The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111⅜.

Two convicted murderers, Bohner and Bordenberg, are to be hung to-day at Huntingdon, Pa. Their three victims were John Peightel, his wife, and an adopted son, who were most atrociously butchered in that vicinity last autumn.

WE congratulate the people of the XXIIIrd Congressional district upon the re-appointment of Mr. JOHN M. SULLIVAN to the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in that district. Our regrets, that he should have been displaced, are only allayed when we observe the promptitude with which he has been recalled to duties which he had always performed to the public acceptance.

SOMEBODY says that "in the ward of Philadelphia which has the largest colored population, a majority of them will probably vote the Democratic ticket." That's a story for the marines! If there should be all told, a hundred colored voters for that ticket in the entire city of Philadelphia, it will be a good deal more than is expected by the best informed of the race. Here, in Pittsburgh, a diligent inquiry results in hearing of but one colored Democrat, and no one has yet found out his actual name and abiding place. "Somebody" is libelling common sense!

AT some of the town elections in New York last week, the local inspectors received the votes of colored men, on the ground that the XVth Article, already adopted by the required number of States, was operating without the aid of any official proclamation. The position would have been a sound one, if there were evidence of the needful number of ratifications—which there is not, unless the action of Indiana and New York be valid. The assent of Texas and Georgia cannot be legally counted until fully approved by Congress. The New York inspectors were, therefore, too fast. Let them wait until there is no longer any doubt as to the required number of States, and the Article will then become law, whether the President proclaims it or not.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL said a very just and sensible thing when, the other day, he declared himself opposed either to a repeal or to any modification of the Income tax, which he also defended as being of all the existing forms of taxation "the most just." The Secretary understands—and so we trust, will Congress—the precise value of the clamor which we hear from journals like the New York *Times*, and their feeble echoes among the provincial press, for the removal of this duty upon incomes. It is a clamor in which the people, the masses to whom a $1,000 exemption leaves not another penny of annual income, do not join. Mr. BOUTWELL has said what is as true as it will be popular, that the income tax should be one of the very last to be taken off.

THE financial movement goes steadily on in the same direction, yesterday's reports noting a still lower decline in the gold premium, and a continued appreciation in the value of all classes of bonds, the '81s going as high as three per cent. premium. We presume that all of our intelligent readers clearly understand and are quietly prepared for the approaching realization in cash of all fictitious values. No special degree of preparation, fortunately, is felt to be necessary, since for some time past the entire business community has been steadily and quietly at work discounting in advance the approaching resumption. In a twelvemonth, we have contrived to obliterate at least two-thirds of the gold premium without the country being either ruined, or seriously embarrassed by the decline. There are very few business men who are not to-day as ready as they ever can be for the new standard of values.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Saturday Evening Review*, writing from Rome, discusses the probability of the passage of the dogma of Infallibility by the Council, and expresses the opinion that the triumph of the party which supports it will be more damaging to the Church than its defeat. Speaking of the numbers and intelligence of the constituencies of the opposing prelates in the Council, which he estimates at eighty millions, the writer remarks: "A momentary triumph obtained over this mass of intelligent and determined antagonism by a mere numerical majority of the Council would be still more fatal than a defeat." We quote his closing paragraph:

It requires no prophet's eye to see that the dogmatic assertion of Papal infallibility in the nineteenth century would [illegible]

THE TREASURY SCANDAL.

[illegible]

THE FLOUR INSPECTORSHIP.

An inquiry propounded by this journal to Governor GEARY is answered by him in another column this morning. He has our thanks for the promptitude of his response to the public curiosity. To the people of Westmoreland county, and to the very large number of citizens in this vicinity and at Harrisburg, in whose name our inquiry was made, we respectfully refer the Governor's note, for further consideration.

