The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93⅞@94.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¾.

THE validity of an Indiana divorce having been disputed in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been affirmed by that tribunal. If valid under the Indiana law, such a divorce cannot be disputed in another State.

THE first State election to be held under the Constitution, as amended by the XVth Article, will be in New Hampshire. But no distinction on account of color has hitherto been made in that State. At the Connecticut election, in April, will be observed the first illustration of the operation of the new Article. It will add from one to two thousand votes to the poll, and should increase as much the Republican strength.

IT is to be hoped that the House will not adopt the resolution to expel Mr. Whittemore, a member from South Carolina, on the charge of having sold his nominations for cadetships, without clear proof of his guilt in the premises. That gentleman is a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Harvard, an accomplished scholar, and hitherto always respected as a man of high moral principle. Yet, if he be really guilty, he should be dealt with sharply, for an example.

THE law of Congress prohibiting the sale of coal oil, or petroleum, for illuminating purposes, if under the fire test of 110 degrees, is a constitutional Act only as to the territories. The Supreme Court holds it to be an indefensible invasion of the exclusive right of the States to frame their own police regulations. We do not understand that this ruling touches the legality of restrictions upon the transportation of the non-standard article between the States. Congress has clearly the right, under the Constitution, to "regulate commerce among the several States." In face of this authority, it is to be presumed that the decision here alluded to does not touch that branch of the question, and that the Court, upon a proper case, would certainly sustain the enactment regulating, in that respect, the inter-state commerce. This matter is one of considerable importance to the refining interest, and should be properly understood.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROADS.

Cincinnati, in conjunction with the people of Kentucky, is moving energetically in the matter of having a great trunk railroad running directly south from that city, through Kentucky into Tennessee, thus bringing it into union with the great thoroughfares of the South, embracing the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi States. Cincinnati, in this movement, is setting a good example to Pittsburgh, which ought to be moving with equal vigor in a similar enterprise, through the valley of the Monongahela into West Virginia, and thence to the same great system of southern roads, only at points two or three hundred miles farther east.

When the lumber and mineral wealth of the line south of Pittsburgh are drawn into the estimate, our southward road will be found superior to that in which the people of Cincinnati are engaged; while the connections which it will give us with the southern roads and commercial centres are quite as good.

Heretofore the great lines of the country have been from East to West; but the time has come when lines running from North to South will be felt to be equally necessary. Time was when the widely different social conditions of the free and the slave States operated as a bar to such close relations as are now felt to be necessary; but that is all over. Reconstruction, on the basis of universal suffrage, is the real spring of these material improvements. Iron bands will be added to constitutional amendments to establish and confirm the National Union, and bring in an era of good feeling and brisk reciprocal trade.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Before the adoption of the XVth Amendment colored men were voting in most of the States in which they are the most numerous; yet that amendment will confer the right of suffrage upon a very large number, especially in the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The numbers enfranchised by that amendment in the following States are about as follows:

In Maryland, 34,000	In Pennsylvania, 15,000
In Delaware, 4,500	In New Jersey, 5,000
In Kentucky, 42,000	In Ohio, 8,500
In Missouri, 20,000	In Indiana, 1,500
In New York,* 12,000	In Connecticut, 2,100

Here are about 144,000 new voters, and we may safely calculate that about nineteen-twentieths of them will be Republican voters. What will be the effect? Delaware will be revolutionized; for the Democratic majority, when none but whites voted, has not been more than half the votes which will be handed in by colored men. In Maryland the Democratic majority will be overwhelmed by the colored voters. Kentucky, now overwhelmingly Democratic, will become debatable ground, and 12,000 new votes thrown into New York will play the mischief with "the party," unless the science of repeating shall be still more extensively called into practice. We have but little expectation, however, of overcoming the Democracy of New York; for they seem to have the means of recovering that State, where they have a city in which a single Irishman can cast more ballots in a day than six white Republicans and four negroes. We give that up.

* In New York colored men vote under the present constitution if they can show a property qualification of $250. It is estimated that there are in the State 12,000 who are unable to do that, but who will now come in on the same footing as white men.

TREASURY REFORM.

