The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, .38⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE new naturalization bill is to be taken up in Congress this week.

ANOTHER Cuban "Commander-in-Chief," Jordan, is reported to have resigned. The first was assassinated, the second fled to New York, and the third now retires from the leadership, in order, it is hoped, to return to Washington and settle up his old defalcations to our Treasury.

IT is very pertinently remarked by the Chicago *Republican*, that "It was scarcely necessary for the telegraph to announce the complete exoneration of Mr. Covode in the cadetship business. Had his previous character not been a sufficient guarantee of his innocence, his conduct during the examination has convinced everybody that his integrity is unwavering."

THE recent massacre of the Piegan Indians included one hundred and sixty-three of the two hundred and nineteen adult males of the tribe. And it was the wrong tribe after all! There is some reason to credit the report that the Captain General of Cuba has, in the name of an outraged humanity, addressed to our Government an indignant remonstrance in the premises.

THE "border-claim" business is to be resurrected at Harrisburg in another form, after a pair of Philadelphia lawyers have pronounced upon the constitutionality of the new proposition. The delay is superfluous, for it seems to be always constitutional to plunder the State Treasury. The new bill is to be supported, it is said, "by the influence of a power which has not as yet met a defeat at this session." "Roll on, thou Moon!"

APPROPOS to the current rumor, that the "border claim" grab of two millions or more from the Treasury, has the kindly regards of an exalted functionary, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* confidingly observes:

Governor Geary's worst enemy cannot hope to try the Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania into such a fatal snare. That high official would be the very first to expose and denounce and defeat such a scheme of public robbery, should it ever reach the Executive Chamber.

YESTERDAY, the '81s ($282,000,000) stood at 1½ per cent. premium; 5-20s of '62 ($504,000,000) 95¾; do. '64 ($125,000,000) 97@97¼; do. '65 ($955,000,000) 97¼@97¾; 10-40s of '64 ($194,000,000) 93¼@94. In the past year, there has been an average advance on this mass of debt, about $2,000,000,000, of ten per cent.; that is, in other words, that the promises of the Government to its creditors are worth two hundred millions of dollars more than when this administration came into power. Now let Congress pass the funding-bill and open the way for free banking on the hard bottom, and every dollar of this bonded debt will be worth its face, and more, too.

THE Kentucky chivalry have some peculiarities, in their fashion of backing their friends? Here is that pose fellow, Golladay, a conspicuous member of Congress from that State, who, having been hopelessly exposed in one of these disreputable cadetship negotiations, sought to dodge an expulsion from the House by "resigning" his seat. Evidently, that don't suit the Kentucky politicians, who perhaps have been growing more and more jealous of the young but rising Democratic statesman and repudiator. And now comes Gov. Stevenson officially notifying him that his resignation will not be accepted; that the honor of Kentucky requires him to stay in his seat and fight it out. Poor Golladay! He finds no precedent in his country's history to console or to instruct him in this emergency, except in the veracious annals of A. Ward, one of whose heroes (a Kentuckian without doubt,) patriotically dedicated to the service of his country, the last dollar and the last drop of blood—of his wife's relations!

THE PUBLIC has been advised of the refusal of Mr. W. W. IRWIN, ex and elect Treasurer of State, to testify under oath touching his own official acts before the Senate Investigating Committee. It needs only that the Committee should report this refusal to the Senate, and that body may then direct, if it chooses, the arrest of the contumacious witness, holding him in custody until he is ready to tell what he knows. But the Committee don't report, its chairman, Billingfelt, shirking his duty for obvious reasons. We append the resolution offered by Senator Mumma which was under discussion when the Senate adjourned on Friday, and will be again in order to-day. Has it is the intention of the majority to shield the recusant official, we can hope for no good from this resolution, except in the record of yeas and nays. It reads as follows:

WHEREAS, The late Treasurer, W. W. Irwin, has declined to be sworn by the Finance Committee, to make answers to such matters as the said Committee might deem important and for the information of the Senate, and it is, therefore, manifestly inexpedient to pursue their investigation any further unless the Senate determine to compel parties to be sworn before said committee; therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of said committee is hereby requested to report the facts to the Senate for further action in the premises.