—It may be appropriate now to make an incidental allusion to another feature of the Logan case, which is of quite subordinate importance. It is rumored that our new Flour Inspector was a Democrat, of what is vulgarly styled the Copperhead variety, up to some time last year. We have no fault to find with that; an honest "Copperhead" is infinitely better entitled to the public respect than a dishonest, intriguing, untruthful and venal Republican. In this we trust that the Governor will agree with us. It would only be because there must have been a deplorable lack of honest and capable Republicans in the district, that we should incline to lament the Governor's appointment of his Democratic relative to this lucrative office. For His Excellency still leaves us darkly bewildered by the suspicion that the Inspectorship was really awarded not to the deserving Union refugee, not to the active and influential Republican, but only to the influence of the brother-in-law. As a clear and undeniable case of nepotism, if not of infidelity to political obligations, the matter will be adjudged by the Republican friends of the large numbers of Republican aspirants who have been disappointed. In making a good war record, the appointee could well claim to be acquitted of the charge of "Copperheadism," but how shall either he or his distinguished brother-in-law persuade the public to overlook the relationship.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

As a spectator at one of the meetings held here last week, of the "Religious Amendment Convention," I may be allowed to express some thoughts which arose from having heard a short, but warmly applauded, speech of one of the delegates, whose age and silver locks entitled to more respect than the full meaning of his language will command before the American people.

The reverend gentleman said he had been asked "whether the proposed religious amendment might not produce much strife and violence in the country, and whether it might not result, perhaps, even in open war?" to which the speaker replied, no matter if it did, he was not afraid; that when the time came, though he hoped it never would, he was ready to "shoulder his musket" and fight for God and his rights. He continued and stated, that in this, the sense of the convention was undoubtedly his own when it came to that. The speaker was right in regard to the sense of the convention, as it showed a zealousness in loud stamping applause, rivaled only by the gallery boys when their hero comes down with a virtuous maxim in the teeth of the scape goat of the play.

But does it enter the minds of the religious amendment zealots, that there are thousands of as good religious and brave folks in the country as themselves, who, in case of such a war, would think they were doing God and Liberty good service when they loaded *their* muskets to shoot at them in return.

That little speech, expressing as it did, the sentiment of a so called "national convention," put the probable effects of a religious amendment to the constitution more prominently before my mind than ever before, and when I heard its advocates thus speak of shouldering muskets, I imagined the picture they would present in the sight of Heaven. These very preaching disciples of Him who proclaimed 'Peace, good will towards men,' and who put up Peter's sword, now in the advance, and proposing by a force of arms to sustain God's cause, in a christian country, where His Holy Name is represented, and where the untrammelled liberty to worship according to the dictates of conscience and reason now prevails.

Providence has wonderfully forwarded the growth of christianity, and in no country have its benefits been more widely disseminated than in these United States, where no clause in the fundamental law of the land mentions his name.

Christianity prevailed in every country where introduced over the prejudices and minds of the people, and in many instances supplanted the laws and national duties, by engrafting itself upon their constitutions and governments; yet we see to day the most abject despotism, vice and ignorance rampant where church and state are most thoroughly united, more freedom and better morals where government is less fettered with the festering abuses which have naturally resulted from their union, and perfect freedom, enlightenment and general morality prevailing where the two are entirely separate and distinct, as at present in the United States.

If the teachings of history ever possessed a value for the morals it affords to the living generations of men, now is the time its dark and bloody page, recording the periods of religious reformations, should be consulted for the light which experience is said to possess in guiding our feet aright.

Instead, at the present time, of openly and avowedly proposing to introduce into our Constitution any ideas or dogmas that men can, under any circumstances, think themselves called upon to "shoulder their muskets" to defend, why not leave that well doctored instrument alone? Don't let us shoot each other; "let us have peace."

The "religious amendment" and the doctrine of "infallibility" seem to be "tarred with the same stick;" they are at least of the kind of *extremes* which, when they meet, grind up the *means* in their own death struggles

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1879.

Messrs. Pennman, Reed & Co , Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 5th inst., under the caption of "Query," in which the following question is asked [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN W. GEARY.

REPUBLICAN members of Congress are not entirely unanimous [illegible]

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Words From the Household.

Miss S. B. Anthony has delivered her lecture in our smoky city, not as Mr. H. Greely please to say "for the purpose of bringing the ladies to vote the country into a great war" but for the sake of making peace, for peace will not smile universally till woman, the mother of man, his guide, his educator, has been granted the right due, which no generous, noble or brave heart ought to withhold; which, after having been granted to a race acknowledged to be inferior, any man should feel sorry in seeing it denied to those, his sex itself should put most faith in. I was delighted to see the unassuming, calm, dignified manner, the case, the elocutional powers of Miss Anthony so justly appreciated by an intelligent audience. How clear her arguments, how thorough her logic! No flattering thought or idea! All plain, powerful, strikingly true!—so true, that fathers left the Hall better convinced than ever before; mothers, seeing the mistakes in educational matters, feeling the want of reform; and maidens blushing at having been brought to see the defects of their social position toward men! Women, devoted to such a noble cause, will not vote the country into war, but make true the holy chant of old, "Peace be on earth and good will toward men."

There are women, according to Miss Anthony's illustration, who do not want to vote, and, saying so, wrap themselves in cachmeres. This is no argument against voting, but simply an outburst of selfishness! To remain cold and indifferent to other's wants and sufferings, because one never felt them, shows simply a want of the Christian spirit, a cold heart and a proud mind, but proves by no means that women should not vote.

Our first parents, by forfeiting the rights of Paradise, brought on suffering and sin; men being strongest, suffered less. This sole argument should prove the injustice of withholding the right of moral equality and influence, merited by woman's endurance and long suffering. For you will agree with me that it is pretty long since the creation; it should make men to feel that it behooves not the stronger sex to be weak minded, outshone by frail womanly nature—to be surpassed by her in generosity, both active and passive. Because, perchance, you and I, sister souls of the great human family, do not want to vote, is this a reason to withhold it from those who, lonely in the battle of life, can be benefitted by it? God forbid that such unchristianlike feelings should trouble the pure current of our thoughts. Let them who want it have it, and may the blessing of God rest upon the reforming movement.

Some say women have no right to vote or enter into political discussions. There is no such thing; you see them devoted to fashion, to various frivolous pastimes; you scarcely blame them for it. Those who wish to vote, who see and feel the advantage of it, will easily find time to vote once or twice a year, or when necessary; there is no foundation in the assertion that women have no time for voting, for they all know the saying, "Where there is a will there is a way"—but too well. Others say that it would take away all the womanly charm. I, on the contrary, do think it will raise the dignity of women, elevate them and enable them to oppose and keep in check the arrogance of ignorance in various forms, as well as vice and corruption. For what takes away the womanly charm, blows off the rosy down which nature bestows on them, shakes off the bright dewy drop of the rose, and scatters her leaves so often? It is not the demand for the rights due to the real dignity of woman. It is the evidence that, by conforming to certain customs, woman forfeits this very dignity. By that your daughters are made the slaves of social evils, instead of being queens in the households and in society. Your daughters, in having the first bill paid by an admirer, is, without mercy, put under continual obligation towards him, who may or may not put temptation in the way of the unsuspecting, harmless young maid. I cannot but picture to my own mind her guardian angel, hiding his face and trembling at the possible danger of one lovely and pure! But let her have legal equality every way, and she will feel that she cannot accept what lowers her morally in her own estimate, and puts her under undue obligations.

Husbands, your noble wives and sisters, partners lovely in joyful days, strong, faithful, abiding in the dark days of sorrow, they await your decisions. Sons, your mothers who prayed for you at the beginning of your lives, who guided your first steps, counselled, warned, soothed you in grief and deception, taught you to look up to heaven when earth grew dim and dark before your disenchanted eyes, who pointed out to you the road to fame and renown, who gladly would give their lives for you, should you not place them higher in your esteem and analyze better their rightful claims? Here let me pause.

A WOMAN.

Financial Matters.

Leading financial men from New York and other sections are writing to Washington, suggesting that it would be better for the business interests of the country, owing to the rapid decline of gold, for the Government to withhold for the present any further sale of gold. Although Secretary Boutwell would prefer receiving a high price for his gold, he says he will not interfere in any manner with the gold market, but pursue the line of policy marked out from the beginning.

Several Senators and members were in conference with Secretary Boutwell on Saturday, concerning financial matters. It was suggested to the Secretary whether he had any particular objection to changing the series of loans provided for in the Funding bill now pending in the Senate, to $500,000,000 each, instead of $400,000,000. He informed them that he thought $400,000,000 preferable, and explained why he thought so. He also stated that he would rather Congress would fix the rate of interest in each series, than to leave it discretionary with him, as Senator Wilson's amendment to the Funding bill proposed. If the bill provided the rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. the people who had bonds to exchange, both at home and abroad, would insist on that rate of interest; but if the measure passed fixing the first at 5 per cent., then 4½, and 4, they would have no alternative, and would be compelled to take them. He thought it would [illegible]

The Coming Bonnet.

Some items about coming bonnets are gathering in advance. They are to extend higher above the head than ever, and are to have a sort of crown with which to cover part of the back hair now worn so low. We thought bonnets towered high enough already, but those who have seen the new ones in preparation say those of the winter look as though they'd been sat upon and crushed.

The material to be introduced for bonnets is China crape, and the flowers imported are of the pale hues in which that crape is made, or in deep, rich colors, forming strong contrasts with it.

First among the new tints—they are too delicate to be called colors—is a pale yellow green, called Capoul, after the tenor, who wears a costume of this shade in "Vert-vert." Next is tea rose, a fainter salmon pink than the apricot shade; chain of flesh color, souffre or sulphur, poussiere or dust color, and, more than anything else, ecru or unbleached buff worn last summer.

Flowers will be worn in profusion; they are mounted in clusters, without much foliage, and as we repeat every season, there are more roses than anything else. Some of these are arranged in new and pretty contrasts—a Capoul rose of the finest crape on the stem with others of violet hue, or Capoul and tea roses together, or the pale rose de chine with Capoul lillies, glistening with dew.

English Dunstable round hats for spring wear have high tapering crowns and turned up brims curving back and front. The tyrolean crown, dented in at the top, is found among these, also a fancy crown brought to a point, which is turned over at the side like a gentleman's smoking cap. White, black, chestnut brown and gray straws are shown in these shapes. It is said an effort will be made to revive the becoming turban.

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 cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. 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 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 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 is to keep the digestive machinery which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak and disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist 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 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 strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the unstrained and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, [illegible]

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No. 127 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW SALES STABLES FOR HORSES JUST ESTABLISHED.

[illegible]

ISAAC DEYFOOS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

[illegible]

W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
[illegible]

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.
[illegible]
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

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

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

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

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

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

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier [illegible]

[illegible]

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—[illegible] *We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.*

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
AMERICAN POPLINS,
In all the Leading Colors,
SHIRTING CALICOS,
STRIPED AND
SPOTTED PERCALES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, which for weight, color and finish are not excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered

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

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

NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLARS and
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.

FULL ASSORTMENT

STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS and TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern prices.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

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

[illegible]

Low Prices.

[illegible]

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

[illegible]

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER.
No. 34 Ninth Street,
[illegible]

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
[illegible]

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT 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 is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the ground; Preble street forms the lower boundary while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at time and place of sale.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

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 wainscoting 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 pannels 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 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 said county.
To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To McKee & Douglass shop right for their mill Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, 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 Brothers, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & 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.

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

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
[illegible]

CHEESE.
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
Free of Government Tax,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
AND
MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage and Convertible
AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

Interest Payable in Coin at New York or London. Principal Payable in Coin in Fifty Years.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President Pennsylvania R. R. Co.,
CHAS. L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw R. R. Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

CHOICE AND RARE CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
[illegible] Federal Street, Allegheny.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Coal Lands
IN
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at my Auction Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, I shall offer for sale at public vendue or outcry, the following described Real Estate, situate in Baldwin township, and formerly the property of John F. Bennett, as follows, to-wit: All the coal lying in and under those two contiguous tracts of land, bounded and described as follows, viz: The first beginning at a post, thence north 51 deg. east 68 perches; north 30 deg. west 139 perches to a white oak; south 47 deg. west 57 perches; and south 32 deg. east 127 perches to the beginning, containing Forty-eight Acres and Four Perches. The second, beginning at a walnut, thence south 37½ deg. east 86 perches; north 50 deg. east 22 perches; thence along Redstone road north ½ deg. west 78 perches; north 80½ deg. west 1 2-10 perches; north 19 deg. west 26 5-10 perches; and thence south 49½ deg. west 77 5-10 perches to the beginning, containing Twenty-nine Acres and Eighteen Perches.

Which two tracts Elizabeth Snowden by deed dated Jan. 10, 1853, conveyed to John F. Bennett. Also—All the coal lying in and under all that other tract of land beginning at a hickory; thence north 30 deg. west 64 64-100 perches; north 60½ deg. east 34 perches; north 5 deg. east 21 6-10 perches; north 28 perches; north 41½ deg. east 21 18-100 perches; north 56½ east 17 3-100 perches; south 68½ east 19 26-100 perches; south 7 deg. west 19 perches; north 79½ deg. east 55 perches south 40½ deg. east 8 4-10 perches; south 39½ west 54 76-100 perches; and south 38 deg. west 113 59-100 perches to the beginning, containing 53 acres 69¼ perches, which George Brawdy and ux. by deed dated April 1st, 1858, recorded in Vol. 135, page 4, conveyed to said Bennett.

