The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, FEB. 28, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 59½.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼@95½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 115¾@115¾.

THE Naturalization bill will be reported to the House to-day. Its main features have not been changed and even the opposition members on the Judiciary Committee are fain to admit that it is a fair measure.

A GENERAL "STRIKE" of the operatives in the Luzerne district takes place to-day, and will probably extend throughout the anthracite regions. It is assigned, as the reasons, that the price of coal is too low, and the production should be diminished.

THE New Jersey Legislature adjourned over, so that the members could spend the 22d in Philadelphia.—*Phila. Press.*

The Philadelphia and New York airline railroad bill, recently defeated in that body, will probably now be reconsidered and passed.

THE Uniontown *Standard* disavows the enlargement of the communication which appeared in its last week's editorial column, nominating the present Representative from that Congressional district for re-election. Our cotemporary will prefer the nomination of some Fayette county man.

THE following card fully explains itself:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: You will oblige me by saying that I do not own one dollar's worth of stock in the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway; nor am I interested in it either directly or indirectly to the amount of one cent.

Yours, JAMES L. GRAHAM.

THERE is an old bachelor in Dutchess county, N. Y., who, because, as a witness expressed it, he "lives like a hog," has been tried under a writ "*De Lunatico*," and adjudged incapable of managing his own affairs. He has real estate and other property to the value of $16,000. Some rapacious relative is trying to get hold of the old fellow's effects before he dies. It is dangerous for rich old bachelors to live like hogs!

THE movement for the admission of women to the right of suffrage has begun to assume very respectable proportions. The sex already votes and holds offices in the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, the State of Minnesota has submitted the question to the next popular vote, and the Ohio Legislature reveals a marked inclination to take the same step. We think it safe to anticipate that whenever and wherever the proposition shall be referred to the people, a majority vote will always endorse it favorably.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, in a dismal attempt at wit over an alarm in a congregation in California, caused by the sinking of the floor, while the peoples were engaged in singing Toplady's well known hymn, "Rock of Ages," ascribes it to Dr. Watts, naming that good old lyrical author twice in connection with the affair, which, ten to one, never happened. We advise our cotemporary tobecome a little better acquainted with such writers as Toplady and Watts, and probably it may render him proof against the temptation to perpetrate poor jokes at the expense of sacred things.

THE New York Legislature is Democratic. A bill come up lately to charter a benevolent institution, called an "Old Ladies Home." But the charter contained a clause providing that it shall be a *protestant* institution, or that its benefits shall be bestowed on *protestants*. The institution is sustained by private benefactions. Word, however, was sent to the applicants that the word "protestant" would kill the bill in both houses. Since the term "abolitionist" has been rendered obsolete by the course of events, it is but natural that the Democracy should fasten upon some other term, expressive of freedom of person, thought or conscience, and try to render it odious.

Now that our bonds are worth par for the six per cents, and certainly going higher still, the wisdom of the proposed funding policy becomes more and more manifest. The current movement will speedily float a five or even a four and a half per cent. bond, at least $400,000,000 of which would be instantly absorbed by the existing banks as the security to be hypothecated for their circulation, and not less than another hundred millions would be needed for free banking on a coin basis. It is only in the latter mode that we can obtain any enlargement of the currency, the total volume of which would thus adapt itself always to the healthy demands of the situation.

THE GOLD PREMIUM fell on Saturday to less than 116, and U. S. bonds of '81 were worth a premium of 1 to 1½ per cent., while the 5 20s of '62 were within one per cent of par. The market may from time to time momentarily react, but the general tendency is clearly and irresistibly downward for coin, or, more correctly, upward for our hitherto depreciated paper. Our most desirable securities have been worth par, for a week past, in the European exchanges, and must rise still higher unless prevented by some Congressional imprudence. When we see so little distinction as a bare two per cent. made in the foreign markets, between the bonds due in '81, which were issued before the legal-tender epoch of February '62, and the issues subsequent to that date, we may infer, either that capitalists attach no weight whatever to the claim, by some of our own partizans, that the latter are legally payable in paper, or that a general confidence is felt, abroad as well as at home, in the speedy resumption of cash payments on every class of our liabilities. On either hypothesis, we have the best reasons for rejoicing in the early and inevitable approach of that hour which shall witness the obliteration of the last obstacle in the way of the financial as well as the political reconstruction and restoration of the Republic.

