The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60¾.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅛

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 121¼.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE, who shot VICTOR NOIR, is fifty-five years of age. His victim was but twenty-two, and was to have been married on the 15th of January. The invitations to the wedding were issued prior to his death.

SO FAR this winter the trains have run regularly and without serious difficulty between Omaha and Sacramento. The Pullman "hotel express" cars are so comfortable that the long trip across the continent is made without fatigue or suffering of any kind.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHING begins to attract public attention. It is styled the Automatic system, and has been invented by a Mr. Little. It is confidently predicted that this system will effect, by its celerity and economy, an entire revolution in the postal and telegraphic business of the country. It is to be thoroughly tested at once, by an experimental line already erected between Washington and Baltimore, which is to be completed to New York by the end of February. The Baltimore and Washington offices are to be opened this week, for the instruction of operators, the new machinery being simple and easily mastered, transmitting intelligence ten times faster than by the old systems and lines. The wire to be used is thus described:

The Company is putting up the recently invented "compound wire"—a steel core covered with pure copper—which, with only half the weight of an ordinary iron telegraph wire, has over three times the tensile strength, and nearly four times the conductivity. The first cost of the wire is about double that ordinarily employed by the old telegraph companies, but the new wire is claimed to be at least ten times more *durable* than the common iron wire, whilst its vast superiority as a conductor of electricity will enable the new Company to telegraph through long circuits promptly in the heaviest storms, when the ordinary wires are rendered useless.

COLORED U. S. SENATORS.

The Chicago *Republican* raises the question whether HIRAM R. REVELS, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, is constitutionally eligible to a seat in the Senate of the United States under the provision that no person shall be a Senator who has not been *nine years a resident of the United States.*

Now as Mr. REVELS is a native of the United States, of course he has been a *resident* as long as the constitution requires; but the question hinges upon the status of the person in question prior to the passage of the civil rights bill. This again turns upon the question whether the *obiter dictum* of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case ever had the force of law. We hold that it had not; that the decision in that celebrated case affected only the legal status of one man; and that the sweeping dictum denying the citizenship and almost the manhood of colored people was merely incidental and gratuitous; a mere opinion for the utterance of which the Court had no warrant in the constitution, that question not being up for decision at all, except in the case of one person claimed as a slave.

But even admitting that that decision had the force of law before the act of Congress declaratory of the citizenship of negroes, it could not affect the right of this colored Senator to take his seat; for if he has not been a citizen of the United States nine years, he has at least been a resident. He was at least a man; and as he has at no time been either an alien or a slave, what was his legal *status* prior to the passage of the civil rights bill? Did that bill change his relations to his country, or transfer his allegiance from any other sovereignty to it? Certainly not. That being so, that act of Congress was nothing more nor less than the recognition of a pre-existing fact, an over-riding of an *obiter dictum*. It made no citizens, but only declared that a certain class of people are, and always were citizens, notwithstanding the oft repeated denials of that fact eminating from high and low quarters. This being admitted, Mr. REVELS cannot be debarred from a seat in the Senate, and his right to it cannot be called in question, nor will it be.

That this first colored man who ever was elected to a seat in Congress will fill the place of Jefferson Davis, the chief of the Rebellion, is one of those strange retributive turns in the affairs of men which transcends anything that the wildest imagination would have conceived ten years ago.

THE BEAVER CANAL.

The following paragraph is from a Harrisburg letter to the Meadville *Republican*:

"The bill to enlarge the Erie canal will be the bill of the session. It is of vast importance to the people of Western Pennsylvania, and proposes to transfer the loan of several millions worth of bonds now in the State's strong box, taking in lieu thereof the mortgage bonds of the canal company. To the people of Western Pennsylvania the bill is of great value. The improvement should be made, but whether the Representatives from other parts of the State can be induced to see the question in the same light, is still a matter of doubt. Until the bill is placed on its passage and the members have an opportunity to consider its provisions no estimate can be made, but it has some able and zealous advocates."

