The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 3, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 85¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

THE Ohio journals speak confidently of the year's fruit prospects.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Supreme Justice STRONG. The friends of Judge BRADLEY also speak more confidently.

WE REFER to the advertisement of THOMAS STEEL, Surveyor of Customs, of a sale of a valuable piece of property, a part of the lot of the Marine Hospital, on Wednesday, the 16th instant. There are few superior unoccupied locations for manufacturing purposes than this.

OHIO has recently lost one of her oldest citizens. Dr. P. B. JOHNSON, who died at McConnelsville on the 28th ult., was born in the "block-house" at Marietta, September 18th, 1788. A person of greater age still lives at Athens; he is Judge ISAAC BAKER, now ninety-two years old. He went in his father's family from Massachusetts to Marietta in 1788, the first year of that settlement.

MACHINES for making ice are in demand in the South. These machines are imported from Europe, at a cost of about $25,000, and will make about half a ton per hour. An exchange says:

The process is chemical, a solution of ammonia being the principal agency, and the machine is worked by a steam engine of three horse power. Then cost of manufacture, including labor and material, and using the largest machine, is estimated at nine cents for 100 pounds of ice. At that rate large profits may be expected.

A PHILADELPHIA COTEMPORARY, appropriating the substance of an article from this journal for an editorial leader of its own, makes a blunder for which we are not responsible. Our original statement was that since 1867 a total of about $180,000,000 had been abated in the internal revenue collections, including therein $132,000,000 of taxes upon manufactures. The latter sum is improperly added again Philadelphia to show, what was not the fact, a "total surrender of $312,000,000." We beg our friends to be more careful in following copy.

WE are indebted to the "Cuban League of the United States" for sundry circulars and blank forms of petitions, &c., which we are requested to use for the advancement of the cause of Cuba. It seems that our "name has been proposed by friends, as a sympathizer" with this cause. Our correspondents are quite right. They have our formal sympathies. Before they ask for more, they must put the GAZETTE on an equal footing with some of its Eastern cotemporaries, by entrusting to its coffers a reasonable amount of Cuban bonds. Was it by an oversight that these interesting documents were omitted from our parcel?

NEW HAMPSHIRE holds her State election on Tuesday next. Against the Republican candidate for Governor, STEARNS, who is proposed for re-election, there are nominally three tickets in the field—labelled respectively, Democratic, Temperance, and Labor Reform. Last year's total vote was 67,871, of which Stearns had 37,777, being a majority of 3,773, with 9 Republican to 2 Democratic Senators, and 193 Republican to 147 Democratic Representatives. The popular vote will be again close, and each side issue will have some influence upon it. The Temperance men expect to draw off at least 1,000 Republicans, and the Labor Reformers talk of controlling 3,000 votes, mostly wheedled out of the Republican ranks. Therefore, the Democracy have in effect abandoned their own regular nominations, and are now supporting the Labor Reform ticket. The *New York World* approves this strategy, while other Democratic journals condemn it as "a grave and incomprehensible blunder." Nevertheless, a square Republican triumph, over all the ring-streaked and speckled combination in opposition, is to be hoped for. In the worst event, there will be no popular choice of a Governor, and that duty will be remitted to a Republican Legislature.

THE ONEIDA.

By the sinking of the Oneida, twenty officers and ninety-five men lost their lives. An Assistant Surgeon seems to have been the only officer who escaped from the catastrophe. The story of this terrible disaster, as we begin to glean its details, is one of most thrilling interest. Cut down, through and through her hull by the bows of a powerful ship crashing at full speed into her side, there were but a few moments for the safety of the survivors. But sent to sea for a homeward voyage of three months, more than half around the world, with less than half the proper complement of small boats, death, imminent and unavoidable, stared more than half the Oneida's gallant crew in the face. Of that half, seeing and knowing their doom, was every officer on board. Their place of safety was, as it always is, the last. And so, scading away the only two boats with as many of the crew as could cling to them, Capt. WILLIAMS and his officers, every man who carried the commission of his country on the hapless vessel, went down, like KEMPENFELDT in the Royal George, to his tomb in the unfathomed ocean. For their loss, a clear responsibility rests upon the Admiral of that station, who ordered the Oneida to sea without her proper equipment.

TENNESSEE.

A Knoxville journal prints a card from Senator Brownlow, advocating the remission of Tennessee to a provisional military government, "to put a stop to the wholesale murder of white and colored unionists." Such an appeal comes with an ill grace from a politician who supported the election of Senter, and otherwise endorsed the Conservative tactics of last year. We see him now humiliated, or he ought to be, in the presence of the inevitable fruits of that fatal mistake. Yet, perhaps, we should not feel surprised that any Republican, who then opposed Stokes and the regular ticket, should be heard now clamoring for Federal intervention. Such folly is incapable of learning any practical common sense. How absurd, his talk of Federal intervention now! However the people of Tennessee may incline to administer their local affairs, that is their own look-out. The people of the United States are content to feel that Tennessee will not disregard the Federal Constitution and laws with impunity. Intervention in that direction would always be in order, but it is not likely to be necessary. For the rest, Tennessee must work out for herself the social and political problems which Parson Brownlow is troubled about.

ILL-FOUNDED EXULTATION.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is exultant over the fact that a thousand million of our National bonds are now held abroad. And how did they get there? Did those foreigners who now hold them take them when they were issued by our government in the hour of its dire extremity, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury? Not a bit of it. European capitalists would not touch them then. They preferred Confederate cotton bonds. But now, when they see that the government is happily through its internal troubles, is stronger than ever, and has an honest man at its helm, they want its bonds, but still at terms too much like those which street brokers extort off people of questionable credit. American six per cents. are now worth a little more than British three per cents., and thereat our cotemporary is jubilant.

But how came those thousand millions of dollars of our bonds to be in Europe? That question is easily answered. They were traded off at about twenty-five per cent. discount for merchandise, most of which we ought to have made ourselves. All, or nearly all of that for which our bonds were bartered is eaten, or drank, or worn out, and our country is that much in debt, and five hundred millions more in the shape of other bonds and securities. Is not that a pretty state of things to exult over?

How much of the public debt of England is held abroad? Do London brokers watch anxiously from day to day to see the price of British consols in the market of Frankfort? Do they tremble as the financial report from New York creeps over the wires to them? Not exactly. England keeps her bonds at home, just as we ought to do. Ours were all at home at the close of the war; but excessive importation sent them kiting across the water, to be shoved off for what they would bring, because we had not enough of either gold or bills of exchange to pay for our extravagant purchases; and yet we have people in the country and in Congress, but particularly in New York, who are laboring to throw the gates still wider open through which the wealth of the nation is flowing off.

We should have said nothing about this matter at present had not the exultant paragraph to which we have alluded to met our eye.

OBEDIENCE TO THE ARTICLE.

West Virginia has fairly committed herself upon the issue of unrestricted suffrage. The first steps are taken which, with the popular approval, will result, in due time, in the restoration of the suffrage to the class of whites now disfranchised for their share in the rebellion. The joint resolution, for this amendment to the State constitution, was adopted by one branch of her Legislature last week, and by the other on Tuesday last. If this action be concurred in by the next Legislature, the amendment will be perfected, and the ex-rebels will be admitted to the polls in 1871.

The proposed amendment also strikes out the word "white" from the constitutional qualifications for suffrage. In the ordinary course, this branch of the proposition would be subject to the same condition of popular approval, and to the same extended delay in its ratification. But that amendment will be effectively completed by the Federal proclamation of the XVth Article within the next ten days. Hence, as West Virginia will not fail to recognize the *immediate* operation of the Article, we must regard her action as superfluous, in formally submitting the question of obedience in this way to the two years' consideration of her people. The awkwardness of the step must be manifest at the first election of this year, when her colored citizens will vote upon this very question of striking out the word white from the constitutional qualifications of all at the polls. More than that, they will vote at the same time upon the question of ex-rebel enfranchisement, and all of them we hope in the affirmative.

