to her presence; when, strange to tell, it was ascertained, beyond a shadow of doubt, that she was the only child of a once dear friend who had been lost sight of for years, but who, through a singular interposition of Providence, was now restored in the person of her daughter.—*St. Louis paper.*

THOSE Detroit ladies who petition for the appointment of a female city physician say they would regard woman suffrage as "one of the most appalling evils that could fall upon the American people."

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the need
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sand
That run through a single hour.
But the morning dews must fall;
And the sun and the summer rain
Must do their part, and perform it all
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows;
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.
Once doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
Is never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
Is never so hard to repeat.
Though sorrowful tears may fall,
And the heart to its depths be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To render us meet for heaven.

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 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 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 tonic, aperient and anti bilious roots, 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 equalled. 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 appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a 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 sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NOTICES.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.
ja22:91 O. METCALF, 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.
ja21:h8 D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, Corner 33d 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. WRIGHT, Secretary. ja22:87

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 18th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.
ja17:70 WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

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 payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to John a. Watson, at our office, 53 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 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, 53 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their very liberal patronage during a period extending over ten years, and would respectfully solicit a continuation of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. ja12:h43

DISSOLUTION.
WEST POINT FOUNDRY, 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.
ja19:r78 LUTHER H. SMITH.

TO PERSONS HAVING LARGE BUILDINGS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO RENT.—Wanted, to rent, for a term of years, with privilege of buying, a large building with steam power, and suitable for manufacturing agricultural implements and other light machinery, and near to or connected with a foundry. Cincinnati, St. Louis or Pittsburgh preferred, or such point as will afford river or railroad communication.

Persons having such property for rent or sale will please address, with particulars, giving extent of floor room, amount of power, rent and when possession can be had,
E. HALLOWS, C. E.,
ja24 Ravenna, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
5,000 POUNDS OF
PURPLE BROWN MINERAL PAINT.
Inquire of H. M. LONG & CO.,
Dalzell's Building, Duquesne Way.

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,
de23 26 and 28 Sixth street.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, constantly on hand and bought.
RIDDICK & BRO.,
Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets,
no8:tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEAD—275 Pigs Soft Galena LEAD. For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

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 1-3c. Dark Calicos.
At 10c. Dark Delaines.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 25c. double-width Black & Col'd Poplins

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,

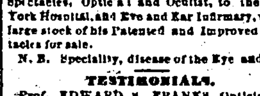
AT

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. Speciality, 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 adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most entire satisfaction. I have never before had a pair so entirely suited to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.
Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE, 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 enables me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore used.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS' Improved and patented Spectacles to the confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of rare scientific abilities, and adapts his spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various diseases of the eye. He selects spectacles for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled us to read with greater distinctness and comfort than those we already possess. We with great cheerfulness recommend them to all requiring spectacles.
A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSSE, Adjt.-Gen. of Pennsylvania.
L. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
J. R. DICK, Banker, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Frank's Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them experimentally, really valuable aids to defective vision.
The lenses are ground, 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. Domenec Bishop of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
S. S. Sterrett, M. D., (Oculist,) Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James L. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

It gives us much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles and Lenses, and find them excellently calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefitted by the Optician.
The material used in the manufacture of his glass is of remarkable purity and beauty, and adds very much to their value.
We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may require his services.
Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of Penna.
C. Seiler, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under Dr. Edward S. Franks' Patent, admirably adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisitely delicate organ, the human Eye, whether the impaired vision is the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.
We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.
Hon. W. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ja11-TTHS

DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 60c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new clean goods.
At 60c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.
At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.
At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Buck Mitts.
At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.
At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.
At 12 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.
ja22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still 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.
ja14

J. E. SWINT. J. M. BRATT.
SWINT & BRATT,
ARCHITECTURAL AND
ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,
No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.
A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done.

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

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road, (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

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

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

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

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

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad Center; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "From the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

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

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

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

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

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
54 CLIFF STREET, New York,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.
ja6:19-TTHT

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 SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.

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 Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:h0

READ! READ! READ!
CORNS
Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!
Perfect comfort immediately!
No poisonous medicine used!
No sore feet after operating!
Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully.
Frost-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days.
Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.
Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5½ P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.
Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.
Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de10:o8

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.
ja22

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 14th, 1870.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
Coupon No. 21, Turtle Creek Division Bonds due February 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery, at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
ja15:r78 JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Treas'r.

HENDERSON J.& BROTHERS, 206 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja13

GENERAL

REDUCTIONS

TO CLOSE THE

ENTIRE STOCK!!

BATES & BELL

OFFER THEIR

Choice Selected Stock of

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Silks,

Cloaks,

Blankets,

Velvets,

VERY LOW PRICES

To Reduce the Stock.
de11

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. Also 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,
se13:h55 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades.
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se18:d&T

CARPETS.
REDUCTIONS.
The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c.,
Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S.
23 Fifth Avenue.
oc2

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Positive Reduction in Prices
OF
PIANO COVERS,
Mosaic,
Axminster,
Wilton Rugs,
Crumb Cloths,
&c., &c.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
de23

WOOLEN DRUGGETS
AND
FELT CARPETS,
1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾
YARD WIDE.
BORDERED SQUARES
Suitable for Parlors.
DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,
Woolen, Linen and Cotton,
AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON
Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
oc29:d&T

CARBOLIC SALVE.
The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.
It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,
NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S GREAT FINAL
CLOSING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
Is Now in Progress at
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
Every article has been reduced in price, and must be sold in 30 days. Sale exclusively for Cash.