A ship canal from Erie to the mouth of the Beaver, in connection with a slack-water improvement of the navigation of the Ohio from the latter point up to this city, would be of great importance to the people of Western Pennsylvania and large populations besides. But that is *not* what the movement now in progress contemplates—which is simply an enlargement of the Canal to the depth of seven feet. Deception is practiced on this head; but if intelligent men are deceived it will be through neglect to institute proper examination.

A ship canal we have steadily advocated, and do not mean to be put off with anything less, if we can help it.

But how shall this enterprise be accomplished? Certain journals and individuals say, "Grab part of the assets of the Sinking Fund." The Constitution declares plainly that this shall not be done; that the Sinking Fund is the pledge to tax-payers, in all parts of the Commonwealth, that their burdens shall some day be relieved, and to the public creditors that they shall be paid their just demands. What care the manipulators of this scheme of plunder for these high considerations? They are intent on unlawful gains more than on the enlargement of the Beaver Canal. They have said to us, in decided terms, that there was money to be made in this enterprise; but they failed to enlist our support.

But, say these enterprising gentlemen, "How else can this desired enlargement be made? We say, first, that the partial enlargement thus talked about is of no special consequence. We say, second, that business men of Pittsburgh have, within sixty days, invested five millions of dollars in a railroad to extend from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific ocean. A city, with such individual resources, can do all that is needful to its interests with the Beaver Canal without stealing, under the forms of law, any part of the Sinking Fund, which is made inviolable by the terms of the Constitution.

Is it not strange that all the shouters for "retrenchment and reform," are conspicuous in this game of plunder?

This fact is suggestive. Will any one explain it?

THE ERIE CANAL SWINDLE.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Post*, at Harrisburg, has recently "interviewed" Senator M. B. Lowry, and Canal Superintendent Reed, in that city. The writer reports, at some length, "substantially what was said by" those gentlemen. The letter is long, full of their repetitions, and replete with their misstatements of the actual and prospective situation, but it embodies many fatal admissions, by this man Lowry, of the entire accuracy of the terms in which the GAZETTE has characterized his impudent proposal to rob the Sinking Fund—a sacred trust of the Commonwealth—under the pretense of constructing, not a ship canal, but merely a seven foot ditch, for barges to be loaded and unloaded at Erie. We quote. Said the Senator:

The company has already secured the power for the enlargement of the channel, but they now desire to get the legislation necessary for the slackening of the water between Pittsburgh and Beaver, by the construction of locks 55 feet long and 75 feet wide, and chutes in the dams 300 feet wide. This will cost from two to two and a half millions of dollars for the river navigation.

Would not such locks answer better if turned half around the other way, or is it the habit of Erie scows to drift along side ways? Again, says Mr. Lowry:

The proposition is to take $6,000,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad bonds now in the Treasury and replace them with bonds of the Erie Canal Company. It is asked by those personally interested in the proposed improvement, if this work is to be of such a great success, why cannot the bonds of the company be put on the market? This can be easily answered. It has always been known that capitalists shave the securities of any work which is in the course of construction. The lowest rate of discount on these bonds would be 10 per cent. more than upon the State bonds, which would make a difference in the cost of the work of $600,000.

The Senator then figures the income of the work, when completed, upon a business of 1,600,000 tons at fifty cents per ton, or $800,000. Certainly, this does not look like a *free* canal. He puts the cost of the work at $8,000,000, thus:

The cost of the work is estimated at $5,000,000, and then there would be another $2,000,000 issued by the company for stocking the canal and for arranging the present debt.

Again he disclaims the purpose to grab the Allegheny Valley bonds. These are not good enough to meet his views, and the financial necessities of the ring. No! he is after something better,—thus:

We do not propose to remove the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds from the sinking fund, because they will be of no use to us until 1873, when they commence paying interest. In securing the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we expect to show business men that there is no question about our bonds being as good security as those we take.

The swindle grows every day in its proportions. The job is to cost *eight* millions instead of six. A three million theft of Allegheny bonds from the Sinking Fund will not fill the bill, either in quantity or quality—they must take twice the amount, and in something available now to the hungry crowd.