The formal act of amendment, to admit black suffrage, is well enough perhaps as a form, but it is wholly needless. Thirty States, and herself one of them, have already settled that as a matter of fact for West Virginia. Equally so for Pennsylvania, where the word "white" is in the same way to be expunged from our Constitution, by the legal effect of the Federal proclamation. Here, as in the sister State, the text of the Constitution provides for its amendment by the concurring votes of two successive Legislatures, or by a Convention called and elected for that purpose. Yet no one here supposes that our colored citizens are to be debarred from the polls until a Convention or two Legislatures can have made the way clear. Whether the State authority, here or in West Virginia, shall expressly recognize, or shall silently ignore the XVth Article, it will practically secure the obedience of the two peoples whenever the next polls are opened. Why then the solemn farce of proposing an amendment which is already an accomplished and irrealizable fact?

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

TEXAS was annexed to the United States by joint resolutions of Congress March 1, 1845, a treaty of annexation, made in April of the preceding year between the Texan Commissioner and the Secretary of State having been rejected by the Senate of the United States on the 8th of June following.

The division of the large territory thus annexed was contemplated from the first. The fourth resolution declares; "New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof," etc.

This was done at the time when slavery dominated, and was a very pretty scheme by which to maintain that power in the Senate against the rapidly advancing North, or free States. Four new slave States, "in addition to the said State of Texas," making in all five States, were thus provided for. Very cunningly the "consent" of Texas was made a pre-requisite to this work of carving out new States, so that if the territory to be detached should be occupied by a majority of slave holders, then a new State could be set off; but if free soilers should flock in from the North or from Germany, then they could be held fast to "the said State of Texas" in spite of themselves or of Congress.

But all that adroit statesmanship has gone for nothing; and now the work of dividing that State is a question of territory merely, and not of slavery. It is quite too large, its area being 237,504, while that of Illinois is 55,405; that of Missouri is 67,880; that of New York is 50,519; that of Pennsylvania is 46,000. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the division of that State into three States, averaging 79,168 square miles each. The bill provides for the division of the State as follows:

1. That portion east of the San Jacinto river, containing in 1860, about 280,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson.

2. The territory lying between the San Jacinto and Colorado rivers, containing about 250,000 inhabitants, to constitute the State of Texas.

3. All west of the Colorado, with a population of about 115,000 in 1860, to be called the Territory of Matagorda.

To this arrangement the assent of the State of Texas will be insisted upon as a condition precedent to its restoration to the Union.

This is an eminently wise and well-timed measure; for the overwhelming preponderance of territory now embraced in that State, an immense proportion of which is extremely fertile, may some day give to Texas, if suffered to remain as it is, a dangerous preponderance of power over her sister States. It is well-timed, because her consent to this division can now be easily obtained. Hereafter that consent may not be so readily granted.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' RINGS.

We make an extract below from a recent letter of "Mack," the sprightly but not always reliable correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* at Washington. He thinks he has discovered a new "raw," on the Radical back:

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, it cost nearly half a million of dollars last year for the trial of counterfeiters and revenue defrauders in the United States. This in addition to the regular salaries of the district judges and attorneys. Now, what does this mean? Simply that that large sum has been distributed among the "ring" lawyers—nine-tenths of whom are scarce fit to defend an assault and battery case in a police court. The best men in the legal profession are excluded from practice in revenue cases by the operations of the "ring," which under threats and intimidation, dictates to every accused person who shall be his counsel. I have asked a member of the House to call for a detailed statement of these facts in relation to every United States Court in the country. We shall then see how the revenue system of the country is perverted in its management, and how the cause of justice is betrayed in the interests of pets and favorites. In a former letter I explained how the "ring" operates, and I suppose the operation is the same all the country over, for every District Court has its ring. It is this: A man is arrested for violation of the revenue laws. He gives bail to answer. He is about to employ his own counsel, when he is waited upon by one of the "ring" shysters, who hints to him "if he brings in a lawyer unfamiliar with revenue laws, he will certainly be convicted"—that is to say, if he doesn't employ a "ring" shyster he will be fined heavily or sent to the penitentiary, as the case may be; and, further, if he won't employ the said shyster to defend him, the said shyster will apply to the District Attorney to be employed to prosecute him. Whereupon the accused is overwhelmed with fear, and employs the shyster.

Let me give an illustration, related to me yesterday by a member of Congress. During the war, and while David Tod was Governor of Ohio, the latter was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Judge Van Trump, who was then a Circuit or Common Pleas Judge—I forget which—at Lancaster. The arrest grew out of the Edson B. Olds case, I think, and was based upon Tod's allowing a citizen of Ohio to be taken from the State without due process of law. At any rate Tod had to appear before Judge Van Trump as a defendant. The War Department here instantly authorized him to employ counsel; and an eminent lawyer of Lancaster was retained. The amount of service he rendered was very trifling. My informant says he has known the same lawyer to do more work for $50 than he did in this case. Yet the United States Government had to pay him *fourteen thousand dollars*. And that amount was paid out of the Treasury. The rules of the Department required the indorsement of the Judge to the bill. Judge Van Trump, however, refused to indorse this bill of fees, but it was paid, nevertheless.

The President's Integrity.

During the revelations which followed the September gold panic, much reference was made to a letter addressed by the President to Secretary Boutwell, and left with General Butterfield to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from Massachusetts to Washington, about the middle of September. That letter was alleged to have been an endorsement of the Gould-Corbin theory of high gold. The letter itself is the best proof of its character, and is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury:

Dear Sir,—I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in the city every this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard. I think from the lights before me, I would move on without change until the present struggle is over. If you want to write to me this week, my address is at Washington Pa. I would like to have your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion of the subject.

Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

How Prince Arthur was Interviewed by Young America.

The day that Prince Arthur was at the St. James, Dr. ——, of Boston, said to his little nephew of ten years, who came home full of the Prince, "Run up to the hotel, Johnny, and say to the Prince that your aunt would like to have him call and take tea with her." The Doctor then, forgetting for the time his circumstance, ran but an hour after, Johnny came running in, and declared the "Prince was real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. He said a long talk, and I told him all about mother, where we live, and how so much." "So you saw him, did you? Well, what did he say? Is he coming to tea?" "No; he can't come; he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he is real sorry." It turned out on inquiry that Johny had presented himself to the usher of the Prince's apartments, was put off, but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the Prince, and must, for his uncle had sent him. His persistence finally gained his admittance; he was presented and humored, the interview was mutually agreeable, and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any one he met in Massachusetts. That boy will be sure to make his way in the world.—*Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser.*

Suez Canal.

M. Lesseps' last report as to the condition of the Suez Canal is very favorable. It states that the much discussed rock at Sarapeum, which had not been removed when the Canal was cut, has been cut out, and very large ships can now pass without interruption from sea to sea—that is, from Port Said to Suez—not such robusters as the Great Eastern and the Great Britain (the latter now a passenger and freight transport between Liverpool and Australia), but large vessels in the mercantile and marine service. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was Secretary for India in 1867-8, and went to Egypt with the express intention of carefully examining the Suez Canal, is satisfied that its success will be great and permanent. It must greatly shorten the distance from Europe to the East. From London to Calcutta by the Cape route was 11,740 miles; by the Canal, 8,070 miles. From London to Bombay by the Cape route was 11,000 miles; by the Canal route 6,000 miles. The saving in time and money will be immense.