ALSO—All the three following pieces of land, the first being all the coal lying in and under that parcel of land beginning at a post; thence south 3½ deg. west 69 95-100 perches; north 73 deg. east 18 45-100 perches; south 7½ deg. east 25 83-100 perches; north 4 deg. 2 minutes east 68 26-100 perches; north 86½ deg. west 45 70-100 perches to the beginning; containing 18 acres 3 63-100 perches. The second beginning at a white oak; thence north 20 deg. east 17 89-100 perches; north 73 deg. west 43 perches; south 31 deg. west 17 89-100 perches; south 73 deg. east 9 23-100 perches to the beginning; containing one acre. The third beginning at a Sycamore tree; thence north 34 deg. east 5 44-100 perches; south 27¼ deg. east 19 67-100 perches; north 57 deg. 27 minutes west 14 85-100 perches, and north 35 deg. east to the beginning; containing one half acre. Being the same three pieces of land conveyed to said Bennett by Benoni Anderson, administrator of John Anderson, by deed, June 23, 1850.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a hickory stump; thence south 9½ deg. west 36 perches, south 30¼ deg. west 28 56-100 perches, north 86½ deg. west 27 60-100 perches, north 19 deg. 32 minutes east 61½ perches, north 88 deg. west 21 60-100 perches, north 77¼ deg. west 18 3-10 perches north 85 deg. east 8 6-10 perches, south 77¼ deg. east 9 16-100 perches to a walnut stump, south 85 deg. east 20 perches to the beginning, containing 12 acres more or less. Also, all that piece of land adjoining the above beginning at an ash; thence south 77¼ deg. east 53 16-100 perches, south 85 deg. west 55 perches, and north 3 deg. east 15 perches to the beginning, containing one acre and one hundred and fifty six perches, said coal and last described land having been conveyed to said Bennet by James McCleery, Sr., by deed dated January 3, 1850.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a post thence south 73 deg. west 7 37-100 perches north 36½ deg. west 25½ perches north 55 deg. west 3 63-100 perches, north 37 deg. west 67¼ perches, north 5 deg. east 28 perches, south 57 deg. 27 min., east 14 85-100 perches south 37½ deg., east 18 75-100 perches south 86½ deg. east 44 86-100 perches and south 73¼ deg. west 69 95-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 19½ acres. And being the same which Wm. Rogerson and Eliza his wife, conveyed to said Bennett by deed dated January 28th, 1850.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a pin, thence north 88 deg. west 60 perches south 4¼ deg. west 24 perches south 73 deg. east 34 28-100 perches and north 44 deg. 30 min. east 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres 84 12-100 perches, and being the same which James S. Hillman and Mary his wife by deed dated November 8th, 1859, conveyed to said Bennett.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a post on line of Robert Long, thence by said line north 45 deg. east 62 6-10 perches; thence by said line north 45 deg. east 62 6-10 perches; thence south 86¼ deg. east 42 83-100 perches; thence by land conveyed to said Bennett by Eliza Snowden as aforesaid: south 31 deg. west 77 45-100 perches; thence north 73 deg. west 9 perches; south 31 deg. west 17 89-100 perches; north 73 deg. west 42 64-100 perches; north 46¼ deg. east 31 71-100 perches; and north 73 deg. west 12 4-100 perches to the beginning, containing 24 acres and 100 perches.

ALSO—All that certain piece of land adjoining the last above, beginning at a stone, the corner of said Long's land; thence by the same north 45 deg. east 5¼ perches to middle of the road; thence south 74 deg. east 16 85-100 perches; south 48¼ deg. west 6 2-100 perches to a gate post and north 73 deg. west 16 5-10 perches to the beginning; containing 82 6-10 perches. Said coal and last described piece of land being the same which Alexander McCleery and wife by deed, dated April 29, 1858, conveyed to said Bennett.

The above mentioned Deeds from Elizabeth Snowden, Benoni Anderson, Administrator, &c., James McCleery, Sr., Wm. Rogerson and wife, James S. Hillman and wife, and Alexander McCleery and wife, respectively, having been Recorded in Recorder's Office of said Allegheny County on 29th day of January A. D. 1864.

The above described land and coal will be offered for sale collectively as a whole.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale. For further information inquire of Hill Burgwin, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 143 Fourth avenue.

A. McILWAINE, Auct.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 19, 1870.

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 the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, 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.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, [illegible]