He commends the "free canal" idea of Governor Seymour, of which the GAZETTE has already spoken, thus:

You are aware of the recent convention being held in New York, at which Horatio Seymour and others advocated the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and making it, if necessary, a free way from New York to Lake Erie, which is at the northern extremity of our canal. It is one of the greatest schemes ever brought to the attention of the American public.

Here is the Senator's certificate to the present owner, a man who has not *known* Mr. Lowry, nor permitted his name even to be mentioned in his family, for twenty years, until this project for a common plunder has brought them together, hand in glove. He says:

Mr. Reed, who is a heavy owner of the stock, does not want any more than his interest cost him.

And he concluded by reiterating that:

General Reed did not desire to take a cent out of the project, and that his purpose was to give the stock for what it cost.

Who then, is to make this money? Who are the parties who, if we believe the literal admissions of members of the ring, made to us verbally, and reiterated in private, are to steal something by this grand operation? Who are the "purchasers" in Erie, Pittsburgh or elsewhere? *Must* we call upon gentlemen by name, to give the public that information which we know they have? How, as Mr. Lowry said, "does it take two millions to stock the canal and arrange the present debt?"

The Senator and his crowd see something. He says:

We do not know that we will introduce the bill this year. The cry of thief which has been started by this railroad company has created a great public opinion, and the press so much that we are not disposed to touch it this winter.

Whoever started that cry of "thief," evidently hit the true rogues right on the head! Never was a more wholesome crack given with an honest "bit of a twig!" No railroad company started that cry; it is a style of clamor as much out of their line as it is *in the way* of the Senator from Erie.

A positive good has been done, by this cry of thief. Hear Mr. Lowry's lamentations!

If public opinion has settled that this is a project of corruption, I will withhold the bill, and abide my time. It cannot perish. The members from the West were a unit for the measure, but some have become weak-kneed from the bitter attacks which have been made upon it.

Those weak kneed members have found out that the people are after them. What thunder they will hear, before this business is forgotten!

As to exchanging the bonds in the sinking fund, that is no new thing. It has been already done in the case of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds.

Ah! Mr. Lowry, two wrongs don't make a right—except in *your* ethics. Your friend Irwin, as Treasurer, was guilty of that first violation of the Constitution, and you think you have placed him there to do it again. Wait until he gets there, and then wait until he succeeds in doing your little job!

Here is a gem from the too-talkative Senator's mouth!

My only objection is, that the channel is not made a ship canal at once, but it will be one, within twenty years. If it costs in its construction $200,000,000, it will be cheap to Pennsylvania. It will be a free sea from New York to the Gulf of Mexico.

Observe that this admits our own objection that, instead of a ship canal, nothing better is really proposed than a big ditch to be navigated by Erie scows!

Observe the magnificent ideas of this champion of sinking-fund robberies! Let him and his ring get once inside of the treasury-door, and they will laugh at such a trifle as *two hundred millions* of cost to our Commonwealth! When will the laugh of the tax-paying people come in?

A free sea! Pray, what then becomes of the tolls, the income of the canal, the $800,000 of annual profits, which the Senator figured up?

Never have we read a more pitiful story, of the mental disorganization of a fellow-creature, than this faithful interviewer has put into the mouth of M. B. Lowry, Senator. He has himself, either from imbecility or reckless rage, exposed all the naked details of one of the most impudent concoctions, to defraud the Commonwealth and the public, ever known in the history even of Pennsylvania.

We have recently asked some very plain questions,—intended to reach and expose the hidden engineers of this raid upon the money and credit of Pennsylvania,—of persons who *can* answer them, but *will not.* The public has waited, for some time, but in vain, for the information which it is entitled to receive, and which it *must* and *will* hear before it will trust the active leaders in this business with one dollar of their means, either public or private.

An article appeared in yesterday's *Commercial*, which was replete with abusive epithets and puerile falsifications, but which was intended to evade even a show of a reply to our straightforward interrogations in the public behalf. But, in that article we see such clear earmarks, revealing its actual authorship, and that author a citizen who has had more than one personal conference with us in reference to his canal project,—and those ear-marks are so significant of an audacity in mis-statement, an impudence of false accusation, and a stupidity of practical perceptions, which would otherwise astonish the public,—that it is now our duty to be still more plain.