DOWN WITH THE TINKERS.

The gold premium having slightly reacted, this delay of the downward movement proves only temporary. The great fact that the Government will pay all its debts, and that it can do so in coin, from and after any fixed date, no matter how immediate that may be, is now too well established to be denied or resisted. The intelligent reader knows well that this fact has been eliminated, and made patent, out of another very simple group of facts in our financial history for a year or two past. We have had an ample revenue, not only for current expenses but yielding a handsome surplus. This surplus has been faithfully applied to the reduction of the debt. And the debt has been thereby so conspicuously reduced as to leave no doubt, in any quarter, at home or abroad, of our absolute control of the situation as it stands. Hence, every form of this debt rapidly appreciates in its cash value, and in part stands already at above the par of gold.

We should have looked in vain for these results, had our revenues been less abundant. Is it wise, then, to insist, at this premature moment, upon agitating the proposition to abate them? Seeing what has been accomplished, and knowing that the same policy, if persevered in, will finally and speedily confirm these auspicious results, would it be wise to restrict and cripple our resources, in even the smallest particular, in advance of the solid re-establishment of the national and general finances, and of the business of the country upon the actual cash basis?

Let it be known in Wall street to-day, for a certainty, that Congress will, before its adjournment, take off fifty or thirty or even twenty millions from the Treasury receipts, and the gold premium would go up five per cent. or more before sundown, arresting, probably for months, the more wholesome tendency which we now see in the market. On the contrary, let it be understood, equally for a certainty, that the existing imposts will be unchanged for the coming year, and that the Secretary will continue as heretofore to employ his surplus of receipts in retiring outstanding debts, to the tune of another hundred millions, or even more under a revival of business, and that certainty would be accepted at par, without a fraction of discount, on every Exchange on either side of the Atlantic, within the ensuing ninety days.

We have shown the world that we can pay, if we will. It would be very unwise to declare, just at this point, that our resources are needlessly large, and that our ability outruns our disposition. Better to wait yet a year longer, more than half of which will succeed a general cash resumption, giving the country time to settle itself permanently upon actual values. Then there would be little or no risk in discussing the propriety of an abatement in the surplus of receipts. For then none could question either our disposition or ability.

The balance of foreign trade during the six months ending Dec. 31, '69, has been so nearly equal as to be unprecedented in our commercial history. Estimating the imports at their gold value laid down on our shore, and the exports at their value free on board, adding to the latter the freights actually earned by American bottoms in their carriage over the ocean, and the precise balance against this country for the period specified was less than two millions—exactly $1,978,264.

It was the announcement of these gures, from the proper bureau at Washington, which sent gold down to 112¼ on Friday last, and will send it lower yet, the more the facts are considered and the better understood.

Fostered by a reasonably fair tariff, American production has so far excluded the fabrics of foreign lands from our markets, that the country has not run itself under by excessive importations. An abundant crop of cotton supplies all our own mills and offers a surplus, worth nearly or quite $200,000,000, for foreign exportation, only a part of which has yet gone forward. Cotton and petroleum have furnished the great bulk of our foreign exchange: these items, with the mass of other exportations of our produce, have so freely met our current debts for foreign goods that not a dollar of bonds has been needed for that purpose during that period. Nay, more! Instead of sending bonds, we have made a net export of fifteen and a half millions in specie. Our bonds were worth more to keep at home. And we are at this moment importing specie and keeping our bonds also.

Everywhere, financiers and men of business are preparing themselves for the hour of redemption. They are demanding silver from the Treasury, to begin with, its premium being three to four per cent. under gold. In many of the large cities, merchants are offering silver change to their customers. The Canadian banks, glutted with that metal, have begun its shipment over the border. One or more of the New York banks will resume cash payments this week, and it is said, that all those institutions have prepared themselves for the new situation. The States of South Carolina and Maine pay coin for their debts. The city of Portland does the same. We are sorry to note that Pennsylvania favors repudiation as usual, and that in the general movement towards a coin resumption, she is likely to bring up the extreme rear.

Our $700,000,000 of paper currency was worth but $520,000,000 ten days ago. It is worth over $600,000,000 to-day. Thus still $80,000,000 had been added to its purchasing power in that brief period, and a cash resumption generally will add quite as much more. This inflates, practically, our currency nearly $200,000,000, besides unlocking some $200,000,000 more of the long hoarded metals. Will that look like the financial distress which croakers have been predicting? Why, the people will feel in resumption a stimulant so powerful, that, in the twelve months to come, they would better bear a decided increase of taxation in all forms than what they have met during the year past. With the resumption which is now so near at hand, if Congress lets matters alone, the country will find itself not impoverished but actually so much richer as to be tempted to forget all about its taxes.

What a mistake it would be to tinker with a financial machine which is running itself so smoothly, and so straight to the most desirable end!

FOR SEVERAL DAYS a desperate fight has been going on between Stewart and Claflin, the kings of the New York dry goods market. Stewart started it by "marking down" below Claflin's figures. Claflin followed suit; Stewart cut down again; then Claflin; then Stewart; then Claflin again; then Stewart once more, and so the war has gone on for a week. Dry goods men tell me they never saw the market so excited as it is by this war between the two great houses. Both parties are selling at prices that are absolutely ruinous. Trade was so disturbed yesterday by their operations that the agents of the different mills held a meeting and decided not to sell to any one except at a certain fixed price. Stewart had been selling some lines far below the agents' prices (losing heavily, of course), and they thought to steady the market by giving notice that they would not sell to any man who attempted to undersell them. Stewart continues his "bear" operations, however, and the excitement is rising to a fever. He has demoralized the market to such an extent that it may take some weeks to restore steadiness. Several lines of seasonable goods are now going at a reduction of thirty to forty per cent. from last week's prices. The fight is characterized by outsiders as "throating at Stewart like an army fresh from Flanders. Stewart's pugnacity and capital will carry him through, but houses not so strong as his will probably go by the board before the storm blows over.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* of yesterday said: "Inasmuch as W. W. Irwin was elected State Treasurer by the votes of Democrats, they are to some extent responsible for his conduct. His refusal to give any information to the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Treasury, is not satisfactory. Mr. Mackey was put through in the sharpest manner, and testified his readiness to give information upon every point which he considered pertinent or for the good of the public. If Mr. Irwin will answer as intelligently all the questions promptly answered by Mr. Mackey, the committee will doubtless excuse him from answering those declined by the present Treasurer. This will give an opportunity to hear from 'wa.' Kemble and Billy McGrath, who have much valuable information in store. We object to making fish of one and flesh of another. Let the half a hundred Democrats of the Legislature insist upon the most searching examination, particularly of Mr. Irwin. The people of the State are not pleased with the hide and go seek conduct of the committee; they are in earnest and expect their representatives to be."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANDES AND THE AMAZON; or, Across the Continent of South America. By James Orton, M. A., Professor of Natural History in Vassar College. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by H. Miner, Pittsburgh.

Works of travel, now a days, rarely contain much that is strictly new, from the fact that the routes have been traversed so frequently. This work, however, unfolds the wonderful resources and grandeur that are to be found in the region of Equatorial America, which lies in the midst of the Western Andes, and over a route of travel but little known. Here we have described the physical aspect, the resources and the inhabitants of this country, from which it is plainly to be seen that ere long this rich country will be open to commercial enterprise. The expedition was sent out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, composed of Prof. Orton and others. The trip proper commenced at Guayaquil, thence to Quito, over the Eastern Cordilleras; thence over the Western Cordilleras, and through the forest on foot to Napo; down the Rio Napo by canoe to Pebas, on the Maranon, and thence by steamer to Para. No one, says Mr. Fletcher, whose language is the English has journeyed down and described the voyage from the *plateaus* of Ecuador to the Atlantic ocean, until Professor Orton and his party accomplished this feat in 1868. The narrative abounds with graphic sketches of men and things, and the style of the book is fascinating, and, at the same time, instructive. The excellent illustrations serve also to increase the attractions of the work.

TRUE LOVE. By Lady Di Beauclerk, author of "A Summer and Winter in Norway." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This pleasantly told love story presents pictures of English society that will repay the reader. The grouping of the leading characters are arranged in a natural manner, and the moral tone of the work seems to be of a higher grade than is usually to be found in stories of this character. The author enjoys some reputation as a writer, and those who have read "Summer and Winter in Norway," will enjoy this volume.

UP BROADWAY, AND ITS SEQUEL. A Life Story. By Eleanor Kirk, (Nellie Ames.) Published by Carleton, New York.

This story is of the sensational type, and while it depicts the "social evils" that curse society, especially in large cities, at the same time the views of the writer tend to foster the spirit that appears to be growing, to lower the standard of morality on the subject of marriage. The book is written in a fascinating style, and will doubtless be widely read, but we fear that it will encourage a species of "free-loveism" that tends to undermine the foundations of true marriage. The doctrine of "Woman's Rights" is also freely ventilated.

ADVENTURES OF CALEB WILLIAMS. By William Godwin, Esq., author of "St. Leon," etc. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York.

Much interest has been awakened in this story from its connection with the Byron scandal. It is a curious book in some respects, and will be read with interest by many. It completes Harper's complement, comprising Moore's Life of Byron, Guiccioli's Recollections, and Mackey's edition of Medora Leigh, and Caleb Williams.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE. A poem. By William Morris, author of "The Life and Death of Jason." Part 2. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis, No. 137 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

This is the third volume of the "Earthly Paradise," the most part of the two first volumes being of a classic type of thought. The present volume contains six rhymed stories, shaped to include September, October and November in the same way as the preceeding volumes included earlier months of the year. The narratives on the death of Paris, Acontius and Cydippe, and the story of the Chodope—all classic; the Land East of the Sun and West of the Moon—Saxon; The Man who never Laughed Again—Oriental, and the Loves of Gadrun—pure Norse. Mr. Morris has received almost the universal acclaim of the press, as a poet of wondrous power, and any one who will read his charming creations will award him a high place in the realm of poets. He is confessed to be one of the greatest among living poets. Roberts Brothers have done a good work in reproducing these poems.

THE GOLDEN CROSS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Irving Van Wart, Jr. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The principal poem, "The Golden Cross," is a legend of by-gone ages. The miscellaneous poems are short and varied, many of them of a dainty type. Phases of domestic life, and love, are woven together in words of true poetry. The great variety of themes will add to its attractions, rather than be regarded as objectionable. The author, though comparatively unknown, may yet win a worthy place in the literary world.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. For sale by Ray & Co., Pittsburgh.

Questions of vital importance are bound up in the discussion of Bible reading in the Common Schools. The agitation is just begun and other issues will follow in the train. The great heart of the nation is beginning to be stirred, and the conflict of minds on this subject is in the near future. This timely publication contains the arguments in the case of Miner et al versus the Board of Education of the City of Cincinnati et al, before the Superior Court of Cincinnati and decided in favor of the plaintiffs, with the opinions and decisions of the Court. Persons desiring to have the question fairly presented will do well to get this excellent work.

THE MASTERY SERIES. Manual for Learning Spanish. By Thomas Prendergast, author of the Mastery of Languages. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Granting that the mastery of sentences economises time, and is perhaps the most successful way of acquiring a thorough command of a foreign tongue, the assumption that the study of the grammar is unnecessary is open to criticism. However, the excellencies of the system of leading the learner step by step from the simplest sentences to the most complex, commends the "Manual" to every one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the language.

RED AS A ROSE IS SHE. D. Appleton & Co., New York, is a reprint from the English edition, and forms one of the series of novels issued by this firm in paper covers and at a low price. "Cometh up as a Flower," of the same library of novels, was written by the author of this work. It is a tale of love, and presents the leading characters in life-like words, and of thrilling interest, and despite its odd title, it is a clever, well-told story.

"HIRELL," No. 334 of Harper's Library of Select Novels, recently published by Harper & Brothers, New York, is worthy of being "select" in contrast to the namby-pamby stuff that is constantly issued by that press. Critics seem to have the same general opinion of the merits of the story—as being one of rare merit, scholarly and high toned. It has more than the usual amount of originality. THACKERAY'S "Fitz Boodle's Confessions," cheap edition of D. Appleton & Co., New York, has been sent us. No one need be told of the rare ability of this inimitable writer. The edition is surprisingly cheap.

The verdict of sensible women and the general public is that *Harper's Bazar* has no peer in this country. Previous to its appearance, all the fashion publications lacked characteristics to make them worthy of first class journalism. All the features of a complete work of this kind are to be found in the *Bazar*. It has a character of its own, and is not dependent upon foreign sources. It occupies a field unchallenged. Its fashion information, embodied in patterns, plates and otherwise, are obtained from the best talent. It contains also high toned literary matter, as well as practical information on manners, housekeeping, etc. The supplemental engravings, colored and plain, are very valuable. A collection of fifty numbers, bound in superb covers, furnished by this house, makes a volume worthy of the centre table, or any where else.

The Progress of Repudiation.

The N. Y. *Post* says: (The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that contracts made for dollars before February, 1862, were contracts for gold dollars, and must be paid accordingly. Two of the railroad companies which have offices in Boston have already announced that they will pay the interest upon their bonds, issued before that time, in gold coin. None of the corporators which do business in New York, so far as we can learn, have yet acted in the matter; but yesterday at least, two formal demands were made for payment in gold of interest on old corporation bonds, at one of our banks, and the tender of payment refused, with a protest.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:—Nearly every railroad and canal company of this State, and several from New Jersey, were represented by their leading officers in a meeting held in this city on Monday. The gentlemen assembled resolved themselves into a sort of a Superior Supreme Court, and decided that the interest due on their bonds dated previous to the passage of the Legal Tender act should be paid in currency, and not in gold, as the Supreme Court of the United States decided, and there was no minority report. To soothe the indignation of their creditors the extra judicial railroad judges issued a supplementary decision, in which they promised that in the event of the inferior tribunal at Washington not reversing its decision in twelve months from yesterday, they would make good the loss sustained by their bondholders being paid in currency when their due was specie.

One of the parties to this arrangement had interest maturing yesterday on loans contracted before 1862, and paid paper, with the above promise as a coating of sugar to the bitter pill. This action on the part of our large corporations—of many of which we have reason to be proud—is simply a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania. And the shame put upon our citizens is the deeper and more humiliating because the lead in this dishonorable business was taken by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Pennsylvania, who were the first to announce that they would disregard the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and pay the coin obligations of the State in paper. Railroad presidents may be excused, perhaps, for resorting to doubtful expedients to benefit their stock holders; but what palliation can be offered for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund? By what right do they declare decisions of the Supreme Court null and void? If they are the sole expounders of the acts of Congress, it is high time that the people were aware of the important fact. For the present, they and our self-appointed railway and canal judges are violators of the law of the land, and deserve to be called to a strict account for their illegal actions.

A New York dispatch says: The officers of insurance companies generally state that they had paid no attention to the decision, but were receiving and paying premiums. The officers of trust companies declined to tell what they were doing, but said they treated each case just as it came before them. An officer gave the reason for declining information that if they admitted the payment of gold in one, all the creditors would demand gold, and if they admitted accepting currency, all debtors would hasten to pay in currency, and that their stockholders might object. The foreign holders of bonds affected by the decision demand gold, and accept currency under protest. The general indication is that companies generally will receive currency, as they believe specie payment is too close at hand to quarrel about.

Imports and Exports.

During the first six months of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1869, the imports of merchandise into the United States amounted to.....$191,480,259
And of specie to.....6,158,526
Making a total of.....$197,638,785
During the same period the exports of merchandise from the United States of gold, at 100 per cent., the average purchasing power of the gold dollar, $120,712,641
The exports of specie and bullion were 23,921,018
Making a total exportation of.....$144,704,647
Deducting the value of the re-exports of merchandise were.....8,072,882
Leaving the net exports.....6,175,646
Showing the total exports of the country for the first six months of the fiscal year, to be $138,528,765
And an apparent balance of trade against the United States of.....54,109,020
Of the aggregate exports of the United States are other countries, more than one-half in American vessels to the amount of.....$73,756,962
Estimating the freight, at 50 per cent. gives as the amount paid for the use of American ships employed in the foreign trade.....10,090,543
Deduct this amount from the apparent balance against the United States, there is a real balance against the United States of.....54,120,042
The merchandise imported during the six months commencing July 1, 1869, amounted to.....$202,552,644
Amount of specie.....11,172,108
Making an aggregate of imports of.....$213,724,752
The exports of merchandise for the same period, reduced to the standard of gold at 31.25, the average cost of the six months, amounted to.....$165,841,773
The exports of specie and bullion during the same time was.....21,283,062
Making an aggregate of.....$187,124,835
The re-exports of specie for the same period were.....8,072,882
And of merchandise.....2,474,184
Making a total of exports of.....$199,671,911
Showing a nominal balance against the United States of.....$14,052,841
Of the entire amount of exports and imports, there were carried in American ships to the amount of.....$356,005,218
Estimating freight on this amount at a per cent. gives a return of.....$17,800,812
Which deducted from the nominal balance against the United States.....14,474,061
Shows a real balance against the United States in its favor in six months commencing July 1, 1869, of.....1,978,264
For the six months commencing July 1, 1868, the exports and re-exports of specie and bullion amounted to.....$28,008,710
During the same period the imports amounted to.....6,186,313
Showing a balance against the United States of.....$21,910,452
The exports of specie for the six months commencing July 1, 1869, were.....$21,283,062
And the re-exports of specie and bullion.....5,426,091
Showing total exports of.....$26,709,153
During the same period the imports of specie were.....11,172,308
Or a balance of, against the United States for the same period.....$15,536,845
This shows an improvement in favor of the latter period, in the specie account, of.....$6,374,607

"Ladies of the Jury."

Wyoming has imposed suffrage on the women within her borders, and of course this imposition will require their presence in the jury box. Whether the assembled wisdom of that gallant territory provided that juries shall be part male and part female, has not transpired. Those who have undergone the pangs of jury duty will recall with a shudder their first sensations in being locked up by an inexorable sheriff, to find a verdict, with the man who makes a point of hilding out for several days before agreeing about some trifling point—with the one who sleeps and snores—with the one who tells the same stories over and over again, and with the one who gets drunk and noisy, affectionate and confidential. Some of these horrors are not mitigated in Wyoming by the presence of the softer sex who, by giving no reason for their opinion but "because," and saying "scissors," to the last, draw and worry the rest of the jury into a verdict of "not guilty," when the prisoner is young and handsome but ought to hang.

C. A. STEDMAN, of Boston, got into the West Point Academy, and J. P. Kundhardt into the Naval Academy, appointed by Mr. Coffroth, the Democratic predecessor of Mr. Cessna, and are said to have been nominated by corrupt means. The House resolution under which the Committee are acting does not allow them to investigate Coffroth's action unless they are more particularly instructed to do so.

THE "New County Swindle."

The Titusville *Herald* of the 28th ult. makes a full acknowledgment of the soundness of every position taken by this paper on that subject.

"And where is the man at all conversant with those localities, who can say that a new county bill would not be voted down in some of the eastern townships; that it would receive 50 votes in Meadville in a poll of over 1,200 votes; that the west would give us 500 votes? Where is the sane man who has read the three organs of public opinion, the press of Meadville for the past month, who has visited that city and conversed on the subject with her professional or business classes, who will venture to affirm that the new county bill, in a poll of ten thousand in the country, would receive more than a third of that number? And now then look over the whole ground, all the contingencies of a preliminary canvass of an election, of the fight at Harrisburg, of the lobby work, of the venal subsidies, of the bribery, of the chicanery, of the anxiety of the base bargaining, the sacrifices, the mountain of expense, the whole vanity of the pursuit, ending in a defeat, to our minds is inevitable as it is bitter and contemptible, we ask seriously, if it is right to stultify ourselves any longer, to lend any further countenance to what will deserve the appellation in almost every point of view, as the "New County Swindle." Is it expedient to go on, year after year, in the future, as we have done in the past, handling this unclean thing, defiling ourselves, seeking to lay the foundation of a temple of justice, God save the mark! upon the rotten foundations of personal, legislative, official and popular corruption. For this is what it amounts to, and all the world knows it.

THE Postoffice contest over the Cleveland, Ohio, postoffice has been settled by agreeing to appoint John W. Allen to the place.

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,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES K. HUGHES & 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 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 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 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.
FEBRUARY 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 thermometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.
The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the urinary organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous consequences is a healthy digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order. If the stomach is weak and disordered, if either the liver or the blue pills be in a torpid state, and upon the skin of these twelve organs fields of the rose flows sanged to indicate the perfection regularity of their flow, health is a great moral certainty.
When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it is at the season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it be weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be assailed. If it is vigorous, the native organization will be a long one to the sickness 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 being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and invigorated, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and made a pat in a state of active vigilance against the maladies which experience teaches us are most prevalent during the season. Constipation, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are sure to assail the enfeebled and unfortified organisations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and tranquilizing operation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUNK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Co.ake Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Hall Gr-ss and White Hollands, Cord, Tassels &c. Particular attention is paid to taking up, cleaning and repairing, at cheap rates.
Our method of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that they are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No. 127 WOOD STREET.
mh7:n86 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 *Federal Street, Allegheny.*
mh7:n85

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 on hand, from $48 00 and upwards. Please give us a call.
mh5.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
Jel9:v127 (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 R. S. Morrow, 73 Penna. Avenue. Right to reject all bids reserved.
mh5:n87

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—170 bbls in store, manufactured from selected white Kentucky Wheat, "Swanson Smith's" brand, Louisville. Circumstances make it necessary that this Flour should be closed speedily. We have reduced the price to $7 per bbl, whether by wholesale or retail.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CHEESE.
50 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes Factory Cheese;
10 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
Just received by
J. H. CANFIELD,
162 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A Large and Complete Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Bleached and Unbleached Table Damasks.
Linen Table Napkins,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Fancy White Quilts.
Extra Good Bargains in
MARSEILLES QUILTS.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts.
At 8c., Good Light and Dark Prints,
At 10c, Light and Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 18 1-2c., White Linen Towels, a great bargain,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
This will be Borne Out by
THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.
THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.
THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
WE KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.
mh5:n85 STYS

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLAR and CUFF SETS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern price.
mh4

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 SHIRTING,
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.*
Feb

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS,
BANK OF PITTSBURGH, &c.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 8th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
8 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
13 shares Exchange Nat'l Bank;
30 shares Second National Bank;
20 shares Peoples National Bank;
5 shares Pittsburgh Savings Bank;
6 shares Coal Mag's Bank Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
856 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.
jan8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
POPULAR PRICES
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,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, POST OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.
GOVERNMENT SALE!
By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and has unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proxim