The Pittsburgh *Post* "looks with interest to the record that the Democracy of the Senate shall make upon this question." We quote its remarks upon the pending proposition, with its commendatory preference for the White bill:

THE bill of Hon. D. N. White to regulate the administration of the Treasury, which passed the House last week, will come before the Senate to-morrow.

It provides for the loan of the "unexpended balance" while it remains in the Treasury, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the State and for its rapid application to the payment of the State debt, and is a long step forward in the way of reform.

The proposition of Senator Wallace, providing in effect for a Sub-Treasury would be preferable. But Mr. White's bill has run the gauntlet of the House successfully and half of its perils are over, for the Executive can scarcely refuse to sanction the legislation which he has officially recommended.

It is sufficiently evident that there is little sincere love for this reform amongst the Republicans of the Legislature.

The Cameron-Quay-Mackey connection urge it, to punish the State Treasurer elect and his friends, who defeated the nominee of their party caucus, and Irwin and his forlorn hope apparently acquiesce in it to justify their professions, but surely will take advantage of any opportunity to defeat it. We are satisfied that the only path to a reform in the financial management of the State is through the prompt passage of Mr. White's bill through the Senate as it came from the House. It is the duty and the plain policy of Democratic Senators to speed it on its way.

—We wish that our neighbor's advice might be heeded. But it will do no good. If any bill relative to the Treasury be enacted by this Legislature, it will be the Billingfelt sham, which can effect no good, and will open a door for still greater mischief. That is the bill for which "Democratic Senators" and their Coalition allies expect to vote.

MESSRS. BRUNOT, BISHOP AND DODGE AMONG THE INDIANS—INTERESTING SCENES.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday we gave an extract from the eloquent and truly Christian report of the Board of Commissioners appointed to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, of which our excellent friend and townsman, FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., is Chairman. We now copy the report of the special Commissioners, Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, of their interview with the assembled tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, at Camp Supply, on the Canadian river, in the western part of the Indian territory. Two ladies, Mrs. Brunot and Mrs. Dodge, accompanied their husbands in this long and interesting expedition, thus affording to the savages the most striking pledge of peace which it was possible for them to give, and one with which the Indians were very much pleased. The opening of the "talk" with a short and simple prayer, in which all could unite (for it was interpreted to the Indians, sentence by sentence, as delivered) was, as an Indian would express it, a good thought. From Mr. and Mrs. Brunot we had a graphic description of that scene, which was solemn and impressive in the extreme—the few white men and women, Christians, with hundreds of untutored savages, all reverently standing together with clasped hands invoking the blessing of their common Father in Heaven. But we shall add no more, our only object being to introduce this narrative.

CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

The committee of the United States special Indian commission arrived at this place on Saturday last, and to day have held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The talk was in many respects more satisfactory than we anticipated, and the result we hope will be very important.

The Indians seem to have been expecting us for some time, and during the afternoon Medicine Arrow, head chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, came to know when we would have a talk. Monday was appointed; and yesterday the Arapahoes arrived in full force, but the Cheyennes did not come. In the evening Medicine Arrow came with several other chiefs, making excuse that they were not notified. They were made to understand that the council would be held Tuesday, and the commission would go away Wednesday morning, and did not care whether they came or not. If they did not want to come they could stay away. Medicine Arrow then said they would all come in the morning. About ten they arrived, and by noon both tribes were assembled. Most of the chiefs were present, the absent ones being engaged in a ceremony which began three days ago and would end to-morrow. Mr. Brunot opened the council by saying: "God who made the plains, the buffalo, the white man, and the Indian, is looking into our hearts. When the white men hold a great council we ask Him to make all our hearts right and our tongues good, and our words true. We want to ask God to make our hearts right, and our speech clear as the sun, and straight as an arrow. He would ask one of the commissioners to pray for this."

After the short, appropriate prayer, during which the Indians stood reverently, with clasped hands, he resumed:

"The Great Father at Washington has sent us to shake hands with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. He wants to know how you do. He wants to know if you like your reservation. If you will promise to remain upon it and try to do right, you are now his brothers. The white people in Kansas and Texas are his sons and daughters. His brothers must not kill his children. They must not steal their cattle and horses.

