The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

SAN DOMINGO reports an almost unanimous vote for American annexation. Suppose the question be also submitted to the people of this country!

A BILL will soon be passed making it a criminal offence and disfranchisement to sell cadetships. This is considered the only way to put an end to that dishonorable practice.

THE Legislature of Mississippi respectfully petitions Congress to remove all existing disabilities from her citizens—and instructs Senator Revels (colored) to present this action. And Jeff Davis lives to see this!

THE Ohio Senate has made a special order, for Thursday next, of a Constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people, thus: "The right of any person to vote in this State shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

THE SPEECH of Senator Howard, which we print this morning, will repay for a careful perusal. It presents a candid statement of the Treasury question and a luminous expose of the ulterior purposes of the thievish gang who now hold the State by the throat.

THE "border-claim" bill will take about two and a half millions out of the State Treasury. Twenty per cent. of this sum, or more than five hundred thousand dollars, has been set apart as a corruption fund to secure its development into a law. It will pass the Legislature, and John W. Geary will sign it. If the Governor can find time, will he let us hear from him about his brother-in-law, Flour Inspector Logan?

As the New Hampshire election comes off to-morrow, we venture to supply, in advance, to our Democratic cotemporaries, an explanation for the poor show they are likely to have. Their straight-out friends in New Hampshire have been so much disgusted, by a shabby trick of their committee in attempting to throw Bedell, the regular nominee for Governor, overboard, substituting the "labor reform" candidate for him, that hundreds of them will stay away from the polls altogether.

THE XVth article cannot be safely proclaimed until Congress shall have finally approved the reconstruction of two of the States ratifying it, Texas and Georgia. Without counting New York and Indiana, their votes are necessary, but will be available only in consonance with the following clause of the 7th section of the Act of April 10, 1867:

"That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final or operative, as a complete restoration thereof, until their actions respectively shall be be approved by Congress.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* speaks of two States—he calls them "struggling States"—the people of which, as he says, "are now obliged, for every two bushels of wheat they can raise, to give one of them for the transportation of the other to market." He wants the government to make a chain of navigation from the Mississippi, via Fox river, the lakes, &c., to the Atlantic. We think we could suggest to those struggling people a more excellent way. Instead of asking Congress to expend millions to give them a navigable channel to a market more than four thousand miles away, let them ask for a national policy that will bring markets to their doors by the multiplication of industries. This thing of leading all their energies to the production of one industry, and relying upon it, wont pay, and at length they are beginning to discover it.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Convention which met and deliberated in this city on Thursday and Friday last, on the important subject of an amendment of the National Constitution, so that the Divine Being, the source and centre of all rightful authority and government, shall be in expressed terms acknowledged and confessed, was composed of delegates from nearly all parts of the land, and represented nearly all the different Christian denominations. Rarely indeed is it that so many earnest and truly able men are drawn together; and never, probably, has any deliberative assembly been marked by a more copious flow of solid thought and pointed argument, couched in eloquence born of the combined powers of intellect and heart. Made up, as this Convention was of the most diverse sectarian elements, the harmony was perfect and entire. Not a jar, not the slightest controversy, arose among the members from first to last. Its light was like that of the sun, which, composed of every variety and shade of color, when blended shines out purely white, and with a brilliance which only this blending of elemental colors can produce.

When we spoke of this Convention in advance, in the GAZETTE of Wednesday morning, and discussed the great question which would engage its attention, we had no conception of the magnitude of the movement, or of the extent to which this sentiment had spread. We remember well the time when a mere handful of earnest man met, some six or seven years ago, in one of the churches of this city, and set this ball in motion. It was like "the little stone cut out without hands" spoken of by the prophet; but now it seems as if we could already see it growing in magnitude and force, and feel that it is destined to break in pieces all that opposes its progress, and ultimately to fill the earth.

This movement is well timed. Had the recognition of the Deity, as the source of all rightful authority, been inserted at first, it would have been well; but to have introduced such an amendment twenty years ago, when the Constitution was made the basis of the Fugitive Slave Law, and when it was used as a fetter to bind alike the souls and bodies of men, it would have been monstrously incongruous. A foul temple would that have been in which to erect a throne for a pure and holy GOD, who hates robbery and abhors oppression. It is well timed, moreover, because it was not done until our regenerated nation, made perfect through suffering, had not only broken the manacles from the limbs of the bondman, but had, in imitation of GOD, reached down to the poor and the despised, raised him up, and set him among princes. We may now, without hypocrisy and without danger of rebuke, set up that throne for the Most High.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. HOWARD,

Of Allegheny County, on the State Treasury Bill, and Reply to Senators Wallace and Billingfelt—The "Unexpended Balances," &c.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment of the Senator from Clearfield (Mr. Wallace) embraces also the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster (Mr. Billingfelt). This amendment, if adopted, strikes out all of the House bill after section two. The Senator from Clearfield says there is a popular delusion in regard to the amount of money in the State Treasury—that it is not true that we have any "balances."

Now, sir, I understand that apart from the Sinking Fund, we have not a large amount of money in the Treasury now; but we do have large amounts there sometimes, and the object of the House bill under consideration is to meet a mischief complained of in regard to the use of the large balances when we have them, and the whole object of this amendment, and the amendment of the Senator of Lancaster, is to prevent the people of this State from getting the interest on the "unexpended balances" when we have them in the Treasury. I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Clearfield introduces considerable more book-keeping into the business of the Treasury management; but how does that meet the mischief that has attracted so much public attention—the *fact* that the public funds have been used for the gain and profit of the Treasurer. Neither of these amendments meet the question at all. The Senator says that different Treasurers have from time to time been taking money out of the Sinking Fund, and appropriating it to purposes not contemplated by the Constitution. Is that any reason for striking out of this bill all the provisions that secure the interest to the credit of the State?

Why not let those provisions remain? Why so much anxiety to strike them out? The Senator from Clearfield says the banks will not engage in the "peculiar" business of paying interest for the use of unexpended balances. We know they always have done it for the benefit of the Treasurer, and this argument is answered by a practical fact. A few weeks ago the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, answering fairly to the demands of public sentiment, resolved to select from among the banks of that city as depositories of the city funds those that would pay the highest rate of interest on the "unexpended balances," and the same banks that heretofore had the deposits for nothing came forward at once and agreed to pay five and a half per cent. They knew it was a good thing to have, and the first move has brought five and a half per cent. to the credit side of the people.

Mr. Speaker, if there is any one question of public policy upon which the people of our State have spoken, positively and certainly, it is for a reform in the management of the public moneys by the State Treasurer.

In order to properly meet the question, let us distinctly understand the abuse complained of. Clearly comprehending that it is our duty fairly and squarely to apply the remedy. I remind honestly to represent the wishes of the people we must fully meet the evil. There should be no favoritism—no attempt to evade this great question. If our remedy does not meet the mischief, we shall be accused, and justly, of either dishonesty or incompetency.

What is the abuse complained of? It is that our State Treasurers have for years used the public funds in direct violation of the law, to enrich themselves and corrupt the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

In the estimation of our people it has grown to be a fearful evil, the increasing tendency of which is the destruction of political integrity and the public morals, and they now demand a full, complete and simple remedy. Shall they have it? The public press and the people have unanimously spoken! Shams and pretenses will not do! Nothing but earnest and thorough work will satisfy public opinion. Senators must not suppose that they can plaster this matter over with mere patch-work that will leave the Treasurer in the possession and the control of the funds as before. We must not shout reform, and deceive ourselves with the idea that we can close the watchful and vigilant eyes of hundreds of thousands that are now observing our action. The people, sir, have demanded reform, and they are in terrible earnest, and woe betide the man who attempts to palm off a chest for the true remedy. Let all such look well to their heads. If any one attempts to evade this question by a half way remedy, no one will be deceived but the one who shall undertake that dangerous business.

The Treasurer now controls millions, and his bond is but eighty thousand dollars—a mere trifle compared with the enormous sums that are in his hands and used at his pleasure. I shall consider, first, the House bill in all its details, and then examine the amendment proposed by the Senator from Lancaster. If the House bill meets the evil complained of and furnishes the proper remedy, then the amendment should be rejected.

The first section provides that the Treasurer shall give bond, with ten or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. This fully meets the first evil—that the amount of the Treasurer's bond is insufficient.

Section second provides a salary of eight thousand dollars, and that he shall reside at Harrisburg. This section has been amended by reducing the salary to five thousand dollars, and by striking out the requirement to reside at Harrisburg.

The third section provides that until a proper and sufficient treasury is provided it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to keep *within the State*, at the *best rate of interest* that can be obtained, all the public moneys, in one or more banks or banking institutions, subject to *call*, and that the Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds deposited, and that he may change the deposits as often as safety may require. Right here comes in the Senator from Lancaster, and moves to amend this bill by striking out this third section and all the remaining seven sections and insert his bill. Now I propose to go through with the House bill, and examine the remaining sections before I turn my attention to the bill of the Senator from Lancaster. It may strike some people as singular that a friend and supporter of the incoming Treasurer should commence the war on the third section, which provides nothing new, except that the interest account shall change sides; because many persons do believe that Treasurers have received interest for the use of State funds, and they have always placed it to the credit of their own private account. This bill credits it to the *public*.

Section four makes it the duty of the Treasurer to render monthly accounts to the Auditor General of all moneys in the Treasury, the amount of all receipts and payments during the month, and where, and the amount in each depository, and a statement of all interest received credited to the State. Now, as the bill of the Senator from Lancaster leaves all the moneys in the hands and control of the Treasurer just as the House bill, why does he wish to strike out sections three and four, that give the interest to the State? Can he tell?

Section five introduces a new and important principle. It is the check upon the Treasurer, and no bill will be at all complete without some such provision—and none such is to be found in the proposed amendment of the Senator from Lancaster. It requires the depository selected by the Treasurer, having public funds, within ten days after the close of each month, to render an account thereof, under oath, to the Auditor General, giving the amount of funds at the beginning of the preceding month. 2d. The amount deposited during the month, with the *amount* and *date* of each deposit. 3d. The amount drawn out by the Treasurer, giving the *amount* and *date* of each draft or check. 4th. The rate of *interest* allowed on the average deposits, properly credited to the State. This is a complete system of checks and balances, and there can be no reasonable objection to this. It is right, and provides a remedy to meet the abuses complained of.

Section six provides another strong check on the Treasurer in requiring him to declare under oath that he has received no other interest, gain or profit, or any present or gift, other than what is credited to the State, and he is not to receive, &c. There can be no reasonable objection to this. And the same section requires of each depository to make oath that no director, or officer, or person has given or promised to give to the Treasurer anything for the deposits, but the amount of interest accounted for and credited to the State, and these provisions are extended to the closing up of his business after he has gone out of office.

Section seven makes it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of the act in taking any gain or profit, except what he has accounted for, and imposes a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years. This section imposes another check and provides another remedy. It is right and proper and no reasonable objection can be made to it.

Section eight makes it the duty of the Treasurer to keep his accounts so as to distinguish between the receipts and disbursements belonging to the sinking fund, and moneys not belonging to that fund, from what source derived, whether applied to the interest or principal of the public debt, or paid out to meet appropriations.

Section nine contains all there is in the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster, and more, and in far better shape to meet the demands of the public. It follows the act of 1858, in regard to the duties of the commissioners of the sinking fund in some respects, but instead of their meeting in February and August, it requires them to meet every month to ascertain the amount "in the sinking fund and other funds in excess of the amount required for appropriations." Then by circular letters, they are to give notice that they will pay an amount of the debt equal to the available funds. Or they shall give the same notice, that they are ready to purchase and will receive sealed proposals for a designated amount. This is all, and more than there is in the Senator's bill, and what follows is far better. And if such proposals are not to the advantage of the Commonwealth, they will be rejected; and they may then direct the State Treasurer to purchase in the open market at the *lowest and best prices*, provided that the price paid by the State Treasurer shall not exceed the price of the *lowest and best proposal* which the commissioners have received. The tenth section repeals so much of other acts as is inconsistent with this. This is the whole act, and it is a great improvement over the present system.

The idea of the bill is, that the State funds will be kept in banks, as heretofore, until a proper and safe treasury shall be provided by law; but instead of allowing all the interest, as paid by the banks, as heretofore, to go into the pockets of the State Treasurer, that the same shall go to the credit of the State. What honest objection can be made to that?

Now this plan furnishes a complete system of checks and balances—the monthly account of the Treasurer to the Auditor General under oath. The officers of the depositories are to furnish a corresponding monthly account, under oath, to the Auditor General—and the latter officer being required to keep a record of these accounts, a complete system of checks and balances are arranged, and the remedy is furnished for the abuses complained of by the public.

By section nine of the House bill, the words "lowest and best prices" are used to limit the powers of the commissioners of the sinking fund. No such words are in the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster, but a most dubious expression, "at such rates as can be paid with interest to the Commonwealth or *as the condition of the Treasury, present or prospective, may justify.*" The whole matter left entirely to their discretion to purchase as the condition of the Treasury may justify.

What is the amendment that the Senator proposes to substitute for this bill? It has three short sections, and notons word that refers to the duties of the Treasurer. Section first refers to the duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and section second provides that once a month they shall give notice in two newspapers of the amount of funds in the State Treasury, and the amount of debt paid during the month, if any, and at what rate. Section three requires the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to keep a record of their proceedings, *to be filed* with the State Treasurer in his office, and an annual report to be made to the State Legislature.

What does section 1 of the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster mean? Does he claim it to be a new provision? Will he say it is a particle of improvement on the present law? Does it provide a single check on the Treasurer? If so, where? Let him point out the provision. The funds are left by his amendment left with the Treasurer just as they are now! But he may say—I have provided that the Commissioners shall in every month receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the "public debt *next becoming due*," and to meet once and open such proposals and award to the *bidders* all of such proportion of said bids, and at such *rates as can be paid*, with interest to the Commonwealth, *or as the condition* of the Treasury, present or prosecutive, may justify.

Now what is the present law? Purdon's Digest, last edition, page 915, section 2 of the act of 1858, provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to receive the income and revenues mentioned in the first section of the act, and apply the same, first to the payment of the interest, and second, to the principal of the public debt. Section 6, act of 1858, provides all that section 3 provides in this amendment, and more. Let us see. Section 3, act 22d April, A. D. 1858, among other things declares that the commissioners shall keep books, &c., showing distinct accounts of all moneys received and disbursed under this act, "AND FROM TIME to *time* (every month if you like), as the funds may justify," *apply* the same to the payment of the accruing interest of the public debt, and the principal, at or *before* the semi-annual payments thereof may become due."

Now, under this act of 1858, the commissioners could receive sealed or not sealed proposals "for the redemption of any part of the loan of this Commonwealth next *becoming due*," and they could "meet on the first Tuesday in each month, or each week, and open such proposals," and award to the bidders all or such proportions of said bids, at such *rates as can be paid, with interest* to the Commonwealth or as the condition of the treasury, present and prospective, *may justify.*"

Thus, you see, the bill of the Senator from Lancaster is a craftily devised scheme to palm off the old law as it now stands for something new. It is very sharply done. Is that the measure of that Senator's reform? Who did it? Will that Senator in his place here say that he devised that plan—that his amendment, which is but a cunning scheme to deceive the people—a mere pretense of reform—that is no reform at all, is his work? Or is it true that a plot has been laid to entrap an honest reformer, and get him to offer the old law in a new dress? The Senator from Lancaster objects to the House bill that as the money is on *call*, the State can get no more than three per cent. Suppose that is true. His bill, that he desires to inject into the House bill, will prevent getting any interest at *all for the State*, but will leave the State Treasurer to pocket all he can get—whether it be three or six per cent. What honesty or consistency is there in this? Call this a reform, forsooth! That Senator is an honest man; he has displayed great zeal for reformation. He has expressed most anxious desires to prevent any further abuse in the handling of the State funds, and I believe he is sincere. As the Senator's bill leaves all the State moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, as heretofore, why is he so anxious to defeat the wishes of the people, that for all "unexpended balances" the depositories selected shall pay as high a rate as can be obtained, to be credited to the *fund*, instead of going into the *pocket* of the State Treasurer? Can that Senator tell? If it is but *three* per cent. why not put it to that side of the account that will benefit the tax-ridden people of the State? No! There is no purpose behind all this! The Senators are deceived. It is a plan to defeat the will of the people. When they have asked for bread, it is giving them a stone. The people have demanded further that the State Treasurer shall no longer get the interest, that the law shall be so changed as to hold him in closer bounds, and yet the Senator from Lancaster does not even name him in his bill. In the language of the distinguished Senator of Erie, "I fear, sir, a great wrong is to be perpetrated," and reform is to be murdered in the House of its pretended friends.

Let us carefully examine the *precise* details of the bill of the Senator from Lancaster, offered here as a substitute for the bill of Mr. White, of Allegheny, and compare them with the provisions of the act of 1858.

1st. Every month the commissioners are to receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the State loan "*next becoming due*," and "each month thereafter meet and open such proposals, and *award to bidders*, or such proportions of said bids, and at *such rates* as can be paid with *interest* to the Commonwealth, *or as the condition* of the Treasury, present or prospective, *may justify.*"

The other sections of the bill are of no

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

DRESS GOODS.
New Spring Delaines,
Black and Colored Alpaca Lustres,
Black and Colored American Poplins,
Extra good bargains in Dress Silks.

At Very Low Prices,
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers,

Kid Gloves.

Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Lace Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.

The attention of Wholesale and Retail Buyers is respectfully invited to our LARGE STOCK, being assured they will find prices as low as they can be found anywhere.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
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NEW SPRING
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)
A CHOICE STOCK OF
French and Irish Poplins,
LACE CURTAINS,
CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS.

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 waing-coting 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 warping from water-lying 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 panneis as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the only preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no recipes for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial 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 aforesaid county.
To McKnight & Hopkins, the right for the Flats, ward of Pittsburgh.
To Miles Peterson, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Bill, 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 Stoltz, shop rights at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Pasco & 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. 78 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
J. C. ANDERSON.

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.
FULL ASSORTMENT
STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS AND TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern price s.

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,
LLUSION NETS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDER KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, } CENTAUR'S HOTEL, March 1, 1870. }
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this place until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., for the erection of a building for the use of the Custom House, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., according to the plans and specifications on file at the Custom House, Pittsburgh, Pa., and at the office of the undersigned, in Washington, D. C.
The attention of contractors is specially invited to the fact that the building is to be constructed of the stone from the quarries of the Government, at Hulton, Pa., and that the Government will furnish the stone at the quarries, free of all charges for quarrying and cutting.
Bids will be considered for the entire building, complete, or for the stone work, cut and dressed, ready for the building, delivered at the building, or at the quarries, as may be deemed most advantageous to the Government.
Bidders will state in their proposals the time in which they will complete the work, and the time in which they will deliver the stone, cut and dressed, at the quarries.
Bids will be opened in the presence of bidders, immediately after the time for receiving them shall have expired, and the successful bidder will be notified as soon as practicable thereafter.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Custom House, Pittsburgh, Pa."
The Supervising Architect reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Government.
JAMES G. HILL,
Supervising Architect.
mh2:td

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cases, at the very lowest prices.
JAMES F. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, 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 lung 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 we are well recommended 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 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.
JANUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.
The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver, in a barometer tube.
The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency lies in keeping the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in perfect working order.
If the stomach is weak and disordered, it is clear that no food for the blood can be well manufactured, and upon the fitness of these twoin-strumentalities for the office assigned them by Nature, and the regularity of their flow, health is a great measure depends.
When the air is heavily laden with chilly vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of special care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be rendered proof against the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.
A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters fulfills the conditions of a wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present in demand, for it is particularly adapted to the wants of this period of the year. The stomach will be invigorated and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and malaria put in a state of active combat against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the unfortified and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and revivifying operation.

NOTICES.

THUMPH OIL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 42 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 MUSSER,
f23:td Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said company, corner of Mighin 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. P. LANG,
f:23:td Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
American Watches
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
All kinds and grades of American Watches, which we are enabled to SELL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES as hand, from $40 00 and upwards. Please give us a call.
mh4

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, March 15th, for the ERECTION OF EIGHTH U. P. CHURCH BUILDING. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Alderman E. S. Morrow, 72 Penna. Avenue. Right to reject all bids reserved.
mh4:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

UNITED STATES MAIL.
PENNSYLVANIA.
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1870.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 o'clock P. M. of March 29, 1870, (to be decided by the 20th April,) for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1873, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals now established:
No. 6100. From Montrose, by Elk Lake, Auburn Corners, Auburn Centre, and South Auburn, to Lacoville, 24½ miles and back, three times a week. Leave Montrose Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 10 A. M.; arrive at Lacoville by 2:40 P. M.; Leave Lacoville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 A. M.; Arrive at Montrose by 9:30 A. M.
No. 6300. From Lockport Station to West Pittsfield, 3½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport Station on Penna. Railroad at 10 A. M.; Arrive at West Pittsfield by 11 A. M.; Leave West Pittsfield daily, except Sundays, at 9 A. M.; Arrive at Lockport Station by 10 A. M.
No. 9322. From Washington, by Clokey, Dunningsville, Grange, Hi Ho, Wrightsville City, Wrightsville, and Gamble, to West Newton, 30½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; Arrive at West Newton by 12 M. Leave West Newton daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; Arrive at Washington by 5:30 P. M.
For forms of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see Department Circulars of October 31, 1867, January 9, 1869, and January 12, 1870, inviting proposals for mail service in Pennsylvania, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.
Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
mh7-w

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 forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
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.
f8:tf:52

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.
REDUCED.
Oil Cloths, Window Shades.
DRUGGETS.
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
fd:da7

NEW CARPETS.
Reduction in Prices
TO CORRESPOND WITH
WHOLESALE RATES.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
fo26 ABOVE WOOD STREET.

NEW CARPETS
AT
POSITIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES
We are now receiving our
NEW SPRING STOCK!
Unsurpassed for extent and variety. Comprising the newest and best patterns in
English and American Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,
Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the prices of last year.
This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
fo24 (SECOND FLOOR.)

REDUCTION IN
CARPETS
For a Short Time to Prepare for
SPRING TRADE.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
Have marked their goods down below last season's prices. Full lines of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
Rare bargains can be secured by those anticipating their wants by taking advantage of the inducements offered by
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
fo1

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

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOS. S. SILLIDAY, No. 84 Fifth and 86 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, side street, state the price per thousand for laying the 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. Silliday, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
K. BRACKEN.
fe19:td
L. B. FULTON.....O. J. MCCANN
FULTON & M'GANN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
FIFTH Avenue, near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.
LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Fulton's Fourteenth street stand, No. 62 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.
PRICES REDUCED OF RUBBER Belting, Hose and Steam Packing. Boston Belting Co.'s manufacture. A reduction of say 10 per cent. from card rates from March 1st. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.
J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
mar1 Agents for Boston Belting Co.
ROLL BUTTER.
10 kegs Fresh Roll Butter;
5 half bbls do. do. for sale by
fe21 J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

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.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE amending the Ordinance on Markets.
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted, by the authority of the same,* That so much of section 7 of the Ordinances on Markets (on page 257 of New City Code) as provides that "the rents of Butchers' Stalls shall be collected month