FASHION'S NEW LAWGIVER.—The Paris correspondent of an English journal gives hope that the reign of hideousness has well-nigh come to an end, and the fashion of woman's dress is to be simple hereafter. Madame Ollivier's high-bodied white muslin ball dress has made a mark in the world of fashion. Simplicity and short skirts are much more prevalent than they were last winter. It was at first supposed, when Madame Ollivier went to the Tuileries dressed *a toilette de premiere communion*, that she was suffering from a sore throat, but it would now appear that the new Prime Minister wished his wife to pay the price of lady-like manners and an interesting face in making her way at court, and to be independent of the assistance of Mr. Worth.

A Woman Masters the Situation.

One of our fair country women has won a brilliant triumph in Paris, and broken down the barriers which have fenced out ladies from the medical schools of France. Miss Kate Putnam, the daughter of the distinguished New York publisher, finding it impossible to secure admission into the medical schools of New York, came to Paris, hoping for better fortune. Everybody told her it was folly to think of entering the Parisian schools, for no lady had ever been admitted. But she had the plucky American spirit, not easily daunted, and to her surprise the first application, made through a friend, to one of the Professors for liberty to enter his dissecting room, was granted. But her joy was short lived, for the next day came a courteous note from the Professor himself, that the request was granted with the understanding that she would wear men's clothes. This was a cold blanket to her hopes, for her true womanly delicacy would stoop to no such disguise. But she watched her opportunity, waylaying the Professor on his way to the lecture room, and arguing her case shrewdly. He told her very coolly that the cases in which ladies had entered his rooms had been in male attire, and he thought it indispensable. But with adroitness and wit she pointed to her little figure, and gravely asked him how she could cheat anybody into the belief of her masculine character? the disguise would only make her sex more conspicuous. The Professor was pleased with her earnestness, yielded the point and gave the coveted entrance without conditions. The Professor watched her closely for a few days, and being satisfied with her capacity and success, asked her why she did not enter the school in full. Her heart leaped at the question, but she demurely replied, "I am told it is impossible." "By no means," replied the Professor, "if you make an application, I will see that it is granted." She was soon enrolled as a regular student, and an English girl, encouraged by her success, made a similar application, and was also admitted. The two ladies proved themselves fully equal to the work in hand, keeping abreast of the best students in the class, and, at the closing examination, Miss Putnam, to the great delight of the Dean and the Faculty, answered readily the most difficult questions, and received the mural, "*Tres Satisfait*," the highest ever given, and given to her alone this year.

As Paris fashions give law to Europe, the question of admission for ladies to the medical schools of the continent, may be regarded as practically settled.—*Prov. Journal.*

[From the Scioto Gazette.]

A Word for the Ground Hog.

VAS ISH DIS?

MINE HOUSE BY DIS HILL,
February 18, 1870.

MISTER GAZETTE: Vust two weeks ago, in your paper vot I read, you chust makes a little fun mit der ground hog vot die wedder fore-dells.

Die wedder vos very nice wen you makes your speech, I tink it; but vot you dinks now alewhile, heh?

I writes dis in my own house, and last night, die Shuno gome down yust like everdhings, and mine winder is yust piled up. Now vot you dinks, mister brinder man? You dinks dat ground hog don't know vot he known, heh?

You yust let me spheaks mit you; das ground hog ain't no more as you, two, dree, four brinder mans, und besides, ven de brinders is all die viles shticken up das leedle dypes for to make print die newspaper mit, das ground hog he chut shays by his hole, und ven de right day gomes, he looks round for to find his shadder; und dis last dime, he sees dat shadder, yust as blain as you see das screenback, vot I paid mit you by die *Gazette*.

Misder brinder, ven your crate grandaddy vas a leedle baby, vot got shpanked for cryin in te nite, der ground hog knows den chust so much vot he knows now!

Und now I shpeaks with you. You chust dake my advice, und makes not fun any more mit der ground hog. If you must sie fun haben, shpeak by das politicians vot don't know any better, allewile. Vot you dinks 'bout dis? I dalks mit you some more, allewile, agin, some oder days, bime-by, don't it?

DIEDRICK KRAUTZ.

Speak Gently.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effect than to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are more thoroughly mistaken than in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own sisters and mothers, but of others who they forget are somebody else's sisters and mothers. As a rule, no one who surrenders to this debasing habit can be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one and the good effects should be to cause the contemptuous frown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see, than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the development of crime in our police court. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in woman. No worldly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It is the corner-stone of God itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak lightly of women.

A Woman Roasted Alive.

A terrible accident, resulting in death occurred in Philadelphia on Saturday night. The victim was a widow lady named Sarah Ritchie. She was last seen alive about ten o'clock purchasing marketing. In less than half an hour from this, as Bernard Green and son were passing along Sofferset street, they noticed smoke issuing from the house occupied by Mrs. Ritchie. They forced open the door, and on attempting to enter were driven back by flames. They succeeded in extinguishing them with a few buckets of water. The room they went into was on the first floor of the dwelling, they found the body of Mrs. Ritchie. It was burned to a crisp, and almost beyond recognition. By her side lay portions of a gin lamp, which had evidently fallen and contained coal oil. It is supposed that she was about to go up stairs when the disaster occurred. Sunday the Coroner held an inquest over the shape less remains of the unfortunate woman.

The Cockney Burlesque.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* says: "The fact is, these English blondes, under the control of English speculators in their charms, come to the United States in the most insolent and domineering manner. They ridicule our statesmen and other of our eminent men, attempt to bully the newspapers they are unable to bribe and drive out legitimate and respectable actors and actresses from the stage. In New York, a few months ago, there was not a single American actress of ability playing at any of the theatres; the whole metropolitan stage was given up to English and French imported burlesque adventurers. Driven out of that city by the combined efforts of the press and the regular theatrical profession, the Lydia Thompson Troupe went to the west, and there, as we have seen, it attempted to repeat its policy of bullying and beating whoever is honest enough to speak the truth about its indecency and incapacity."

AN article termed "compressed leather" is now manufactured of the waste leather of shoe factories and saddlery establishments, by first cleaning it of dirt and other foreign substances, then cutting it into fine shreds, with the waste of raw hides, and immersing in water containing one per cent. of sulphuric acid until the whole forms into moulds of the desired size. After these have been dried by means of steam, the masses are passed between rollers, one of which is rough, and the other smooth, for the purpose of producing a surface in imitation of flesh and grain sides of leather. To render the whole pliable, one pound of glycerine is added for each hundred pounds of material. For many purposes, as for the soles of shoes, &c., this artificial substance completely replaces the natural leather, and can be sold at a much cheaper rate.

Two delegations have gone to Washington to have a new Postmaster appointed at Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Benedict, editor of the *Herald*, whose commission is about to expire. The first delegation was ex-Senator Wade, who desires his nephew, James Wade, appointed, and the second delegation from Akron and Cleveland, who are naming some one else. The third delegation will probably be Benedict himself.

THE official proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of the National Constitution is prepared and will be issued as soon as the regular notice of the action of the Texas Legislature is received at the Department of State. Thirty votes have been given for the article, including New York and Indiana, about which there is some contention, but no doubt that has the force of law, leaving twenty-eight about which there is no question, being three-fourths of the thirty-seven States of the Union. The seven States voting in the negative are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Tennessee.

AN examination of the votes by which Hill and Miller were chosen Senators from Georgia, shows that when the votes of those disqualified to vote were thrown out of the number received by these men, then Hill, the Republican candidate, was one vote short of an election, and Miller, Democrat, had one to spare.

The sub-Election Committee have taken up the case of Colonel Taylor, of the Fifth Pennsylvania District. They will be ready to report to the House next week, and will give Colonel Taylor over six hundred majority. There is no doubt of the report being sustained by the House.

IT is known in New York that Secretary Boutwell is using all his exertions to reduce the premium within the next four months to 110. Many think he will succeed, but a large majority are of the opinion that gold will not go, during the summer, under 115.

PUNCH'S "He smole a ghastly smile," and "Many a wink he wunk," have been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said "You sneezed a snooze and said I snoze it."

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES
Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Vase Sponges For the Toilet.
Three 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 sixteen 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 early stages, may be 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 avail 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 lung coughing, was seen 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 cared 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 9 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.
FEBRUARY 26.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.
Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to counteract, in a regularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this accustoming and intelligent age, and to do this effection 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 and alterative is adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather saturated—with the field extracts of sanative roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopoea has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alternative, and an anodyne. 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 mephitic vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system, in best age even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, no wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently recommended. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which will ward off malaria, indeed, no health promoting agent has a rival either among official or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 98 seventh street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSGRAVE,
f.28:1075 Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Building and Mortar Company will be held at the office of said company, corner of Ninth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 10 and 12 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,
f.28:955 Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the paid in capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
J. W. DAVITT, Cashier.
f.28:962

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. f.6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
TUESDAY MORNING, March 1st, 1870.

MEANS.

Loans Bill's and Discounts	$1,090,807 78
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	700,000 00
Real Estate	51,320 03
Stocks and Miscellaneous	12,236 71
Due by other Banks	147,846 16
Legal Tender & Coast & Checks	98,282 41
Specie	116,156 22
	$2,216,653 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,152,150 00
Profits and Earnings	351,097 47
Unpaid Dividends and Certified Accounts	2,113 06
Due to other Banks	900 03
Deposits	801,901 75
	$2,216,653 31

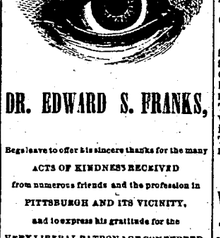
The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. HOSKBURG, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of March, 1870, before me.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
mh1:tf28

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 *Federal Street, Allegheny.*
mh1:tf3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa
BLACK AND COL'D DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
SILK POPLINS.
New Spring Delaines,
Black and Colored Alpaces Poplins,
Black and Colored American Poplins,
Balmoral and Gored Skirts,
Long and Square Shawls.
Extra Good Bargains in
CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.
At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 10c, Light and Dark Calicos,
At 50c., Balmoral Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WILL LEAVE PITTSBURGH
ON
TUESDAY, March 14th,
At 2 O'Clock Precisely.



DR. EDWARD S. FRANKS,
Begs leave to offer his sincere thanks for the many
ACTS OF KINDNESS RECEIVED
from numerous friends and the profession in
PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY,
and to express his gratitude for the
VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE CONFERRED.
He is compelled to say,
that in consequence of an
ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE
IN ANOTHER CITY,
that he must, although reluctantly,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ON TUESDAY, March 14th, 1870.
At 8 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.
All who have not been supplied
with his
PATENTED SPECTACLES,
and those requiring advice or
MEDICAL TREATMENT,
can consult him at the
ROBINSON HOUSE,
Corner Seventh street and Duquesne Way,
ROOM No. 7,
PITTSBURGH,
UP TO THAT HOUR AND DATE ONLY,
At which time
HE CLOSES BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.
mh1:tf28

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 calcoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby 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 territorial and shop rights 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 McMurray & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To McMurray & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh.
To Robert Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Broth re, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Paul & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. ANDERSON.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and performs the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
And is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Prop'r, Geo. A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
J. C. MATTERS, Pittsburgh.
E. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
f.28:1758

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
feb:tf62

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS E. SLOAN, corner 53d and Penn streets, until FRIDAY, the 4th 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 B. Hill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
K. BRACKEN.
f.23:1658

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
1 Street, Allegheny City.
AT $1.00 A PAIR,
BLACK AND COL'D KID GLOVES,
A Great Bargain.
At 18 2-4c., White Damask Towels,
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen,
At 12 1-2c., Extra Wide Linen Towelling.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts,
Table Damasks and Table Napkins.
NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb.