The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110⅝@110⅞.

THE later nominations for cadetships, from several of the western districts of this State, have been made after a competitive examination of the various applicants. This excellent plan was adopted by Mr. Covode two years since, and by Gen. J. K. Moorhead last year.

KANAWHA COUNTY, in West Virginia, is reported to be to such an extent under mob-law, as to have invited the careful attention of Governor STEVENSON, who will use military force, if need be, to uphold the civil authorities. The situation is the more embarrassing, since the recent Legislature established the State capital at Charleston, the shire town of Kanawha.

THE Republicans of New Hampshire are again victorious over all opposition. The world, the flesh and—the rest, were all combined to cheat the people of the old Granite State into an attitude of unfriendliness toward the Administration, but that strategy has won its customary defeat. For an odd year, the vote is tolerably full and the Republican majority respectably decisive.

THE six per cent. bonds of '81 are the longest class of our present obligations, since they cannot be redeemed until their absolute maturity, eleven years hence. This element gives those bonds a higher value by 3@5 per cent. than any others in the market. Nearly all the five-twenties are redeemable now, at the option of the Treasury. If the new five per cent. loan can be placed as expected, the Treasury will call in the five-twenties at par and the holders cannot help themselves. That is all that the funding bill means!

IT IS some months since the people of Cincinnati were distinctly admonished that the proper and only probable plan to insure for them a good Southern railway connection would be to enlist the friendly offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Events support that admonition. Now that Cincinnati has found her Ferguson law to be a delusion and her great expectations at Frankfort a cruel disappointment, she will be grateful for that effective interposition with which our great corporation at last comes to their aid. The purchase of the road to Nicholasville and its certain extension to Chattanooga, by the Pennsylvania Company, supplies the Queen City with all she needs.

AND here is bad news for the ladies again! The pragmatical wretch who happens to be Governor of Minnesota—which his name it is Austin—vetoes the female suffrage amendment of his Legislature, because, by its own terms, it was to be submitted to a vote, irrespective of sex, and because the proposition is at present altogether premature. We will lay a small wager that this Austin is an involuntary old bachelor who has himself been jilted by so many women that he now takes a cruel revenge by sacking the whole sex.

Missouri, too, indefinitely postpones the era of woman's emancipation. The field for missionary effort is still a wide one.

THERE can be no reasonable objection to the neutrality bill which Senator MORTON has reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The pre-existing privilege, granted to friendly powers, to fit out vessels, in our ports, which had been purchased from American builders, has been justified in part by international comity and in a part still greater by the profit thereby enuring to our own people. In depriving ourselves of this class of business, no foreign power has a right to complain as for any want of courtesy. We now make no invidious exceptions, but enact a sweeping exclusion from our ports of all nations engaged in "subduing their American colonists claiming independence." It is simply a re-affirmation of the old Monroe doctrine, but strictly in a passive sense. When we consistently proceed in a more active vindication of that exploded theory, it will be in order for our statesmen, if we have any in Congress, to call a halt.

AMONG our files of bills pending before the Legislature, we find one which shows to what ignorant and mischievous hands the duty of legislation is sometimes entrusted. This bill provides that no creditor, under a contract made before February 28, 1862, shall recover any judgment in our courts against his debtor, after tender made in greenbacks, for more than the face of his debt with interest up to the date of tender; nor shall such judgment bear more than three per cent. interest, or any execution issue thereon until after the Federal treasury resumes cash payments upon all its liabilities. It is one of the Smiths, who claims the contempt of all honest men in his introduction of this precious aggregation of bad morals, and, if possible, worse law. But, even at that, it is of a piece with last week's advertisement from the clerk of the Sinking Fund. Repudiation is cheap enough, when ten to twelve per cent. premium on gold seems to command any amount of public and corporate dishonesty.

A "SUPPLEMENT" to the city sinking-fund Act is before the Senate, at Harrisburg. Its third section directs the "cancellation" of all bonds in the fund, "in such manner as shall effectually prevent their circulation or negotiation." This end can be attained by simply stamping these securities with the words "sinking fund" across their face. That is the present practice of the Federal Treasury, and is properly considered to be quite enough to identify the bonds and secure to them the protection provided for them by law. The word "cancellation" is objectionable. Sinking-fund bonds are never cancelled, until after the final absorption of the debt for which the sinking-fund is established. The preservation of the bonds as, of themselves, an ever increasing source of revenue to the fund, is the essence of the "sinking" idea. If Senators have doubts on this point, a brief examination of Ricardo and Adam Smith, whose writings they will find in the State Library, will illuminate their conceptions of the proper nature and offices of a sinking fund—and, we trust, before any mischief be done by a legislative endorsement of an Irish bull.

IF the fifteenth amendment is valid at all, or is to be practically acquiesced in as valid under any circumstances, no legislation is necessary either by Congress or the States in order to give it effect. Every amendment which becomes a part of the Constitution repeals, *proprio vigore*, all State laws and provisions in the State constitutions which are inconsistent with it. The Constitution says of itself that it "shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." If the fifteenth amendment, when declared adopted, is to be regarded as a part of the Constitution, then the State judges will be bound by their oaths to disregard all State laws which make any difference in the rights of voters founded on race or color. A colored man whose vote is refused will have the same remedy as a white man. The courts of justice cannot decline to hear his complaint and grant him redress. If a person should be arraigned for preventing a negro from voting, and should plead the law of the State in justification, the court would disregard the plea if the fifteenth amendment should be held to be a part of the Constitution.

While the New York *World* is clearly right, so far as it goes, in the paragraph above quoted from its columns, it is equally plain that the Legislature, of every State in which the local qualifications for the franchise are varied by the new Federal Article, should not omit to direct the attention of all citizens thereto, by some suitable declaratory act. A bill has been introduced, in our own Legislature, directing the assessment of all colored voters, &c., which will perhaps cover the ground, if it becomes a law.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

When, a year ago, it was first proposed to annul all the existing Indian treaties, and thenceforward to regard these tribes as wards of the nation, and incapable of entering into any valid contract, this journal ventured to intimate its doubts either of the abstract justice, or of the practical statesmanship of the policy proposed. We should not have hesitated, then, to condemn the policy in still more vigorous terms, could we have foreseen that, nominally adopted as it was by our government, its less than half-way execution was about to subject the Indian tribes to an experience of injustice and indefensible encroachments, even more flagrantly cruel than any they had yet known. We have done just enough in this direction to strip these miserable savages of the slender shields, in the letter of treaty obligations, which had previously protected them, in some imperfect degree, from robberies by our Agents, plunder by our traders, outrages by our roving frontiersmen, and dispossession from their reservations by our speculating railway corporations. Since treaties no longer had any public validity, was it to be expected that individual citizens would respect any Indian title which stood in their way.

The nation assumed the nominal care and protection of the tribes, but it was little more than in name. We sent to them commissions composed of our best citizens, who talked very beautifully to these ignorant and savage heathen, but we no longer made even the old provision for their material necessities. We inaugurated an admirable scheme of benevolence on paper—and on paper we have substantially left it. We have not executed the solid obligations of the treaties which we have repudiated, and we have almost wholly neglected the equally imperative duties of humanity and justice under our assumed relation of guardianship over our unfortunate dependents. From every quarter of the Indian territory, come up the present complaints of unendurable suffering and menaces of impending danger, a general Indian war threatens to signalize, as soon as the next grass is green, the absolute failure of our Indian policy which, whatever its actual merits or demerits would have been, has never been faithfully applied and practically tested. The responsibility for this failure can only rest with a Congress which gratified its parsimonious spirit at the expense of the National good faith—and will entail upon us yet a ten-fold cost for the small savings of its repudiated engagements.

A QUEER CALCULATION.

The *Free Trader* estimates that it costs on an average one thousand dollars to raise a child in this country from birth to the age of fifteen years, at which age they are assumed to be self-supporting. "Every hundred thousand children (it says) arriving at the age of fifteen has consumed national wealth to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars, without adding one dollar to production." Having established that interesting fact to its own satisfaction, the *Free Trader* concludes as follows:

All Europe labors industriously to produce and raise for us, and to furnish us free of cost, an annual supply of productive power which we could not have furnished ourselves at a cost of less than two hundred millions of dollars. The despised "pauper labor" of Europe, that our Protectionist-friends pretend to be so mortally afraid of, presents us each year with a free gift of not less than two hundred millions of dollars, without counting the money or other property that these immigrants themselves bring with them? Truly, a more than royal gift! Is it a wonder we grow rich? Are we doing all that we ought to do to merit the continuance of such favors?

The very opposite of this assertion is true. Protectionists, so far from despising or being afraid of the "pauper labor" of Europe, are doing all that men can do to bring it over here in still larger volume, by laboring to establish more and more American industries, where that labor, now too abundant in Europe, shall find steady and profitable employment; while their antagonists, the Free Traders, are laboring with equal zeal to keep it where it is. The proposition is too plain to require argument. Protection brings the laborer to us—we do not tax him;—free trade only brings to us the products of his labor. Don't you see it?

CHURCH AND STATE.

The New York *World* publishes the following matter in parallel columns, and affects to see a "remarkable similarity" between the positions taken at Rome and at Pittsburgh respectively. We leave the reader to discover the parallel in sentiment and aim, if he can:

ROME.	PITTSBURGH.
CANON XVIII. Whosoever says that the power necessary for the government of a civil state does not emanate from God, or that one is not bound by Divine law to submit himself to such power is repugnant to the natural liberty of men, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That civil government is grounded, like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature; and that it has its powers and functions thus determined by the Creator, and is, therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God.
CANON X. Whosoever says that the church is not a perfect institution, but merely a corporation, or that it is of such a nature, with regard to civil society or the state, as to be subject to temporal power, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That nations, as sovereignties wielding moral as well as physical power, and having moral as well as material effects, are morally accountable to God.
CANON XII. Whosoever says that Christ, our Saviour and Sovereign, has conferred upon the church the power to direct only by advice and persuasion those who turn aside, not to compel them by orders, by coercion, and by external verdicts and statuary punishments, let him be anathema.	*Resolved*, That the proposed religious amendment to our national Constitution, so far from infringing any individual's rights of conscience, or tending in the least degree to a union of church and state, will afford the fullest security against a corrupt and corrupting church establishment, and form the strongest safeguard of both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.

AN effort is on foot to get the Georgia delegation admitted this week, in order to have the President's proclamation issued before the 14th instant, in order to secure the registration of the colored vote in Connecticut.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Evangelical Alliance—Its Origin and History—Meeting in New York in September—Will Make an Excursion to Pittsburgh—Gold—A Correction.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1870.

The Evangelical Alliance, or Protestant Œcumenical Council, was organized in 1845. Its origin has been ascribed to a deep sense of the evil of divisions in the church of Christ, which seized the minds of many distinguished and representative British Christians. In the year above mentioned, a requisition was signed by a large number of ministers and laymen in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, calling for a general council of protestant christendom. A most cordial response was given to this requisition, and in the month of October, 1845, the Evangelical Alliance was organized in the city of Liverpool, in England.

The object of the Alliance is to associate and concentrate the strength of an enlightened evangelical protestantism to resist the encroachments of error in whatever form it may present itself, and promote the interests of Scriptural Christianity. One of its leading objects is to secure the right of private judgment, and to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience. In some places it has put forth its efforts, in this behalf, in favor of Catholics as well as Protestants, thereby showing that it is entirely free from the taint of of intolerance. It labors to promote evangelical union; to maintain and exhibit the essential unity of the church of Christ, and to counteract the influence of infidelity, especially in its organized forms.

Its constitution is based upon a few general and fundamental principles, such as the being and existence of God, the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scriptures, the Trinity in Unity, the work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner and the immortality of the soul. These principles, it will be seen, are held in common by all evangelical Christians.

Five meetings of this Protestant Œcumenical have already been held, as follows: in London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berlin in 1857; Geneva in 1861, and in Amsterdam in 1867.

Since 1845 branches have been formed in different countries and in different localities. Branch societies are found all over the European Continent and the British Isles.

Some three years ago, the Rev. James McCosh, D. D., then Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, but now President of Princeton College, New Jersey, visited this country as a delegate from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Slavery had stood in the way hitherto of a closer union between European and Amercan Christians. This having been removed, Dr. McCosh assisted in the organization of the American branch of the Alliance, during his visit, in the city of New York.

On the 28th ult., a meeting of ministers and laymen was held in this city, when the Philadelphia branch of the Alliance was organized, on a basis similar, if not identical, with the one mentioned above. Last evening the first public meeting of the Association was held in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street. The first speaker was the Rev. Phillip Schaff, D. D., of New York. Dr. Schaff made an extensive tour last summer through Europe and the British Isles. The principal object of his tour was to make arrangements for the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance—the parent society we suppose it may be called—in New York next September. He said the object of the Alliance was not to establish a new church, nor interfere with the internal arrangements of existing churches. It was not to make or set up a new creed, for the basis was selected from the different creeds of different denominations. Its object is to set forth the spiritual unity that already exists in the members of Christ's mystical body—the church, and to promote spiritual liberty. Union and liberty go hand in hand. They are one and inseparable. It labored to counteract, by united force, the movements of superstition on the one hand, an infidelity on the other. He assured the audience that the representation would be as large in New York next September, as it had been at any previous meeting of the Alliance. Twenty-five of the most distinguished divines in Europe had been requested to prepare papers on Christian Unity, Christianity and its Antagonists, Christianity and Social evils, Christian Philanthropy, and reports on the state of religion throughout the world. Twenty-five or fifty more will come over at their own expense. There will be missionaries from Turkey, China and other places. The British Council have agreed to pay the expenses of the English delegation. Invitations have been extended to leading representative American divines to prepare papers. Among those invited are Bishop McIlvaine, Drs. McCosh, Plummer, Hopkins and Fuller.

Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, was the next speaker. He believed in the Holy Catholic Church, but he could not call a church "holy" that has introduced so many corruptions. The bond of the church's union is faith in Jesus Christ. The Holy Spirit dwelling in their hearts can alone bind all in one. Unity is not inconsistent with diversity. It is laid down in philosophy that all the forces that play in the Universe are one. But it (that one force) manifests itself in different ways, in dead nature (but there is no such thing,) and in organic nature. So in the church, there is diversity combined with unity. At the meeting of the Alliance in Amsterdam, in 1867, he saw the unity of the church illustrated. There were people there from many nations who spoke different languages. The Hymn book was drawn up in four diverse languages. The sentiment was one and the same, and all could unite with one heart and one tongue. The churches had expended much of their energy in occupying fields already under cultivation. Missionaries of one denomination go into fields previously occupied by those of another, merely to distract new converts. A man narrows his own soul who confines his attention exclusively to his own denomination. The Evangelical Alliance has brought christians closer together. Asperities too have been softened. The Alliance does not seek to stop discussion, but there is not so much sectarian bitterness as there was formerly. There are two subjects that must be considered, the Bible in the common schools, and the support of the gospel ministry. The cost of living is more than double, but ministers' salaries have not been increased in proportion. Under a system inaugurated under the approval of the late Dr. Chalmers, in the Free Church of Scotland, every minister in the obscurest place in that Kingdom receives a salary of one thousand dollars per annum and a free house to live in.

At the conclusion of Dr. McCosh's address, Dr. Schaff arose again, and stated that an excursion on a grand scale had been planned for the Alliance in September next. It was proposed to take the Alliance to Niagara Falls, and return to New York by way of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. One gentleman in New York has offered most generously to defray one tenth of the entire expenses of the Alliance out of his own private purse. Our goodly city will have an opportunity of testifying her regard for distinguished strangers.

Judge Strong offered a series of resolutions approving of the organization of the Philadelphia branch, tendering a cordial welcome to the Alliance to meet in the autumn of the present year, and pledging to defray one-tenth of the expenses. These were seconded by Ex-Governor Pollock in an eloquent speech, and adopted unanimously.

When gold went down last week, a great many merchants here who are acknowledged to be shrewd financiers, asserted, most confidently, that it had "touched bottom." But you may imagine their astonishment yesterday, when it sold as low as 112⅛. The truth is no one knows when it will "touch bottom." If let alone it will fall by the momentum it has acquired to par in a very short time. Many merchants here desire this. There are others who are afraid that the falling mass is so great and its descent so rapid that it will crush everything. But if the business of the country has been able to stand up under a decline of about twenty-three per cent. within the short space of a year without becoming seriously deranged, we cannot see how a further decline of twelve and a half per cent. would be so distressing to commercial interests.

I was misinformed as to Judge Strong being engaged in the church case. He is one of the counsel, and his name appears in the "paper book" presented to the Supreme Court, but he took no part whatever in the pleadings. There is much surmising as to the reason, and I think it better to correct the mistake into which I was led.

OUR MATERIAL WEALTH.

In presenting to the Senate, recently, a petition from the anthracite miners of Schuylkill, for protection to home labor and interests, Mr. CAMERON made very interesting remarks, from which we extract as follows:

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises all of any importance in the country—is confined within an area of 470 square miles, or 300,000 acres. I state this now, that it may be remembered when I come to speak of the enormous production which has been attained, and the vast capital which is now invested in this coal territory. I present the increase in mined coal, and population, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, giving the figures with critical accuracy: while as to the population directly subsisting and attributable to the mining interest in the remaining parts of the hard coal region, I estimate from reliable data and an intimate knowledge of the locality and a personal observation of the subject.

The year 1820 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in our country. The population of the county of Schuylkill—before referred to—and the number of tons mined were as follows, at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Year	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	11,339	365
1830	20,784	89,984
1840	29,181	452,291
1850	63,205	1,712,007
1860	90,173	3,270,516
1870	133,000	4,748,969

The population and production for the same period in the entire 470 square miles of anthracite coal lands were as follows, the population being estimated at a low figure, and, I think, upon a basis which will bear the closest investigation successfully:

Year.	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	20,000	365
1830	45,000	174,734
1840	70,000	864,384
1850	130,000	3,358,899
1860	220,000	8,412,946
1870	350,000	15,723,030

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal, yards.	Tons.
Central coal fields	126	15	5,816,961,000
Southern "	146	25	11,368,842,000
Northern "	198	15	9,179,872,000
Total	470		26,343,657,000
Deduct ½ waste in mining			13,171,828,500
—which leaves of marketable coal			13,171,828,500

tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth, and by no means contemptible nations either.

But vast as this undeveloped wealth is, and astonishing as its development has been, it is but a trifle when compared to the bituminous coal deposits of our country, or indeed of Pennsylvania. Within a circle of one hundred miles, of which Pittsburgh, in the western extremity of my State, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debts of all the governments of the world many times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys, that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized at once. This, you will remember, is in Western Pennsylvania alone, and only comprises one description of a particular wealth, which is surrounded, and to some extent dwarfed, by other wonderful resources in that section of our State.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this wealth, or its relations to other industries. It is to-day the foundation of our wealth, and a glance at the distribution of bituminous coal over the country indicates clearly to my mind that the development of this single interest is the basis for a prosperity, under wise laws, which would do more than anything else to render us independent of every external influence, however it might be exerted.

The following table will show the area of the bituminous and cannel coal deposits of the country as far as is accurately known:

States.	Square miles.
Pennsylvania	12,656
Maryland	550
West Virginia	15,000
East Virginia	225
North Carolina	45
Tennessee	3,700
Georgia	170
Alabama	4,300
Kentucky	13,700
Ohio	7,100
Indiana	6,700
Illinois	30,000
Michigan	13,000
Iowa	24,000
Missouri	21,000
Nebraska	4,000
Kansas	12,000
Indian Territory	10,000
Texas	3,000
Oregon	500
Washington Territory	570
West of the Rocky Mountains	5,000
Showing a total of square miles of	194,216
And to this must be added of tertiary coals around the Rocky Mountains	209,000

Making a grand total of 404,216 square miles of coal within our borders, or more than thirty-one times as much as there is in Pennsylvania, together with 360 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon; these, however, are not important deposits, and are of very little value.

These statistics are taken from Darrow's "Coal and Oil," and may be deemed as reliable as any work on the subject attainable to the student of such affairs. Those relating to the anthracite coal are supplied by Mr. Bannan, who for fifty years has observed and studied the subject.

In Pennsylvania, notwithstanding her rugged surface and her numerous mountain chains—in spite of the fact that a mile of railroad in our State costs many times as much as in some others, we now have more miles of railroad than any other State in the Union, while our capital invested in these far surpasses that of any other, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000.

As an indication of the value of coal in developing nearly every description of internal improvement, let me call your attention to the fact that, to carry our Schuylkill anthracite coals to market, we have invested in—

Railroads	$50,000,000
Canals	22,000,000
Mining operations and lands	18,000,000
	90,000,000
While in the residue we have in	
Railroads	$56,000,000
Canals	49,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
A grand total of	208,000,000

The amount invested in like improvements for sending our bituminous coal forward I have no means of accurately determining; but it is very large. For the greater area, and the greater distance inland at which our soft or bituminous coal is placed, involves a greater outlay for transportation. The yield of this description during the last year was 14,118,628 tons, and was chiefly produced from the State of Pennsylvania.

And while the capital invested in mining operations is not so large as in the anthracite region, this marked difference exists between these great interests, and is well worthy of remembrance. The bituminous coal is situated far in the interior, it suffers greater wastage in mining and carriage than hard coal, and it is open to the competition of a foreign product, having all the advantage of cheap ocean carriage, while our soft coal must rely on artificial modes of transportation, built at enormous expense, over a great mountain range, to bring it to tide water and an eastern market.

It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But, with a clear appreciation of the intimate relation between all branches of productive industry in our country, they ask Congress to protect American labor and home manufactures, well knowing that everything which vitalizes production, vitalizes every material interest of the country, and especially its greatest interest—labor. I hope the statesmanship of these hardy miners may be reflected by Congress whenever the threatened onslaught on American industry shall be made in the interest of British capital, in these halls, under the label of "Free Trade" or a "Tariff for Revenue."

I have already adverted to the fact that my own State has more miles of railroad than any other, and that the cost per mile is greater than in other States; and I have justly attributed this supremacy to coal mining. Before I leave this branch of the subject let me add another fact which will doubtless be interesting. Beneath the surface, far down in the mines, (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the rivers,) we have in the small anthracite regions more than 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate of railways in the State. I may be more successful in placing this fact before Senators by assuring them that these subterranean railways would, if formed into one continuous line, reach from Boston to Washington; or they would form a double track road from here to New York, and back again to where I speak.

While the subject on which I now address you is of national importance, I have confined my illustrations entirely within my native State. The personal knowledge and familiarity I possess in relation to the subject as it is developed about my home, and also the higher degree of skill that has been attained with us than in other sections has governed me in this design. And, pursuing that course, I call attention to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania as eminently illustrative of the benefits flowing from coal, as shown in creating and maintaining home manufactures and home industry. When the commercial interests of the country were transferred to New York and Philadelphia lost her supremacy as the emporium of the nation, her people at once directed their attention to the creation of the wares and fabrics which she had formerly been content to exchange. The result is that instead of sinking under the withdrawal of commerce she is now the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. She has the best housed population of any city on the globe.

Second to Philadelphia in this last particular (and in the extent of her products second to Philadelphia alone) is Pittsburgh, in the western part of the State, I, in part, represent. Here is the great workshop of our iron manufacturers. And here, too, as in our eastern city, the same natural wealth—coal—forms the basis and foundation of her prosperity. Here is to be seen thrift, industry, intelligence, admirable schools, magnificent churches, noble charities, and freedom as near perfect as can be found anywhere. While less than half a dozen British corsairs were sweeping our commerce from every sea, this city sent one continual stream of cannon, shot and shell—yes, and heroic men—to save the nation's life from the greatest danger which ever has, or ever can threaten it. And while our commercial marine sunk under its few and not very formidable assailants, this busy hive of labor and industry sent you the means of utterly destroying the mightiest armies, except our own, which ever waged war. Our blockade was maintained alone by the coal shipped from the wharves of Philadelphia to our naval vessels at their stations. The battle of Gettysburg prevented the destruction of the anthracite coal mines. It also prevented the destruction of our blockade. And that crowning victory was won because in some parts of our country productive industry enabled us to place great armies in the field, and to supply them with the material of war. To-day the inadequate protection given to it prevents universal bankruptcy and national shame. Adequate protection will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

As a means of national welfare, assault, defence and maintenance, I contrast the two, and, seemingly, antagonistic interests of commerce and production; and I shall not shrink from a candid examination of their relative importance to our country in either peace or war.

And I will go further. I am content, by this comparison, to test this whole question. I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pocket as profits the freight he must now pay to bring his crop to market, for the workshops springing up all over the country under this policy of protection, bring the market to his barn door. The transporter, losing this source of income, finds it more than made good by an abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the seaboard and a foreign market. And here, too, when our artizans attain a higher skill our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britain since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The workingman will find his subsistence cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the teeming farm-lands from which he must be fed, to be where he may. The churches, schools, and benevolent institutions flourish when the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed, and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then: and indeed, business, in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested all goes well. When labor languishes all perish together in a common ruin.

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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 these diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with long coughing, was 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.

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.

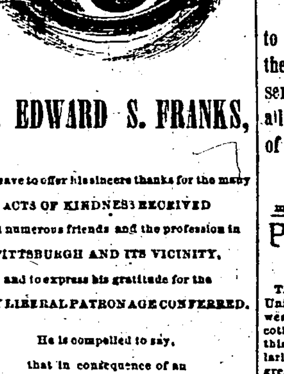
When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward 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 intermittents and remittent fevers, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the unprotected and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

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.

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



DR. EDWARD S. FRANKS,
Begs leave to offer his sincere thanks for the many ACTS OF KINDNESS RECEIVED from numerous friends and the profession in PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY, and to express his gratitude for the VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE CONFERRED.
He is compelled to say, that in consequence of an ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE IN ANOTHER CITY, that he must, although reluctantly, LEAVE PITTSBURGH, PA., On TUESDAY, March 14th, 1870, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.
All who have not been supplied with his PATENTED SPECTACLES, and those requiring advice or MEDICAL TREATMENT, can consult him at the ROBINSON HOUSE, Corner Seventh street and Duquesne Way, ROOM No. 7, PITTSBURGH, UP TO THAT HOUR AND DATE ONLY, At which time HE CLOSES BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.
mh1:TTHS

AT HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.
NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
fe8

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors 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:u05 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent, Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.
mh8:u97

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja8:t4

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.

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,
mh3:n88 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 wainscotting 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.
fe J. C. ANDERSON.

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

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street, ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by J. C. MATTERN, Pittsburgh. R. H. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
ja25:T728

DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in FINE STATIONERY, WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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.
mh8:u90 STTH

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa. Citrate Iron and Quinine. Bromide Ammonium, Carb, Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent.
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.
P. S.—A Fresh supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat Bronchitis, etc. Just received.
fe1:STTH

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.

JOS. SPENCER..JAS. MCKAY..ROBT. LIDDELL
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
fe4:t63

CHOICE AND RARE CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Allegheny.
mh1:u78

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja29:t27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S GREAT FINAL CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS,
Is Now in Progress at
BARKER'S,
NO. 59 MARKET STREET,
Every article has been reduced in price, and must be sold in 30 days. Sale exclusively for Cash.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Water Committee Room until MARCH 15th, for the following: 350,000 bushels of clean Nut Coal, to be delivered at the Lower Water Works; 110,000 bushels of clean Nut Coal, to be delivered at the Upper Water Works, and water pipes, miscellaneous castings, fire plugs, and stop cocks. The above contract to commence April 1, 1870, and continue till March 31, 1871. The Committee reserve the right to reject all bids.
mh2 JOSEPH FRENCH, Superintendent.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 7th, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, March 14th, at 12 o'clock, for printing the MUNICIPAL RECORD, in compliance with a resolution of the Councils, passed February 28th, 1870. Also, a lot of Job Printing to be given out at the same time. Persons desiring to bid will find specimens of the work to be furnished at this office.
mh7 R. J. McGOWAN, City Controller.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of Opening Roup Street.
Notice is hereby given that the assessment list made by the Viewers for the opening of Roup street has been filed in my office for collection; that if the same be not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
No. 106 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23, 1870. fe24:u59

NOTICE.
In the Matter of Opening of Atwood Street.
Notice is hereby given that the assessment list made by the viewers in the opening of Atwood street has been filed in my office for collection; that if said assessments are not paid within thirty days from the date hereof, liens will be filed therefor against the properties assessed, with interest, costs and fees, and the same collected by legal process.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney,
No. 106 Fifth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23, 1870. fe24:u60

ALLEGHENY.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 7th, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. THURSDAY, March 10th, 1870, for building an
ENGINE HOUSE
On the Water Works property, Eighth Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Messrs. Barr & Peebles, Architects, Federal street.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. M. PORTER,
mh8:u3 City Controller.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.
NOTICE!!
Owners of Real Estate, west of Federal street, who have failed to comply with the Registry Law, are hereby notified that they will be required to return descriptions of their property for registry (to present deeds or title papers) to this office within the space of thirty days from the date of this advertisement; otherwise they will be held liable to the penalties set forth in the clause of act herewith appended.

EXTRACT FROM REGISTRY ACT.
State Laws, 1869, Page 644.
* * * Should the duty of registering property be neglected or omitted, or not be complied with as promptly as may be deemed necessary to insure the early completion of the plans, then after one month's notice, by public advertisement in the official papers of the city, to the owners of real estate in said city not registered, and a written or printed notice shall have been served on the owner or owners, or delivered on the property, should they fail to have such record made, then and in that case they shall be subject to a fine of Five Dollars for each month of such neglect, dating from the termination of said advertisement; and in case the same be neglected for the space of six months, a lien for the accumulated fines and costs shall be filed and collected as municipal claims are now or may be hereafter by law collected; the said fines to be paid into the City Treasury; the notice to parties failing to register property may be given so to embrace the property of any particular ward or section, or any number of wards, or the city at large. * * *
CHARLES DAVIS,
fe19:n46 CITY ENGINEER.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Feb. 26, 1870.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the assessment made by the Viewers for the opening of FULTON STREET, Fifth ward, has been filed in this office for examination, and can be seen here until March 12th 1870, when it will be returned to Councils for confirmation.
CHARLES DAVIS,
fe26:u76 City Engineer.

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, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle. Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.

FISH.
20 bbls No. 2 Mackerel;
20 halfs do. do.;
30 bbls No. 3 Large Mackerel;
25 halfs do. do.;
25 bbls do. Medium do.;
25 halfs do. do. do.;
25 bbls Pickled Herring;
2,000 pounds Codfish. For sale by
fe28 J. B. CANFIELD, 142 First Avenue.

PRICES REDUCED OF RUBBER Belting, Hose and Steam Packing, of Boston Belting Co.'s manufacture. A reduction of say 10 per cent. from card rates from March 1st. The trade supplied at manufacturers' prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
mar1 Agents for Boston Belting Co.

FISH. FISH.
Fresh Lake Herring;
" " White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish; at
WATT, LANG & CO.'S,
fe8 No. 172 and 174 Wood St.