DEMOCRACY AND FREE TRADE.

In the late test vote on the tariff in Congress all the democratic members from Pennsylvania, under the lead of Judge WOODWARD, voted in opposition to the principle of protection to American manufactures, together with all the democrats from all the other States. On this question that party is a unit in Congress. The Republicans are about three to one in favor of protection.

In that party opposition to a protective tariff is a traditional article of faith which came down from the palmy days of slavery domination. It is one of the lingering relics of that defunct barbarism so far as the democracy are concerned.

But some of the leading democrats of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania demur most lustily against the attitude of their party on this question, and have put forth an address in which they say:

"As Democrats we are at a loss to understand the motives of the Democratic members of Congress, and the larger portion of the Democratic press, in joining the free trade party for low tariffs, especially on iron."

We have endeavored to explain this thing which seems to puzzle our democratic friends. As their party have nothing left but dead issues and old memories, among which that of the slave driver's whip seems to be the most vivid, they will either have to surrender their convictions as protectionists or come over to our side; for with the mass of their party the teachings of the late masters of slaves and of the democratic party are as sacred as are the resolutions of '98. They are received by faith alone, and must not be questioned.

They reason well, however, and we commend their sound words to some Republican editors who would not be the worse for pondering them seriously; for rely upon it the whole country is swinging round very fast to the same views. They say:

"Independent of our interests as manufacturers of pig iron, we think that our country demands, and each year will increase the demand, for protection to American industries of all kinds, until we are altogether independent of foreign manufacturers, and having taken our proper place as exporters of an excess beyond our imports.

"We are now producers of a much larger quantity of grain than we can consume; but even at the present low prices of wheat at $1.25 in paper, at seaports, there is no foreign demand, owing to the extension of railroads on the eastern continent, by which grain markets have been reached that were previously inaccessible. England and France can buy cheaper than we are now offering.

"We need, in reality, more and larger manufacturing towns, and more mining population to make a home market for our cereals. Protection would, in our opinion, in a few years build up manufactories of all kinds, open and connected by rail more mines, pay for further improvements, reduce cost of transportation, and from the natural competition, in the end cheapen the cost of American products. On the other hand the choke of American manufacturers at the present time by admitting foreign goods free or nearly free of duty, and you take away employment from many thousands of Americans, and leave us to pay such prices as foreign countries may choose to ask for their products."

SENATOR REVELS.

Who would have been wild enough ten years ago to predict that a man of color should this day be occupying the seat in the Senate of the United States in which the hot blooded fire-eater and arch rebel, Jefferson Davis, once sat, and from which he uttered his insolent and treasonable threats against the Government? Yet so it is, and the wheels of nature move as usual, and people eat, and drink, and sleep just as well as they did in days of yore, when sapient Caucasians debated the question whether negroes were men at all. Senators, whose sympathies are with the former rather than the present occupant of that seat, resisted the induction of MR. REVELS, and even cited that disgraceful *obiter dictum*, that a colored man, although free, is not a citizen, and therefore that MR. REVELS was not eligible, his citizenship having commenced less than nine years ago. Very properly the Senate treated such authority as that with the contempt it deserved, and admitted the colored Senator by a strict party vote, which, happily for the country, is a very large majority.

While the question was pending, Mr. CAMERON made some remarks which were so remarkable that they will probably find a place in the permanent history of these strange times and equally strange mutations. He said:

I trust this question will not be referred to the committee, but that the Senate itself will decide it. I remember very well, Mr. President, that just before the southern Senators left this chamber in 1861, I had a conversation with Mr. Jefferson Davis, in which he complained that the people of the North had interfered with the rights of the South, especially in taking from them their slaves. I remember that I said to him: "You of Mississippi have no right to complain—I do not think a single stateholder in the whole State of Mississippi ever lost a slave in the way you speak of." The conversation continued some time. I said to him: Sir, let me tell you that if you secede from here, the moment a gun has been fired against the flag of this country slavery ceases; and the logical conclusion after that will be that the slave will be recognized as a citizen; and he will come into the halls of Congress; and I believe, in the justice of God, that a negro home by will occupy your seat." [LaugHter.] I am glad to believe to-day that what I thought then might happen in the future has come to pass.

Sir, we ought to remember how much these people have helped us in saving the country. I do not think I should have attempted to say a word if the honorable Senator from Oregon had not got up to make an argument that this man has more of white than of black blood in his veins. What do I care which preponderates? He is a man; and his race, when the country was in its peril, came to the rescue. Mr. Stanton, who is now, I trust, satisfied above by his virtues and his services here, said to me, "This whole contest would have gone against us if at the last moment we had not got two hundred thousand negroes to come and join our armies and turn the tide of victory upon our side."

I admit that it somewhat shocks my old prejudices, as it probably does the prejudices of many more here, that one of the despised race should come here to be my equal; but I look upon it as the act of God. His in His providence allowed the war to take place; and it destroyed the only blot upon the escutcheon of our country, which was slavery; and the logical conclusion now is that after having freed the slave he becomes a citizen, and when he becomes a voter he as naturally becomes the recipient of office. In 1861, in a report which I had the honor to make, in which I recommended the use of slaves in the Army, I said the conclusion must be that the moment the slave becomes a soldier he becomes a citizen. So it has been. This is a great country of ours; the negro did great service in saving it; and I am glad this conclusion has come.

SHALL WE REPUDIATE?

Our news columns, a day or two since, presented two announcements strikingly in contrast with each other. Maine pays her debts according to her contracts—and Pennsylvania repudiates her obligations. We can as well afford to be honest here, as any of the New England communities. We can no more afford, than they, to disregard any clearly adjudged liability. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is no more acceptable to the Yankees of Maine than to the people of our own Commonwealth, yet they offer to us an example, of loyal and wise submission to a lawful decree, which we should not need to await, but which we should not hesitate to follow. Nay, Pennsylvania is doubtless far better able, in point of her financial situation, to yield a prompt and implicit concurrence in the declared validity now of all contracts for coin dated prior to February, '62, than is her sister State—for probably the latter can reckon upon no large amount of available coin assets, while our own State has at this moment, dollar for dollar, coin assets for all her coin liabilities under the Supreme Court judgment.

It is simply most lamentable, then, that our Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should publicly assume the responsibility of declaring that they will regard that judgment as a nullity, and continue to offer only a depreciated paper to the holders of what is legally a coin debt. Thus, the old stigma of repudiation is again invited to tarnish the credit of Pennsylvania, and wholly without that apology, in any necessities of the situation, which, in 1864, justified the repeal of the resolution of 1840. To re-establish then a credit which had already been shaken by one repudiation of her obligations, she adopted this resolve:

"The interest falling due on Pennsylvania stock shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent, and whenever the funds accumulated in the Treasury for the payment of interest shall be of less value than specie, it shall be lawful for the Governor and he is hereby required to cause the difference in value between such funds and specie to be ascertained and certified to him on the day preceding that on which any semi-annual portion of interest becomes due, by the Auditor General and State Treasurer under oath or affirmation, and thereupon to issue his warrant to the agents or banks who may be authorized to pay such interest on behalf of the Commonwealth, to allow such difference in value to the holder or legal representative of the holder, or to pay the same in specie if required by such holder."

This was repealed in 1864, when a gold dollar was worth more than two of paper, and in the midst of all the critical emergencies of a desperate war for our very life as a people. But, the case is far otherwise to-day. We need not dwell upon the palpable distinctions. It is enough to insist that Pennsylvania is far better able to pay the small premium now ruling than bear the reproach which this declaration from the Commissioners must revive against her too often impugned financial honor.

The late judgment of the Court is most unpalatable to a majority of our people. But, until reversed by the same tribunal, it is the supreme law of the land, which individuals dare not resist and which not even millions of temptation can repay a State, a loyal State like ours, for nullifying in this high-handed way. How can she thus expect the XVth Article to be obeyed in Kentucky or Maryland?

We reiterate the statements which not long since appeared in this journal. The Commonwealth has due to her, dollar for dollar, as much coin as she owes, taking that judgment for the standard. Rising ten millions of dollars are due to us from the Pennsylvania Railroad, in annual payments of $460,000 each, every dollar of which is collectable in coin under that judgment. So we have nearly ten millions of corporation stocks, the dividends upon which are also due in specie. And we owe but about $11,000,000 altogether of debt which is made a coin debt by the judgment of the Court. Leaving the stocks untouched, the dividends and the $230,000 due in July from the Railroad, would materially assist the Treasury in meeting its honest obligations for interest and for the loan of $1,400,000, soon to be due.

The excuse given by the Commissioners—that the judgment was that of a minority of the Court—is an error in fact, and in its disregard of public decency, a paltry one. Does it lie in the mouth of Pennsylvania Republicans to talk in this way of a "trump" Court? Its decrees are as valid as any of the Acts of the past five Congresses, and none but blind partizans of any creed may doubt the validity of either.

Have we no Senators or Representatives with sagacity and nerve enough, enough of loyal regard for the honor of Pennsylvania, to bring the Legislature to a square vote at once on this question? Why not re affirm the resolution of 1840? Or is it intended to make our creditors pay the expense of remitting our just dues from our debtors? Is it our debtors and not our creditors whom the Commissioners are the most tender for?

The Central Kitchen a Success.

Prof. Blot, proprietor of the Brooklyn Central Kitchen, already has been compelled to enlarge his boundaries, boilers, bakers and broilers.

Already, for less than two months ago Prof. Blot began, in a small sized house in Hamilton street, what he modestly called an "experiment" in supplying and delivering warm cooked victuals to families in any part of the city, in a better manner and at cheaper rates than they could prepare similar (by means precisely the same) dishes in their own houses; and, in many instances at less cost even than of the raw materials in market. As the event has proved, calling this scheme an experiment is much as if Barnum, when he put up his tent on his Museum the first Drummond light ever seen in New York city, had advertised it as an "experiment," and had forthwith blazed down Broadway, as he did, to the Battery, and up Broadway to Tenth street, making that thoroughfare, at intervals, as light at night as at noon.

For a new and scarcely less vivid light broke in upon Brooklyn with the opening of Blot's establishment on Hamilton street. The journals in this city and Brooklyn announced his general plan, and at once the Hotel was overwhelmed with visitors and orders. Ladies went to him in distress and detailed their domestic difficulties in providing decent dinners for their own households, let alone the greater griefs of preparing for company, and went away delighted, not only with what Blot promised, but performed before their wonder-opened eyes. Here was instruction looking to improvement—here was both the remedy and the relief.

Nor were these interviews without their immediate benefit to Blot. The bread, including the sweetbreads, thus cast upon the waters came back in the shape of calls which soon numbered as many as three hundred orders a day. The kitchen range was in full blast and busily employed from half past seven o'clock in the morning to ten o'clock at night. Orders continued to increase, till the Professor was obliged to refuse a great many more, and to submit to unpleasant remarks thereon; till, as he confesses, while cooking for others he found no time, himself, to eat, and until the size and resources of his establishment became utterly inadequate to supply the wants of those whom he wished to serve as regular customers.

But, as a business promise, these very annoyances were pleasant, and Professor Blot at one cast about for quarters which would be ample enough for the present and the future. The "experiment" had become an established success, and that, too, in a little more than three weeks; for on the first of February he closed the Hamilton street kitchen and removed to more commodious quarters.

In the great snow storm in Maine on the 15th inst., Mrs. Nathaniel Moody left Lewiston with a horse and pung for her home in Auburn, on the westerly side of Taylor pond. She had in her arms a child two years of age. On reaching the pond she attempted to drive across to shorten the distance, but lost the track, and after driving around in a circle for an hour or more, it being dark and cold, she determined to stop where she was and make the best of her situation. Wrapping the child up in two buffalo robes which she fortunately had, she unharnessed the horse and turned him loose. She then tipped the pung up and made a temporary shelter beneath it, and wrapping the drapery of her couch about her, she laid down for the night. She made a pillow of her arm for the little child, and with one robe beneath them and one above them, and the sheets of snow over and under all, they entered on a long, cold and desolate winter night, the snow drifted against the pung, and rendered her novel resting-place warmer. Though her sleep was not untroubled with dreams. Mrs. Moody awoke the next morning to find herself safe, and the babe sleeping as sweetly on the fleecy snow as on downy pillows. A part of her arm had become exposed and had frozen, otherwise she was warm. The horse appeared at the homestead across the pond in the morning, and his presence revealed the trouble. Search was immediately made, and Mrs. Moody and her child were soon rescued. Such an exhibition of presence of mind and courage is rare.

REPORTS are gaining currency at Harrisburg that the bill to appropriate two million dollars to pay damages alleged to have been sustained by the border counties during the war will be hurriedly passed at some opportune moment, although the bill yet remains in the hands of the House Committee on Ways and Means. The most extraordinary fact in the whole transaction is that not a single man who can claim to have been an individual sufferer has yet appeared.

GIRLS "HANDLED TOO MUCH."

A Chapter on the "Intimate Etiquette" of the Sexes.

(From "Shirley Dare," a woman of Insight, possibly of Experience.)

Somebody wants a chapter on what may be termed intimate etiquette. This is touched by such inquiries as We see in the correspondents' columns of ladies' papers, where Lucia wants to know if she ought to allow a gentleman to kiss her when she comes home with him from the concert, and Carolina is dubious as to whether she should correspond with her friend's betrothed in secret. One can't but sympathize with the young ladies, knowing how inconsiderate some one has neglected duty toward them. Mothers and guardians seem often to fancy that knowledge how to conduct oneself in the delicate dilemma of life comes by instinct. Girls leave school and go into society with the vaguest of notions about their relations to it and stumble through its small difficulties, hiding their embarrassments as best they can, keeping a brave front to the last, while the world never guesses the secret tortures they undergo in trifling matters. Often enough, for more restless craving for novel confidences, young ladies seek public instead of private advice, when their mothers and friends are ready and competent to give them all the help they need. But there is a great deal of trial that besets young girls at the age when they feel allures most keenly, which the best parents neglect to provide against. They ought to call their own debates of etiquette in youth, and teach their children prudence before they need it. Forewarned, forearmed.

"Nellie, see here," says a prudent father to his girl of sixteen, in her tarleton ball dress, warming her slippers before the fire, waiting her escort—if girls ever do any other waiting, "you're looking sweetly fresh to-night, and as fresh in heart as in dress I hope. You are to stay so *madahm*. You are not to let people hold you close when you waltz, nobody has any business to touch you till you have a husband of your own. I don't want my girl talked about. Remember, nobody has the least right on any pretense to do more than touch your fingers, or lay his hand on you in the permitted freedom of the waltz, unless he is your relative, or going to be."

And after that she would probably sit in the conservatory, letting handsome Jack, the fast flirt and lady-killer, slip his arm by degrees from the back of her chair, lift her locket from her bare neck and kiss her hand until he dared kiss her lips, and gather her close to him, which would probably be the sixth time they met at the farthest. You see men and women like such things.

It's right they should! I'm not going to belie the blood that beats in this wrist for an instant, to say they should not. Only one may have some choice as to whether one will accept caresses from the wholesale stock of natural liking, or the special reserved fund of precious parlance. Suppose, young warm-hearted girl, that as you lean on that broad shoulder in the half lit parlor to-night, thinking how nice it is to have somebody fond and protecting, and how dear you seems to him, suppose you should, by some invisible magnetic sense, be made aware of all the checks that had rested upon that shoulder, and all the forms that arm had encircled. It's fortunate you don't know these things. It might lead you, however, to keep yourself more sacred for some one who will love you as entirely as you love this man, who "takes life as it comes," and by force of habit, if not by inclination, could not remember one woman six months if his happiness depended on it.

Did you ever see the the old fashioned book on etiquette called the "Young Lady's Friend?" Good Mrs. Farrar will never guess the benefit that straightforward, wholesome book of advice has been to girls. She knew the class she was writing for, and gave her opinion in such frank words as those I quote from memory: "You are to allow no personal freedoms from gentlemen of your acquaintance. If a finger is put out to examine a locket or chain on your dress, draw back and let it off for inspection if you choose. The reason for this rule is clear to those who are better acquainted with the world."

The reason is perfectly clear to every one who comes to twenty-five years of age outside of a reform institution. A man of society, who dealt in occasional roughness of speech, said once in a parlor belle, that he would never marry a then New York girl of fashion, for the class allowed themselves to be handled too much. A girl who protects herself from the freedom too much in vogue in society, increases her own value, if she only knew it, with those she may have to repulse. I don't believe in prudishness or simplicity, but I do believe that men and women are not content with the friendship that cannot be expressed by frank, kind eyes, and cordial, brief hand shakes, and clear words. The world should hear, they should know what intoxication they are sharing. There is a fine, distinct line between the cordial commerce of good will and Heaven-warm affection, that blinds the human family together, and these leadings of attraction that with nameless license destroy the bloom of refinement.

There is one rule that settles a thousand queries of the nature we are considering. Whatever is secret may be safely untouched. The touch, the look, the intimacy, the conversation that needs to be secret, has something wrong about it. If you are sure there is no evil in your motives, for Heaven's sake come out and avow your friendship, your design, whatever it may be. You make the world purer and set a precedent by your frankness that tears away a thousand hypocrisies. The world has a keen scent for the really innocent, and if you cannot face its first sneers of criticism, you have reason to doubt yourself.

The Shakespeare Torch Bearer.

A most interesting Shakespeare link (humanly speaking) is now existent at Booth's Theatre, in the person of Mr. Drummond, a gentleman who is in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and who, for more than seventy years, has been an actor; nor can it be said that superfluous lags the veteran on the stage, for he gives his lines as the Priest in "Hamlet," with dignity, force and point, admirable in a man half his age, and extraordinarily so when the four score years are considered.

And now comes the point. Mr. Drummond, in his youth, played "Every Man in his Humor," with George Frederick Cooke. Cooke had studied Garrick's acting, and probably played with him. Garrick, in his turn, had known the great Betterton. Betterton had profited by the instructions of Sir Wm. Davenport, who was supposed to be a natural son of Shakspeare himself, and had seen "Hamlet" played by Burgade, who was an actor in Shakspeare's own company at the famous old "Globe." Here is a fine pedigree, my masters! In five steps Mr. Drummond takes us back to Shakspeare himself. In this same company of Booth's is a boy thirteen (Willie Seymour,) who enacts the player queen to carry on the interesting chain for the generation to come.—*Brooklyn Programme.*

THE Boston *Post* says: "Championships are multiplying rapidly of late. Only a few years ago the only champion, so called, was the winner of the belt won in the 'twenty-four foot ring;' but from that signification it has advanced through various grades of respectability, until now we have a champion preacher, who sends his challenge out in due form. The field of his championship is somewhere in the wilds of Pennsylvania, and he is likely to retain it undisputed. But, aside from the strange impropriety of such a claim, there are unusual difficulties in the way of establishing a preaching championship. If the merits of the contestants were to be judged by the efficacy of their sermons, which is the only standard which could be established, we should at once be at sea. Rev. Mr. Hammond might claim the prize as, having paralyzed the tongue of an opponent, Father Hyacinthe as having drawn out the largest contributions, Spurgeon as having induced the greatest number of invitations to tea, and Beecher as having gained more salary than he wants. What may be the special strong point of the Allegheny preacher, we do not know. Allowing it to be spiritual influence, it cannot be judged alone by its temporary effect, or by anything less than a test of several years; in which case the challenger is in safe possession of his self-assumed championship for a longer time than we shall care to remember it.

AKRON has had a skating tournament, in which thirteen knights punched at rings for the prize of a wreath of flowers. A. D. Ross was the victor, and he crowned Miss Flora Weary as Queen.

Physical Condition of Mars.

A pamphlet by Mr. Proctor, a well known astronomer, written to accompany some recent stereograms of Mars, calls attention anew to the very great similarity between this planet and our own earth in many points of its extraordinary physical condition, and infers, as has been before suggested, its entire adaptation to the requirements of living creatures such as those that now people the earth. The polar ice can readily be distinguished, extending its borders in the winter and contracting in the summer. An atmosphere, carrying clouds, and mists with definite qualities, is readily appreciable; and the indications of rain and snow are not wanting. How soon it will be possible for us to determine the nature of the inhabitants of the planet—since we can scarcely refuse to believe in their existence—is yet a matter of uncertainty; but it is to be hoped that the time is not very far distant when we may arrive at some definite concessions in regard to them.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

Postmaster General Creswell has made the following Postoffice changes in Pennsylvania: Dawson's Station, Fayette county—William W. Luce, vice J. B. Snyder, resigned. Strongstown, Indiana county—Wm. B. Kellar, vice R. Litzinger, moved away. Dividing Ridge, Somerset county—Isaac Wilson, vice J. B. Hillegass, resigned.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES
Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Vase Sponges For the Toilet.
These cases just received this day, which makes the
FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)
Sold by the string, single ounce, or single sponge. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our large and splendid assortment, as we have every variety. Sold at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.
Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them.
Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.
Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.
Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.
A lady, weakened and attenuated with long coughing, was soon to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.
A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.
A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.
A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.
DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 8 o'clock, and from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 at night.
FEBRUARY 26.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.
Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is deserved by circumstances from an unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather enchanted—with the field extracts of sensitive root and barks and herbs. The pharmacopoea has its tinctures, but what are they? The tincture of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Nature did not combine the virtues and properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters; nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurant and an antispasmodic.
The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the putrefactive vapor of stagnant surfaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. Not only does the system bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of the vitiated atmosphere, if whose omic tonic and alterative is urgently required. This great deterrent is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength sustaining tonic breaks the spell of malaria as it does either among officinal or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
A meeting of the PITT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held next TUESDAY EVENING, March 1st, proximo, at 7½ o'clock, at corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets, for the purpose of ELECTING OFFICERS to serve the ensuing year.
By order of
WM. BURK, Jr.,
President.
f 28-n89

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Mining and Mineral Company will be held at the office of said Company, Corner of Ninth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attend to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. F. LANG,
Secretary.
f 23:n55

MUTUAL LOAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Fifth Semi-annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of F. BEIN, M. D., Grant street, Pittsburgh, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 7:30 P. M.
S. W. HILL, Secretary.
fe26:n71

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
J. W. DAVIS,
Cashier.
f.23:n53

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA-LA 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. f23

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS
JUST ISSUED.
Village Life in the West.
BEYOND THE BREAKERS.
A Story of the Present Day.
By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
8vo. Illustrated. Fine Cloth. $3.00.
This charming story of Village Life in the West received the highest praise from the press throughout the country while appearing as a serial.
ALSO,
ASKANOE KASSIS, THE COPT. An exciting Romance of Modern Egypt. By Edwin De Leon. 12mo. Fr ne cloth. $1.75.
TRUE LOVE. A charming Tale of English Life. By Lady di Beauclerk. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 25.
THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE; or, IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN. By Annie L. Macgregor. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.75.
HELEN BERKINE. A Novel. By Mrs. M. Harrison Robinson. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.
COMPENSATION; or, ALWAYS A FUTURE. A Novel. By Anne M. H. Brewster. Cloth. $1.75.
PUCK: HIS ADVENTURES OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS. By "Ouida." 12mo. Cloth. $3.00.
THE GREAT EMPRESS. An Historical Portrait. By Prof. Fehele de Vere. 12mo. Cloth. $1.75.
For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.
fe23:n42 3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A FINE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.
Black and Col'd Alpacas.
New Spring Delaines.
BLACK AND COLORED
CORDED POPLINS.
AT $1.00 A PAIR,
BLACK AND COLD KID GLOVES,
A Great Bargain.
At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 10c, Light and Dark Calicos,
At 18 1-2c., Extra Wide Linen Crash,
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen,
At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At 60c., Balmoral Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(SUCCESSORS TO BATTS & BELL.)
A CHOICE STOCK OF
French and Irish Poplins,
LACE CURTAINS,
CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS.
f.26

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of walls coating for houses. The weather-boarding, by the patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to effectually avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the sapping or the throwing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and walncoating by this new method are so considered as to form perfect partitions as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the reby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weatherboarding."
He has disposed of the following territories and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.
To McIlwaya & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To Wm. Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Jas. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Jas. Anderson, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Parker & Paul, Davis & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon the rights of the undersigned. Persons purchase will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, or address me, at No. 24 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. ANDERSON.
fe 6

NEW GOODS
FOR
THE SPRING TRADE
Just Opened.
All the Novelties of the Season,
As well as complete assortments of
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Notions, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT LOWEST PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers
SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
fe23
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 LAPPETS,
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

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.
460, 462, 464, 466 and 468, 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 furnish the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A Complete Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens,
Plain Shirt Fronts,
Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
INFANTS' ROBES.
Infants' Embroidered Waists,
Loom Edgings and Insertings,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Hosiery and Gloves.
NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street