"When the wolf prowls about the camp he must be killed; let not our brothers, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, be like the wolves. Let them be the white man's brothers everywhere. The great Washington Father told us to talk straight from the heart and tell you he wants you to be his children. Also, he wants you to live like the white man. When there is much wood the camp fires burn bright and high; when the wood is scarce the camp fires burn low; when it is all gone the fire dies out. When the sun shines it is bright and warm; when it goes behind the hill it does not die—it is bright and warm every day. It will never die out. The white man is like the sun. The red man is like the camp fire.

"The buffalo are getting scarcer every day. If you do not learn to live like the white man your nation will die out like the camp fires. If you learn to be white men you will always grow bright like the sun. There are some bad white men; you must not be like them. There are good white men; the Great Father wants you to be like them. He wants to send you good agents and teachers to show you how to live like good white men. Do you want to do this? If you will try, the Great Father will help you. The commissioners sent by the Great Father have come a long ways to see you; we are your friends; I have talked straight from the heart. What do the Arapaho and Cheyenne chiefs say? We will carry your words to the Great Father at Washington; we want them to be good."

After some talk among the chiefs, Little Raven spoke in reply with great earnestness, appealing first to the Cheyennes. They had been brothers for a long time; they had camped, and made war, and hunted together. He hoped they would listen to his words and make them their own. Here are white chiefs from Washington and soldier chiefs. What they say is good. Here is the opportunity for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It is their good chance; they must keep it. (Then turning to the commissioners:) We will do right. Many bad things had been done; this day all the bad is washed out. We are here together at peace; we will always remain at peace; we wish our children to live and not perish. Tell the great Washington Father this. We love our wives and our children. We do not want any more soldiers to come here to take away our wives and our children. We will try and do all that our Great Father wants us to do. As to the reservation we want it to be along this stream, (the North Fork of Canadian, on which Camp Supply is located,) not too far down from this; for we do not want to be near bad men. We do not want to go near the Osages, who steal our horses, and we do not want to go further north on account of troubles; we want to stay on this stream. Another thing, we want the traders to come with goods and they will not be molested. We are prepared to trade with them from this day in peace. He wanted to tell the commissioners that they did not want to be understood as promising to make peace with their enemies the Pawnees and Utahs. We have made peace to-day in the presence of the Great Spirit, in the presence of the Great Father's chiefs, in the presence of the soldier chiefs, and of our own soldiers. It will last always. Our young men would like to be glad. Your soldiers have a feast, they would like to eat with them and be glad.

He asked about their goods when they would come. In reply, he was told the commissioners would only say their goods were kept away on account of the war. They must expect the Great Father to do right and send some goods as soon as it can be done. He wanted their rations of sugar and coffee to be given, even if bacon and salt and corn were taken away. In reply, he was told we would tell the Great Father what he said:

Mr. Brunot said: "Do the Cheyennes agree to Little Raven's words? Does Medicine Arrow agree? What does Medicine Arrow say?"

Medicine Arrow: "His father always loved the white man. He was raised from his childhood to love the white man. He was brought up all his life holding the white man by the hand. But the white man, overrunning his country, made trouble. Only a short time ago, white men at Medicine Bluff—*white men*—took his horse, and only lately, up at the north, the white men had destroyed a village of his people. But notwithstanding all this, we have made peace this day. Whatever words the Arapaho has said, the Cheyenne takes them for his own. I am chief of all the Cheyennes, but more than half my people are in the north. I think they will come in, and I will try to get them to come in and be at peace. They will all come some time. When all come, they may want some changes in the reservation. Some of his people were in prison; he wanted us to intercede for them. He also said that now, having made a lasting peace, he wanted the right to trade for ammunition. They had very little and they wanted to make their fall hunt soon." The commissioners replied, in regard to the prisoners they had nothing to say, but they would carry the words to the Great Father. As to the ammunition, Colonel Nelson said they could not have it.

"He (Medicine Arrow) said they were now ready to go with the Arapahoes. They did not come in as soon as the Arapahoes, but as soon as he was sent for he came to Col. Nelson, and it seemed strange that as soon as the Cheyennes came in the rations were changed. He wanted the Commissioners to ask the department to give them coffee and sugar."

Mr. Dodge said: Brothers of the Arapaho and Cheyennes, we, the Commissioners from the President, the Great Father, have come this long journey to see you, and let you know that the good white people love the Indians and want them to be good. We have come to see you and take you by the hand and say good words to you. We know there are some bad white men who have come among you and cheated you and made you think the white man is your enemy. We want you to look at your present position and see that the white man is inclosing and surrounding you, and that railroads will be built through the country, and will soon drive away the buffalo, and soon you will have nothing to depend on. We want you now to decide to settle down in one place, and each to select your home, cultivate the land and learn to support yourselves and become part of the American people, and children of the Great Father. There are a great many people east who love the Indians and want to do them good. They wish to save the Indian from ruin. They remember that many moons ago the red man lived where the white man now lives, but they are gone. The great tribes called the Narragansetts, Mohicans, Mohawks, Stockbridges, the Delawares, the Oneidas, Senecas and Tuscaroras have passed away before the white man, while the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks who have gone on reservations, have lived and prospered. Now we want you to begin to live like the white men. Cultivate your land, and we will send good men to teach your children to work, to read and write; and then they will grow up able to support themselves after the buffalo has gone. You must not drink whisky if you want to do well. We are glad to see you here to-day, and hope all will be peace."

Mr. Brunot said that hereafter the Cheyennes and Arapahoes must not regard the stories of bad white men, who come to them with evil reports. They must go to Col Nelson, or the commander of the post, or their agent, and they will always tell them the truth.

The Commissioners invited Col. Nelson to speak if he desired to do so.

Little Raven then said his young men wanted to go against their enemies, the Utes, in a few days. Would Col. Nelson give them a paper, so that when their young men went to war against their enemies they could show it, so as not to get into trouble with the whites.

Col. Nelson replied, that they must be at peace with all men while they were under the United States protection; the United States will not allow them to go to war with any one, and will not allow any one to molest them.

Medicine Arrow spoke: "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Why do your soldiers fight our Cheyennes in the north?"

Col Nelson said: "Because they fight our soldiers. If they will submit, as you have done, our soldiers will not fight them."

Medicine Arrow said: "If the Washington Father's Commissioners will promise protection and peace to them, I will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities, with the lodges, women and children."

A paper to that effect was immediately drawn up and signed by the three Commissioners and Colonel Nelson, and a copy given to Medicine Arrow.

We earnestly hope that this policy, which ought to have been adopted long ago, will be followed up, so that the bloody and disgraceful era of mutual outrage and butchery on our western border may be brought to an end. The sentiment so prevalent on the border that the Indians must be exterminated is as false as it is barbarous. We have a few more facts and observations to offer on this interesting subject, but these are enough for the present.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING WORK.

The present is the farmer's time to arrange his plans for the coming year, and on this being carefully done depends greatly the success of future operations. He has the gathered experience of the past to aid him; and if one or more crops have failed, now is the time to consider the cause. Has he been unprofitably stinted in the necessary amount of labor? has any other than the best seed been sown or planted? have weeds been allowed to grow unchecked? has work been performed too much in a hurry? have the most approved implements of all kinds only been used?

Trade and business in the cities have been depressed the past season, as well as the prices of produce in the country. Let not the farmer be discouraged.

Is the working stock of the farm sufficient? has there been false economy in the use of manures? has there been room to store the crops?

All these questions should now be asked and answered; recollecting that the most improvident of all kinds of farming is the raising of half crops, and that poor stock is always the most expensive, he should map out his plans for the year 1870, so as to avoid all these errors; and with the aid of agricultural papers, to introduce an improved system of management. The increase of railroad facilities may bring his farm within market distance of large cities or manufactories, so that his whole system should be changed—and perishable articles, such as butter, milk, small fruits, vegetables, be cultivated instead of beef and grain, with which he has been striving in an unequal competition with the cheap lands of the West.

Let the farmer now consider and digest the tried capacities of his soil and its adaptation to particular crops. Has he generally succeeded with corn or potatoes, or carrots, or cabbage, or broom corn, or hops, or pasturage?—let him not suddenly change his system on account of temporary depression in prices.

"Time and chance happeneth to all," and with patient industry and perseverance, every man in his proper calling, (not forgetting the performance of the moral, social and religious duties) will find that *for him* "seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease, nor the early and the latter rain."—

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate—
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

FEEDING STOCK.

A young animal should be kept steadily but surely growing until it shall arrive at its full size or be fitted for market, and we insist that this will prove the most profitable course, and that the animal thus fed and reared will give the best returns for its care and keep. A great many of our farmers stop so far short of this profitable liberal feeding in the winter, that the young animal only lives but does not grow any during a large part of the year, and thus, as we think, the food is nearly lost. Certainly the time is lost, and the young animal is turned to pasture in the spring with no increase of size, and so much lighter as the loss of its flesh daily since the previous autumn taken to sustain its life would indicate, and which should have been saved by a little more liberal and perhaps careful feeding.

Again a very large part of the sheep wintered in the country have very little increase of wool from the fall until spring, and not a few actually have more pounds of wool the first of December than at shearing time, as instead of any growth of wool, there is so much loss in the health and strength, that the amount at shearing time will actually weigh less than the first of the previous December.

One reason why a great deal of stock is not wintered better is, the hay is often cut too late. Two tons of hay cut before the fifteenth of July is worth at least three tons cut after the twentieth of the same month, the nutritive qualities of the grass (many of them) turning to woody fiber as the ripening process goes on. Most of our best grasses have very little really nutritive quality when fully ripe, and what they have are not readily assimilated by the animals consuming them, without some other feed like grain or roots, fed at the same time, and here we probably find the greatest value of roots as a feed for all kinds of stock, not in the amount of nutriment they contain themselves, but in their ability to assist the digestive organs to assimilate or appropriate the amount of nutritive matter contained in the straw or hay fed to animals in connection with them.

CHANGE OF CATTLE FEED NECESSARY.

Man, when confined for any considerable time to one kind of food, is more liable to disease than when his regimen is varied. The diseases common among sailors on long voyages is an illustration of this.

Now, what is true of man, is true of the various species of domesticated animals. When confined for an undue period of time to one kind of feed, they sicken and die. For cattle, nature has furnished a variety. In summer, the different kinds of grasses, with their rich juices, tempt their tastes and improve their flesh. Yet, even then, we obtain an argument for a variety of feed, from the fact that cattle, fed with grain, or vegetables, put on flesh more rapidly than when they are kept on grass alone. But, in the winter, our ordinary dry food is not conducive to growth as are summer grasses.

"Fodder," as it is termed, has lost much of its original properties in curing. The defect, in part, may be supplied by roots of various kinds. Among these, turnips, carrots, beets, and the like, have their value, but these, or something of the kind, should be provided as a variety to winter stock. Farmers should look to this, and see if the best cattle, and the best folds of sheep, are not those which are furnished with a variety of feed during the winter confinement. Would you have good stock? Then have a variety of winter feed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

WHEAT FOR FEED.

At the present price of the lower grades of wheat (unsound)—about one dollar and ten cents for sixty pounds, in New York city—it is the cheapest feed in that market. It is estimated to be worth one fifth more than corn, which is worth one dollar per bushel, or more, for fifty-six pounds. This gives the wheat the advantage of ten cents in price and four pounds, or eight cents in weight. For working animals, milch cows, growing young stock, swine and poultry, it is an excellent food, and seems to have the same superiority for them over the other grains that it has for man. It should be thoroughly soaked or ground, and in either case its value would be increased by cooking. A half-barrel of boiling water, with a bushel of wheat meal stirred into it, and then kept over night, will cook itself into a most savory and excellent mess for fattening pigs.

OLD COWS.

How long is it profitable to keep a cow? I consider a cow in her prime (all things considered) from five to ten years old. Some cows hold out much better than others, as with men and horses; and are really as young to all intents and purposes at twelve years, as others are at nine or ten. Never keep a cow through winter after she gets to going down hill, or kill a superior cow on account of her age; if her teeth are good she is all right, without any signs of deterioration. Cows should be milked regularly and by steady milkers.—*American Stock Journal.*

A KICKING COW.

Tie a rope around the hind foot, near the hoof, with a slipknot, for the convenience of untying. Make the other end of the rope fast around the under jaw, with the foot drawn a little down. Then make her kick, until she will raise the foot and replace it without a kick, which will be in a few minutes, and the cure is complete. The plan is equally efficacious with horses and other frisky creatures. Let milkers and others fully test this safe and effectual remedy, and I am satisfied they will neither need nor use any other.

FOOD FOR PIGS.

A Highland county correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* vouches for the following as the best feed to make the biggest hog out of a pig in twelve months: Take two parts barley, two of corn and one of oats. Grind them together; then cook and feed cold. This way of feeding is the cheapest way to make hogs keep fat from the time they are pigs. Take any pig of a good improved breed, and it can be made in this manner to gain one pound a day until a year old.

CRIBBING HORSES.

The cure is very simple and easily applied: Get some pulverized cayenne pepper and sprinkle plentifully on the edge of the trough to which your horse is hitched, so that he will suck it up with the first draught of air. If you ride or drive out, carry some with you in a phial and sprinkle a little on the top of the post to which you tie your horse, and he will soon be cured. We have known this remedy to prove effectual.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Mock Duck.—A steak of beef well beaten, a rich stuffing, such as is used for ducks; spread it over the beef and roll it in the form of a duck; then bake. Make a rich gravy with onions and pour over it.

To Prevent Kitchen Odors.—In boiling onions or cabbage, place a dish of vinegar on the stove at the same time. The boiling vinegar will destroy the odor of the vegetables. All who have near neighbors try it.

Chopping Dough.—We think that it is not generally known that *wheat* bread, at least, is *greatly* improved by chopping it, at the end of the second kneading, and if you want *good* bread, let there always be a *second* kneading, putting in all the flour before that.—J. J.

Paste that will Keep a Year.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring it well at the time. In a very few minutes it will be the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

Frying Oysters.—When the oysters are taken from the can, wrap them in a dry cloth until the surface moisture of the oyster is absorbed; then take from the cloth, put them in the white of an egg—slightly beaten—from that into pulverized cracker—lastly, for frying, heat together as hot as possible, and not scorch, equal parts of butter and lard, and fry them rapidly.—*Mrs. J. S., in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Another.—The following is my way of frying oysters; First spread out the oysters intended to be fried, on a clean towel or napkin, and roll them well to absorb the liquor, season and roll them in white corn meal, fry them in hot fresh lard, being careful not to have too much lard in the vessel, and serve while hot. Oysters fried in this manner are good enough not only for the palate of a king or an American sovereign, but for any other man.—*E. C., in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Wine Whey.—Put half a pint of sweet milk over the fire, and as soon as it begins to boil, slowly pour into it a wine-glass of sherry wine mixed with a teaspoonful of sugar. Grate into it a little nutmeg, and as soon as it comes to a boil again, remove it from the fire. When cool, strain for use.

To Preserve Fresh Flowers.—If our lady readers wish to keep a boquet fresh, let them drop a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal into the water intended for the flower stalks, and they will keep their freshness and perfume for several days, and look and smell the same as those just gathered. The charcoal settles at the bottom of the vase, the water remaining clear.

Raw Beef for Invalids.—Raw beef, it is asserted, proves of the greatest benefit as a diet for persons of frail constitution. It is reported that physicians are now administering to consumptives a diet of finely chopped raw beef, properly seasoned with salt, and heated by placing the dish containing it in boiling water. This food is given also in cases where the stomach rejects almost every other form of food. It assimilates rapidly and affords nourishment, while patients learn to long for and like it as much as Dr. Kane did his Arctic dinners of raw seal and walrus.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The bill to provide for the investment of surplus funds of the Central School Board was introduced by me in the Senate January 25, '70, and duly reported by the press. It passed the Senate February 3d. The first letter from Mr. G. H. Anderson, protesting against the measure, of which I had knowledge, was dated February 7th; it was addressed to my colleague, Mr. Graham, and was first shown to me February 8th. These facts speak for themselves. THOMAS HOWARD.

[NOTE.—At the date last mentioned, Feb. 8th, the bill in question was still pending in the House.—EDITOR.]

MESSRS. FISK & HATCH have introduced upon the market the Loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been waited for with considerable interest, as one of the most important financial undertakings connected with the current new railroad enterprises. The object of the road, in opening a new route from the West to the Atlantic—which promises to come in formidable competition with the trunk roads of the Atlantic coast—causes this Loan to rank foremost among the many now before the public. The scheme is backed by the most prominent and successful railroad capitalists in the country, and the negotiation of the loan is undertaken by bankers who have marketed the largest railway loans of past years—including the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific—and whose reputation for caution, honor, and conscientious probity is such as to command confidence in any securities they may offer. The intrinsic merit of the bonds may be ascertained from a prospectus in another column. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and are either coupon or registered, making them a peculiarly popular loan. The bonds run thirty years, and are payable, principal and interest, in gold, in the city of New York. They constitute a First Mortgage Lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company, and have the additional protection of a Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum. Of the entire Loan of $15,000,000, only $13,000,000 is to be issued, the balance of $2,000,000 being held in trust. The Bonds are offered at 90 and accrued interest.

JAMES B. BURNS & CO., Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city.

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Fine Velvet Sponges. | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. | Nice Bathing Sponges.

And two cases of nice sponges for Family use, and also one case of good bath sponges, the best bath quality of Carriage, Coupe and Livery stable sponges of every quality sold by the case, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest price at

JAMES B. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

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 me 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 sinking feeling 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 skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself 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 TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and a difference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870. JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 22, 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. 20 Pike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented. ja23:100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SUPERB VOLUME. *Price 50 Cents.*

D. APPLETON & CO., 90, 92 and 94 Grand Street, NEW YORK, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED, NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED, CONTAINING Forty-eight Pictures, Engraved in the best style, of *The Principal Points of Interest in the Great Metropolis,* Pronounced by the press "the cheapest and most beautiful volume ever published"

PRICE, Paper Covers, 50 Cents; Cloth, $1.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, *90, 92 and 94 Grand Street,* NEW YORK.

Sent free, by mail, to any address on receipt of the price. fe16:ws

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 268 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Dealers IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a PERMANENT, REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully, FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY ONLY. WILLIAM SEMPLE, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY. WILL OFFER BY THE PIECE Only Ten Cases LIGHT MEDIUM AND Dark Prints, 8c PER YARD. To Which He Invites the Attention of His Numerous Customers, Feeling Assured it is the Best Bargain that will be Offered this Season. AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95; Free of Government tax, issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad Co., First Mortgage and convertible, and protected by a liberal Sinking Fund. Interest payable in Coin at New York or London. Principal payable in Coin in fifty years.

TRUSTEES—J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Penna. R. R. Co., CHAS. L. FROST, President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R. Co.

These Bonds, at present price of Gold, yield over 9 per cent. interest, and as an investment they are fully as secure as U. S. 5-20s, which now only pay 6¼ per cent. in currency.

They are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Over two and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the Road. Eighty-three miles are about completed and equipped, and already show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this Road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections in America. Its large population, extending with surprising rapidity, and its immense yield of grain, pork, wool and other agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road, which affords the best possible guarantee for the bondholders, especially as the line runs through the wealthiest and most thickly populated section of the State.

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

The road is opened for local traffic as rapidly as constructed, and thus RECEIVES EARNINGS ON ITS COMPLETED SECTIONS GREATLY IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON ITS BONDS BEFORE THE ROAD IS FINISHED. THE BUYER OF THESE BONDS IS THEREFORE GUARANTEED, BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE ON THE ROUTE OF THE ROAD, AS WELL AS BY NOW CURRENT EARNINGS, AND HAS NOT TO RISK ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND THE OPENING OF ROADS IN A NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

A limited quantity of these Bonds are now offered at 95.

After a thorough investigation of the above enterprise, we recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment, affording absolute safety, and paying an unusually liberal rate of interest. All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall St., N. Y.

The belief that the Government will fund the 5-20s into a 4½ per cent. loan makes it desirable for investors to look for some SAFE SECURITIES that pay a good interest, ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO QUESTION, for which they can exchange their Government bonds—Capitalizing the premium and get a higher rate of interest. Holders of 5-20 bonds at market rates to-day get but six and a quarter per cent. currency interest, while the bonds we offer PAY OVER TEN PER CENT.

We have had these bonds carefully examined, and being familiar with the wealth and resources of the counties, as well as the financial standing and efficient management of the parties in control of this enterprise, we recommend these bonds as a first-class investment.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, No. 75 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

P. S.—On account of our largely increased business, and for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, we have taken a long lease of large front offices at No. 57 FOURTH AVENUE, in the new building of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, where we will remove after the 1st of March. fe16:n5.ws

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.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand. ja31:i35

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PROPRIETORS, Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL. OFFICE AND FACTORY, 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street, ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS S. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses, on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas S. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders. fe21:145 E. BRACKEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Cassimeres and Jeans.

TABLE LINENS AND TABLE NAPKINS.

Marseilles Quilts.

HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS.

Pillow Case Muslins, Sheeting Muslins, Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.

SILKS AND POPLINS, *Shawls and Skirts,* AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS, MERINOS & PLAIDS, Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swisses.

Fresh Goods. BELL & MOORHOUSE, (Successors to Bates & Bell,) HAVE RECEIVED NEW STOCK. fe14

10 BOXES GENTS PAPER COLLARS *For 60 Cents,* Good Style and Make. Ladies' and Children's Best Quality CASHMERE STOCKINGS, *At One-Half Usual Prices.* OPENED THIS MORNING. GENTLEMEN'S NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS. Merchants and Dealers SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street. fe10

AT HORNE & CO'S. Second Arrival of New Goods. NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES. FINE FRENCH FLOWERS. Extra Quality BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all widths. NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS. NEW BOWS. Fresh assortment of LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, LACE TRIMMED COLLARS, LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS, ILLUSION WAISTS, CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPATS, TUCKED SKIRTING, TUCKED NAINSOOK, TUCKED CAMBRIC, ORGANDIE SWISS. Another Lot LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY At the new prices. ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES In Black and Colors, and all sizes. 77 & 79 MARKET STREET. fe8

JOHN T. GRAY, *House and Sign Painter,* GRAINER AND GLAZIER, No. 54 Ninth Street, (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa. ja29:127

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.—To the Citizens of THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH: Complaints having been made to me concerning unsound meat sold from Country Wagons, and others, to private families, this is to give notice to all persons who have been, or may be, victimized by such unscrupulous dealers, that my office will be at the office of the Superintendent of the Market, Mr. Kilgore's, where all such cases should be reported that justice may be meted out to such offenders. THOMAS W. LINDSAY, Meat Inspector. f.17:n74

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Water Works, where plans and specifications can be seen, up till noon, March 3d, 1870, for the excavation and erection of a Pit and Foundation for Engine and Pumps at the Water Works on Bedford avenue. Bidders will state the price of cut stone, ashler and common mason work by the perch, and excavations by the cubic yard; also, for the erection of an engine house. fe16 JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.

NOTICE!! Owners of Real Estate, west of Federal street, who have failed to comply with the Registry Law, are hereby notified that they will be required to return descriptions of their property for registry (to present deeds or title papers) to this office within the space of thirty days from the date of this advertisement; otherwise they will be held liable to the penalties set forth in the clause of act herewith appended.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTRY ACT. *State Laws, 1869, Page 644.*

* * * Should the duty of registering property be neglected or omitted, or not be complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans, then after one month's notice, by public advertisement in the official papers of the city, to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered on the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case they shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement; and in case the same be neglected for the space of six months, a lien for the accumulated fines and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected; the said fines to be paid into the City Treasury; the notice to parties failing to register property may be given so as to embrace the property of any particular ward or section, or any number of wards, or the city at large. * * * * *

CHARLES DAVIS, fe19 n46 CITY ENGINEER.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment made by the Viewers for the opening of High street, Seventh ward, has been filed in this office for examination, and can be seen here until MARCH 1st, 1870, when it will be returned to Councils for confirmation. CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer. fe19:n47

NEW WALL PAPER FOR 1870, AT JAMES HOAG, JR'S, 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

An endless variety of new and beautiful designs, from the cheapest kitchen to the finest Stamped Gold. Decorations for Halls, Parlors, &c. Very elegant imitation Velvets for Libraries, Dining Rooms, &c. All papers at Low Prices. but some lots at very decided bargains. WINDOW SHADES, plain and figured, a large variety cheap. Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths, &c. We cordially invite all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our extensive stock, which, for beauty and neatness of style, quality of stock, and lowness of price, we believe to be unsurpassed in either city. We always consider it a pleasure to show goods and never offend customers by our importunate requests to buy. JAMES HOAG, Jr., No. 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

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

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 2 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.