When we had first directed public attention to this contemplated raid upon the State Treasury, under the cover of "reform" and through the aid of the most corrupt coalition ever known to Pennsylvania politics, we were waited upon by one Thomas J. Bigham, a citizen whom our people came to know pretty well, years since. He protested against our imputations upon the practicability of this scheme of enlargement, and then became, as his wont, garrulous, and gushingly communicative. More than that,—he assumed the *role* of the tempter, and displayed to us the inducements which, potent no doubt with citizens of his way of thinking, were to be irresistible with us also. He was and is our authority—let it be worth what it may—for the statement that the Reed interest, nominally exceeding one million in the present canal, had been offered to J. M. Reed and others in this city at $800,000—$250,000 in cash and the balance in stock of the new company—and then declined by them; that this interest was then bargained, under an option to last one year from last May or June, to another party—"a lawyer and a broker," said Mr. B.—"in this city;" that, then, the Lake Shore Railway interest made offers, but too late, to Mr. Reed, whose hands were thus already tied; that the "friends" of the enlargement, including himself and his crowd, were now trying to "buy out" the "lawyer and broker;" that a bonus of some extent must be paid to them, but no more than could be avoided; that it would be in order to permit a little plunder, but no more than should be found necessary; and that soon, perhaps within the next forty-eight hours, he would give us all the names, figures and facts. That promise he has never kept. Did he mean to keep it?

Now we charge Mr. Bigham with being a party in this intended raid upon the Treasury. He is one of its engineers, and as such, its advocate. He writes, or he instigates the writing of the articles in the *Commercial*. He knows all the facts in this compact with O. M. Reed, and, although again and again invited, does *not* disclose them. Why? We now call upon Thomas J. Bigham to step forward and tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, about that contract which, as he himself says in yesterday's *Commercial*, is in existence between C. M. Reed and—some very secret party. We quote his exact words:

General Reed's interests are quite evenly balanced, he being a stockholder in the rival railroads; *he has entered into an option* to purchase he would sell to the railroad, and no man knows this better than the paper doing the work of the New York Central combination.

What contract is that? It disposes of the Reed interest—to whom? on what terms? Let the public have the names and figures, Mr. Bigham, or you will stand indefensibly accused of complicity in a plot, and with a ring, neither of which will bear the daylight—and *that you was by our public suspicions!*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

TO QUIET A HORSE WHILE CLEANING.—The English journal, *Land and Water*, tells us how, thus:—First contrive so that the horse shall not hurt you, then teach him that you are not going to hurt him. Instances always occur of kicking horses that become savage while cleaning. Make out of four inches of spade handle, a rolling pin bit, so large that the horse cannot open his mouth; common brass rings strung into each end of the wooded bit will enable you to fasten it to the head of the stall. This alone will generally make a horse quiet. It was Harry's plan, and it seems to occupy the horse's attention. But, if he is very restive, put on knee caps, strap up one leg, and clean him on drop lifter, so that if he falls he may not hurt himself. Then take a sponge and wash him all over with or without soap, according to his condition; dry him with a coarse cloth; after washing a hard brush is necessary. If he will stand it, use the usual hay wisp, but if he is very tender-skinned, be content with the cloth and a very soft brush, which will be quite enough for a horse with a fine silky coat. Washing in hunting stables is made a great ceremony, preformed by two grooms, with hot water and soap, while a boy stands ready to cloth each part when finished, but I am convinced that all horses in condition may be safely washed in cold water.

WAGONS, CARTS, PLOWS, AND TOOLS OF HUSBANDRY.—Let us remind the husbandman that now is the time to overhaul his implements and machinery, to examine and have placed in proper order such as may be needed in early spring; not to put off until he is ready to use them the repairs that may be required. How often is it the case, whilst the farmer is grumbling about the weather preventing his getting ahead with his work, that when bright 'tol does make his appearance to gladden the heart of man after a long and dreary winter, and to fructify the earth, that the teams are stopped, and the plow, the harrow, the wagon or the cart are found to need repairs, and must be sent miles, perhaps, to the smithy or the wheelwright, there to await its turn for the operations of the mechanic. No wonder so many farmers fail in their business, when such neglect is so apparent among them. How often in the spring or fall do we find the implements used in the preceding season left in the fence corners, exposed for months to the scorching suns of summer or the frosts of winter, and many a crop is sold, the proceeds of a large portion of which is required to pay mechanics' bills, which might have been saved if the implements had been properly housed after the season was over for their use. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LET HORSES HAVE THEIR NATURAL GAIT.—It is bad policy to move a team out of its natural gait, especially with a load. It is far better to put on a full load, and even a little more, and give the horses their own time for moving it to its place of destination, than to make two loads of it and hurry them. There is a certain degree of rapidity of action peculiar to the muscles of each class of animals, and indeed to each individual animal, and if they are pressed beyond this, fatigue follows quickly, while within this limit great endurance is witnessed. To test this, let a man attempt to move his arms as rapidly as a bird does its wings, or his legs in walking as rapidly as a little boy, and see how greatly he will become exhausted. This will convince him of the folly of attempting to make his heavy draft horses move with the rapidity of the pony or fast trotter. The law of nature is that heavy bodies move slowly.—*Northwestern Farmer.*

HORSE TOOTH CORN.

A variety of Indian corn, called Caragua, or horse-tooth corn, has been lately introduced into France from Nicaragua, which is asserted to be superior in many respects to those already known to agriculturists. One point of excellence in this corn consists in its availability as a fodder plant—the yield per acre being nearly four times as great as that of the ordinary varieties; and its cultivation for this purpose alone is highly recommended. It attains a height of twelve to eighteen feet, and, when fully grown, the stalks are so stout that they require to be divided longitudinally before they can be fed to cattle. The yield of grain is said to be from one-fourth to one-half greater than that of common corn—but it produces more bran in proportion and less starchy matter, which however is of unusual whiteness. The principal objection to this corn is the length of time required for it to reach maturity, and the necessity of a very rich, fertile soil, with plenty of moisture for its successful cultivation. Where these conditions can be combined, and the season is long enough to permit the crop to mature, as in the Southern and Western States, it is probable that its cultivation might be profitably introduced into the United States.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Sally Lunn—Rose's.—One quart flour, one pint milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, one of sugar, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. If made from Jewell's *prepared flour*, the salt, cream tartar and soda must be omitted. Bake half an hour.

Vegetable Oils, more especially linseed, simply rubbed on to the egg, hinders any alteration for a sufficiently extensive period, and presents a very simple and efficacious method of preservation, eclipsing any methods hitherto recommended or practiced.

Jenny Lind's Pudding.—Grate the crumb of half a loaf, butter the dish well, and lay in a thick layer of the crumbs; pare ten or twelve apples, cut them down and put a layer of them and sugar, then crumbs alternately, until the dish is full; put a bit of butter on the top, and bake it an oven. An excellent and economical pudding.

Plain Cake.—Two cups of flour, one cup of soda, two eggs, one-half cup of butter, half cup of sweet milk, half a teaspoonful of soda and one cream of tartar rub with the flour. Bake slowly in an oven not too hot, and cover with a paper until nearly done. The paper, if put on when the cake is first set into the oven, prevents it from browning in the griddle and burning upon. This last is a good rule for all cake.

Essence of Beef.—Take a pound of fresh beef, as free as possible from fat; cut it up into very small pieces, or, what is better, shred it with a fork. Sprinkle over it a little salt, and put the meat into a stout stone bottle, such as mead or Scotch ale comes in; cork tightly, and tie the cork down with a string. The cork is usually not put in until steam begins to escape from the bottle. Stand the bottle in a vessel of cold water, which should slowly be brought to the boiling point, and kept at it for at least four hours. To prevent the bottle from breaking against the side of the vessel, it should be secured by a piece of cord. Strain through a piece of coarse linen; then let the liquid stand awhile in a cup, and with a spoon carefully skim off any fat which may have arisen to the surface. It may be seasoned to the taste with pepper and salt. The liquid obtained in this manner is one of the most agreeable and highly nutritious articles of diet which can be prepared for the sick.

Removal of Iron Rust.—It is stated that by allowing articles coated with iron rust to remain a short time in kerosene oil, the rust can be readily removed by afterward rubbing for a few minutes with a cork.

Soups.—A good soup contains the nutriment most needed, for a trifling expense, and should be found on every table at least twice a week—once a day would be better. A few points are very essential in making a good soup. Beef is the best meat for the purpose, as it contains the most nourishment. A shank bone well cracked, that the marrow may be extracted, which you can purchase for the trifling sum of fifteen cents, will make an abundant soup for a family of half a dozen persons twice. The bone should be put to soak in cold water, allowing a full quart of water for every pound of meat, and by a very gradual heat come to a slow simmer, which should be kept up five or six hours. Soup should on no account be allowed to boil rapidly, except for a few minutes, to cook the vegetables in finishing. For the first hour of simmering, it should be frequently skimmed. Salt and pepper and savory should be cooked in it, but not herbs, and the rice added at last for thickening. If vegetables are desired, they should be neatly sliced, and the soup strained finally through a sieve. Great care should be taken to skim off the fat as it rises, which will be necessary for some hours. If soup is allowed to cool and used the second day after making, it will be found all the better, if all grease can be entirely removed. Very delicious soups can be made in the same manner, from game, fowls, mutton and veal, and thickening them with a little arrowroot or corn starch.—*Ger. Country Gentleman.*

To Clean Paint.—There is a very simple method to clean almost any kind of paint that has become dirty, and if our housewives should adopt it, it would save them a great deal of trouble. Provide a plate, with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean warm water, and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water, and squeeze nearly dry; then take as much whiting as will adhere to it; apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which, wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate color. It is far better than using soap, and does not require half the time and labor.—*Goachmaker's Journal*

For Ring Worm.—R. washed sulphur, 23 grains; carbonate of potash, 8 grains; lard, 1 ounce. M x. Continue the application after the apparent cure, in order to prevent a return.

Rat Poison—Recent experiments have shown that squills is an excellent poison for rats. The powder should be mixed with some fatty substance, and spread upon sliced bread. The pulp of onions is also good. Rats are very fond of either.

To Clean Black Cloth.—Dissolve one ounce of bicarbonate of ammonia in one quart of warm water. With this liquid rub the cloth, using a piece of flannel or black cloth for the purpose. After the application of this solution clean the cloth well with clear water. Dry and iron it, brushing the cloth from time to time in the direction of the fibre.

Sweetening Stone Jars.—A housekeeper writes: "Having some stone jars in which lard had been packed, until they became unfit for use, I made them perfectly sweet by packing them full of fresh earth, and letting it remain two or three weeks. I suspect this course would be equally effective in any case of foul earthen or stone ware."

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

THE *Iowa Homestead* estimates the average cost of producing a bushel of wheat in Iowa at not less than eighty cents.

SOME one says that a cow's temper can be determined by breathing in her nose. When you have breathed a few times in her nostrils, if she is kind she will hold up her nose, otherwise she will catch it away.

THE *American Farmer*, Rochester, in speaking of the profits of butter making, mentions a farm in western New York, of 173 acres, from which is annually sold butter to the amount of over $2000. There are thirty cows kept on the farm, and the milk is churned by dog power. Besides this, the farm has produced the present year, 1,150 bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of sound corn, beside a large crop of hay, five acres of sweet corn sown in drills for fodder, potatoes, oats, etc.

AN interior county of New York raised this year $500,000 worth of peppermint.

THE northern apple crop is just appearing in Florida, and the price of a good apple is just what would buy three oranges.

THE veterinary editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* recommends the following for scratches in a horse: "Take sulphate of zinc, one drachm; glycerine, two ounces; apply every morning.

A FACTORY for the preparation of extract of beef is in operation in Horston, Texas. The feed is highly condensed, only twelve pounds being derived from one bullock. One pound of the extract contains 100 rations of soup, or one gallon 800 rations. Twelve hundred pounds of this commodity are shipped monthly to Europe. It is made use of by the French cavalry. A good deal is sold in New Orleans.

ONE of the two principal firms in the garden seed business at Weathersfield, raised last season 2,500 pounds of onion seeds, 7,000 beet, 1,000 cucumber, 1,500 pumpkin, squash, and melon, and 1,000 bushels of ears of sweet corn. The other firm did two-thirds as much. Twenty-four women are now engaged in doing up the germs in packages, and half as many men are driving their little carts about New England, distributing the germinal "garden sass."

MR. BENJAMIN BAKER, of Key West, Florida, has sold his crop of pineapples, this year for nearly seven thousand dollars. The crop was gathered from less than an acre and a half. He has one hundred and fifty thousand plants, which will be in bearing next year, and these cover less than seven acres of ground, and if sold at the same rate as this year's, will net him sixty thousand dollars. The pineapple crop of Florida next year will exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

THE *Prairie Farmer* gives the following preventive for lice on calves:—Take of carbolic acid, one dram; of glycerine, one pint; mix and apply by means of a stiff brush, once a day to such parts where they abound. Besides, keep clean stalls.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and distressing feelings peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skilful. The striking that is established upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself to be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A BODY AND MIND DISEASE.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dyspepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquilizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is a comforting and recuperative. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unwholesome stimulants are given for the cramp mind. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not the superior and and best attribute or properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary in importance to its tonic virtues. It does its own work. Five of bile, the secretion is soon thrown within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect on the digestive organs is salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The bitters also provoke healthy sweating from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when colds, epidemic, sudden changes of weather are apt to occur, and malarious localities will not be free from the fever and ague. Nervous complaints, rheumatism, and kidney troubles are benefited by the use of this great vegetable medicine especially prominent.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, JAN. 28, 1870.

NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, and for other business, will be held at the Banking House, No. 84 Sixth street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

JAS. H. J. LEE, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
January 31, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 29, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be properly presented.

JAS. MILLER BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NAVAL FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 5th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

O. METCALF, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SUPERIOR LUMBER COMPANY, Corner 23d and Railroad Streets.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have 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. WEIGHT, Secretary.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

The SPRING SESSION, of five months will commence on TUESDAY, February 1st. Terms $40.00.

The Institute offers thorough training for Business or College, at No. 867 PENN STREET, and a first-class Home School for Young Ladies in a SEPARATE building, No. 855 PENN STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

Another large lot of

Ladies' Gold Watches.

Just received at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S.

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

HUNTING CASE FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCHES from $48.00 upwards, at

WATTLES & SHEAFFER'S.

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

(Late Rand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

SPECIALTIES AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 10 Cents,

Light and Dark Calicos,

A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

A GOOD ARTICLE

4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN.

At $2 75,

LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $4.00.

At 37 1-2c.,

6-4 TABLE LINEN.

A NEW STOCK OF

Black and Colored Corded Poplins,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PRICES REDUCED TO-DAY.

AT $1.00.

CHILDREN'S FINE FELT SKIRTS,

WORTH $1.75.

AT $2.50.

LADIES' BEST FELT SKIRTS.

Warranted Perfect—worth $3.00.

AT $3.00.

Ladies' Braided Felt Skirts,

Decided Bargains—worth $5.50.

AT HALF PRICE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Superior Cashmere Stockings,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

Will Open Daily This Week,

Prints,

Cassimeres,

Muslins,

Alpacas,

AT

LOW PRICES.

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.*

T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH,

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It preserves and whitens the Teeth!

Invigorates and toothsatine Gums!

Purifies and perfumes the breath!

Prevents accumulation of Tartar!

Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Is a superior article for Children!

Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.

Proprietor, J. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.

For sale by J. C. MATTESN, Pittsburgh, and R. M. SHUMAKER, Allegheny.

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near Ninth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DREKA.

Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1.055 Chestnut St., Phila.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIPATION.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Total amount to be issued	$8,500,000
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	1,250
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of N. Y. as their official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 93 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 tariff 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.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburg