The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113½@113¾.

ONE of the long-missing European steamers, the Smidt, has reached New York in safety, after a fifty-one day's passage. The City of Boston, still longer unheard from, may yet be reported in safety.

THE gold premium has advanced a little, which, as recent experience teaches us, is an unerring precursor of a still lower decline. For this we may have to wait a day or two, but it will be decidedly, and we hope decisively, satisfactory when it comes.

SENATOR RUTAN did good service to the State when, on Thursday, he demanded an exposure of the corrupt deeds of that potent outside combination which is at present running two-thirds of our State government. The demand may be ignored, but the people will not forget the situation and its engineers.

THE social condition of Tennessee has become such as to defy the orderly control of the civil authorities. It is supposed that the Governor will soon apply for the aid of the Federal power, for the repression of mob violence, and the President will not be at liberty to refuse that application. It is only in this form that Tennessee needs any Federal intervention whatever.

THE Venango *Citizen* makes a sharp point, thus:

The Butler *Herald*, in commenting on the death of Mr. Burlingame, says:
He wanted an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God." We hope his prayer has been answered. The *Chinese Joss* couldn't save him!
The editor of the *Herald* does not probably understand that he is not of necessity compelled to make a brute of himself simply because he edits a Democratic newspaper.

SENATOR PURMAN is an exceedingly sensible Democrat. When he declared that "the proper place to examine Mr. Irwin was in a court of justice," he hit the nail square on its head. That he has thus specified the proper place for bringing this investigation to its legitimate conclusion, there can be no doubt whatever among all candid men. Will the scrutiny of this tribunal be invoked?

WHEN Mr. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE, in addressing a Lexington jury the other day, denounced the Kuklux lawlessness, and volunteered his aid to any civil officer for their arrest, he did effective service to the highest interests of his State. No living citizen of Kentucky can boast of a public influence superior to his, and these timely and patriotic words will be noted and remembered in every quarter of that untranquil Commonwealth.

AN almost unanimous vote of the Dominicans, in favor of annexation to our Republic, has been reported at Washington, and the President seems to give credence to the rumor. On the other hand come free advices from the Island that the opposition to this scheme has become very powerful, the movement even threatening to grow into a revolution, which will depose President Baez from the power which he has betrayed. It will be lucky for us if the $150,000 already paid for the Bay of Samana has not "gone where the woodbine twineth."

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Does the *Gazette* believe that the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States?—*Post.*

The question of suffrage belongs—to adopt our neighbor's loose phraseology—to the people of all the States, and it is the duty of the Federal authority to see that this question is adjusted by these peoples on the broadest Republican principles, and, if not so done, to do it for them. We are happy to remark that the Federal authority has not been recreant, thus far, to any particular of its duty in the premises. Is not the *Post* happy, too?

LESLIE COMBS.

The most vivacious old man in the country is LESLIE COMBS of Kentucky. Long years ago he figured prominently in public life in that State. He is now some eighty-five or eighty-six years of age. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and did excellent service. In the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Wednesday, we find an indignant letter from the old veteran, expressing his "deep regret and mortification at the recent most unwise action of the (Kentucky) Legislature in refusing a charter for a great trunk railway through Central Kentucky, to connect the northern lake system of railroads, concentrating at Cincinnati, with the South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Lower Mississippi system concentrating at Chattanooga." He closes by saying: "So great is my confidence that, although reported recently in a public paper, as the 'oldest inhabitant on the face of the earth, and a school mate of Christopher Columbus,' I shall live to ride in a first class car, *without exchange*, from Mackinaw to Pensacola."

A REPREHENSIBLE TRAFFIC.

We are unfortunately not able to agree with Speaker STRANG, in his estimate of the beneficial type, as a rule, of special legislation. It has been uniformly the public experience, in our sister States, that the provision of general laws to meet and supply a very large proportion of the cases for which special enactments had been previously granted, has been attended with marked advantage to the public interests. We shall expect to see the same results from the adoption of the same principle in our own Constitution as proposed in the pending bill now before the Legislature. The field of special legislation is one of public plunder and private emolument, and we are all aware that it will not be abandoned with the consent of a class of politicians who earn a handsome livelihood in its culture. Let the people come to understand that there have been, and are now, a class of men haunting the lobbies of the Capitol, who make a regular trade of this special legislation, buying charters of incorporation and special privileges, in blank—or the same as that, the names first inserted being of mere lay figures—and selling them out at such advance upon the cost as they can realize from customers! Nor is this business done under a bushel! Thousands of citizens can agree in naming these charter-brokers, and in specifying the items of their gains. The Speaker is blind, if he does not know this. When he defends a system which is not only liable to abuse, but is abused in this flagrant style, does he wish us to pity his ignorance or to doubt his sincerity? It will be a good day for our Commonwealth when it shall be well rid of those vicious practices, and of all the pestilent crew who thrive by their impunity.

BURNT CORK IN THE SENATE.

Our comical friend LOWRY is the Senatorial jester. If he would add burnt cork to his other charms of person and costume, public opinion would be at once unanimous in pronouncing him to be the best "end-man" in the unparalleled combination of minstrel talent now performing on the Harrisburg boards. While his make-up is such as to arrest the attention of a fascinated audience, his conundrums are the most irresistibly funny and puzzlingly deep, especially whenever he takes up the Treasury investigation business. His motion to amend the resolution for the arrest of Irwin, by instructions to the Committee to swear Generals Quay and Geary in the premises, brought down the house in a peal of laughter. Every body knew that he was not only joking, but that it was one of those incomparable jokes which derive all their zest from their daring travesty of common sense. Our brilliant comedian at the end of the platform, if himself put under oath, would probably concur with the Philadelphia *Post* in the following:

We have had enough dodging from Governor Geary upon this subject. He in his message asked the Legislature to pass a law to punish the practice of loaning the State Funds and pocketing the interest, but he must have known at the time, for he had been told, that the *law already existed*, which he had the power to enforce. But if he had forgotten this, as any man who consistently forgets himself may, surely so able a lawyer as Mr. F. Carroll Brewster, the present Attorney General, should have been familiar with Purdon's Digest. It is the Attorney General's business to instruct the Governor upon legal points, but in this case he failed to do it. Why? Because the Governor was afraid to call Mr. Kemble, Gen. Irwin, or Mr. Moore to account. He pretended to throw upon the Legislature his responsibility.

As it is to be hoped that our friend Lowry had no idea of making a drive at his friend the Governor, for his neglect to enforce the existing laws, we have no other recourse except to regard the Senator's amendment as the neatest conundrum of the session. Yet even that joke might be improved. As the Senator's motion still waits for consideration, suppose it be amended still farther, when next called up, by adding the following:

"*Resolved*, Also, that the committee be instructed to inquire whether one Morrow B. Lowry did, or did not, with the aid and concurrence of two former State Treasurers, borrow the sum of $10,000, or any other sum, from the Treasury, and hold the same for a period of nearly two years, or any other period; whether he did or did not pay any interest therefor, and if so, to whom? and whether such interest was or was not accounted for to the State?

—Will the Senator from Erie accept this amendment? Will he express any opinion upon its subject matter? Will he, who propounds so many laughable conundrums, exhibit his dexterity in answering one?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of some to promote the "Religious Amendment" to the Constitution of the United States, there is a decided opposition by leading ministers, and several religious journals. Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city preached a very strong sermon last Sunday, in opposition to the proposed amendment. We presume the holding of the late National Convention will develop opposition from sources that have remained passive heretofore.

The *Evangelist* assumes that of the missionaries of the American Board forty-nine are Presbyterians and eighty-nine are Congregationalists. It says in five missions—Syria, Nestoria, Madura, Dakotas and Ojibwas—the majority of missionaries are Presbyterian.

The *Cumberland Presbyterian* denounces the practice of licensing colored preachers to preach, a custom just introduced, as unchristian and unauthorized by the Bible, Confession, or Form of Government.

According to a late decision of the Chancellor of New Jersey, in the case of a Baptist church, the trustees of a society have no right to close the church against the minister and congregation when they wish it for purposes of worship.

The *Independent* asserts that open communion has become, through the success of the Methodists, an exciting question among the Lutherans of Wurtemberg.

In an article in the *Radical*, organ of the most liberal type of Unitarians, styled we believe, "Come-outers," on "Lost Sinners," we find the following passage of consolation for sinners: Just as certainly as reason forbids belief in a being [Moloch] commanding babies to be roasted for the worship in this world, just so certainly does it forbid belief in one who will himself roast men and women in the next world.

The arrangement for a series of free lectures in Boston, with a view to propagate modern scepticism in a popular form, by first class minds, is regarded by some of the religious press as a timely one, because such efforts result in exciting similar efforts elsewhere by the adherents of evangelical bodies.

At the opening of the new chapel of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, Dr. Crosby, the pastor, delivered a historical sermon, covering the seven years of his pastorale, from which he learn that seven hundred and seventy-four persons have united with the church, nearly one half by profession. About fifteen hundred scholars are connected with the four missions of the church and two hundred members are engaged in teaching.

The Fifth Baptist church in Philadelphia contains over eight hundred scholars. Special attention is paid to the teaching of Bible classes, and as a result of these special efforts, over fifty young men from one of the adult classes have been hopefully converted during the past five years. The school is graded, having adult, intermediate, and infant departments.

We learn that the Bethany Mission Sunday School in Philadelphia, under the superintendence of Mr. John Wannamaker, has grown in twelve years from twenty-seven scholars to seventeen hundred and sixty. This school, large as it is, however, is not the largest on this continent. Bethel Mission Sunday School, Cincinnati, had an actual attendance of twenty-five hundred and fifty-two on December 20th.

The *Methodist Recorder* reports during three weeks fifteen hundred conversions among the Methodist (Protestant) churches.

The United Presbyterians, we learn from the *Independent*, have been obliged to drop their mission in China, and sell the property of the Board in Canton.

The closing ceremonies of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, will commence on Tuesday, the 22d inst., by the examination of the students, and the public ceremonies will be held in the First church, Allegheny City, on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Braddington, at the late Congregational Conference in Brooklyn, N. Y., stated that with the commencement of the year he had sent out his usual pastoral letter to the members of his church, containing in it a request for a special reply from each person addressed as to what he would promise to do. More promises to labor to promote the cause of Christ have come in than in former years.

The assertion of the *Morning Star* that there are in the country nearly two thousand Baptist churches which practice open communion, will be questioned by some. It affirms this number of churches sympathize in this respect with the body of English Baptists.

The *Christian Radical* denies the report that Rev. J. B. Bittenger, D.D., is going to Cleveland, Ohio, having declined the call extended to him.

The Financial Situation.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says: The simple fact is, any premium at all on coin is now utterly unaccountable, and it is only held in preference to currency through force of habit. It is further clear that gold is a drug in the market. We have a greater supply than is needed for the requirements of trade. If specie payments were the rule to-day, greenbacks would command a premium over gold, and no one would willingly receive gold when he could get the Government promises to pay. This is apparent from the condition of the foreign exchange market. The balance of European exchange is somewhat in our favor, and bills on England are carried about Wall street in search of purchasers. This exchange represents gold. It is the medium through which in former years we have paid for our surplus importations. This year we have shipped cotton abroad in lieu of gold, and with our bonds rapidly appreciating in value, and finding ready purchasers throughout Europe, the Eastern Continent is in our debt, and must send its gold to this market to settle the balance. Hence it is that the premium steadily but surely declines, and must continue to decline, until it reaches par.

The tendency to this desirable result is only retarded by popular but erroneous apprehensions of serious commercial disasters. The prevalent idea is that all values must decline in exact proportion to the premium on gold. This is only measurably true. The current prices of most staple merchandise inflated during the war have already been approximated to a gold standard. Other goods have been recently put down by the merchants in anticipation of the decline in gold. As a matter of fact the most of our merchants have put their houses in order and made such full preparation for the inevitable return to a specie basis of trade that they will be in no serious manner affected by it. Real estate will tumble; but there is room for it to tumble. Speculators in grain will suffer undoubtedly, but professional speculators must inevitably suffer whenever gold goes to par. They can suffer and bear it as well now as at any time.

It is idle, however, to speculate on what is coming. Wall-st. baffles all prognostications, and is as uncertain as the weather. The great decline has been brought about without any organization, and at the present time there is no combination either to put up or put down the premium; and if the market shall continue to be let alone the premium must become nominal before many more days.

It is gratifying to notice that the progress toward specie payment is being attended with so little inconvenience and embarrassment. At first the result was to paralyze trade. Last week our importers and wholesale merchants wore long faces. Customers were few and shy. Country dealers were afraid to buy. Many would not even come into the market. But all this has been changed. Buyers have been more numerous, and business has been fair. The lateness of the season compels the merchants to seek supplies for their Spring trade, or forego it altogether. Hence they are buying, though apparently on a falling market. Therefore they buy light. But the fact of so many being behindhand in their purchases, and that are now rushing in to secure their stocks at once, makes a brisk and driving business. Some of the heaviest buyers, both from the East and West, are yet to come, and a good trade may be looked for for several weeks yet, which will greatly assist the smaller class of merchants in getting over the temporary embarrassment consequent upon the decline in prices.

Of the funding proposition, the money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Former loans were disposed of at par in currency when the nation had a herculean war on hand and the public credit was at the lowest point. Now the country is at peace, has developed extraordinary resources and is paying off the public debt at a rate astonishing to ourselves and to the world. There is no sort of comparison between the difficulties of borrowing the amount of our debt under the condition of affairs existing when it was borrowed, and those of refunding a greatly lessened amount now under the very favorably changed financial situation of the country. We propose to give the holders of our matured bonds their full amount in coin, or to give them a long bond and at a higher rate of interest than any nation of equal credit now pays. If the capitalists of the world feel this proposition to be true, and the National credit good, which the very offer to pay the existing bonds confirms, there is no negotiation necessary to effect the desired exchange of securities. If the proposition made in the Funding bill is not warranted by all the circumstances of the nation's credit, no amount of commissions can make the refunding effort a success. The great capitalists who are expected to take our new bonds at a lower rate of interest, are not of that order of intelligence to be influenced by means commanded through a "corruption fund," however vast in amount. If the new loan is such a one as commends itself to favor, it will be liberally subscribed to without special solicitation, and there is not a banker at home or abroad who will not willingly take and forward orders at the usual commissions, which will be paid by the party using his services. Nay, more, if the new bonds shall command the favor that the National credit justly entitles them to, voluntary agencies for their negotiation will rapidly spring into existence in Europe as well as at home for the simple profit resulting from the demand for a favored security, thus avoiding the National humiliation of hawking our bonds through the markets of the world, and effecting the desired object without the cost of a dollar to the Federal Treasury beyond that which is incident to the mechanical and clerical preparation of the bonds.

Of the return of silver to circulation, the Buffalo *Express* says: After the 15th instant, the date fixed for the taking effect of the recent enactment in Canada relative to American silver, our neighbors will no doubt turn over their excessive accumulation of specie small change to us at a still lower price—possibly at even figures. By the operation of that law, American silver coin is to be used in Canada only at a discount of twenty per cent, the half dollar passing for forty cents the quarter for twenty cents, the dime for eight cents, and the half dime for four. Such regulation enactments ordinarily have little force in practice, but when they are concurred in by so strong a public sentiment as exists in Canada against the "silver nuisance," they are apt to be measurably effective. Quite likely, therefore, another week will find the silver of which the provinces have drained us, flowing back to its home again and asking to be admitted once more into our circulation. If we wish to feel the weight and hear the chink of hard silver in our pockets there is certainly no difficulty now in the way of accomplishing, the resumption of specie payments, so far as small change is concerned. Congress has only to direct a gradual retirement of the fractional currency and silver is sure, under present conditions, to come in from Canada and take its place. The need of fractional money, if it is created in that way, will enevitably make silver of our own coinage, somewhat debased as it is more valuable for use here than in Canada. Of course it cannot hold its place in circulation against small paper notes. Coin never does, and never will. But that by retiring the fractional notes we can win back silver change, seems to be hardly a matter of doubt. If the country demands it, an act or resolution of Congress, directing Secretary Boutwell to cancel all the fractional currency received in the Treasury and to issue no more, will bring about the change within a few months. But we are not quite sure that the country really wants it. We have got so used to our little "scrip," mangy as most of it is, that we find a great many people who protest against having to lug around jingling pocket loads of silver again. They would like of course, to have their bits of paper convertible into coin whenever it should suit them to have coin; but the habitual use of silver is an inconvenience which they do not welcome.

Who is He?

Messrs. Editors of Gazette:—Who is the Representative at Harrisburg who sends home the letters of his correspondents for publication?

The *Dispatch* of Thursday says, "we (the editors of that paper) have now before us a letter written to Harrisburg" by some person here, remonstrating against the passage of a certain bill, and proceeds to quote from the letter, which was undoubtedly written to the party who received it, under that sense of confidence which one generally places in another.

But the Representative of ours, instead of respecting that confidence, and the sanctity of private correspondence, sends it home to the *Dispatch* for publication!

Who is he? Let us have his name, that all honorable men may know thenceforth whom *not* to correspond with.

One hardly knows which to dispise most—the Representative who thus defies all the rules of personal intercourse which obtain among honorable men, or the editor who publishes a letter obtained through violated confidence. S.

A STATEMENT in detail of the receipts from Internal Revenue, a list of the general sources of revenue, has been placed in the hands of the Committee on Ways Means. It shows a steady increase of collections by Commissioner Delano upon the principal articles, sixteen in all. On spirits, for example, the receipts for the year ending June 30, 1869, were over $45,000,000. This was regularly increased until the showing of the receipts for the year ending January 31, 1870, was over $50,000,000,—tobacco shows over $23,000,000 for the year ending in June, while the year ending with last January shows over $29,000,000. Receipts from income, including salaries, for the corresponding periods, are respectively over $34,000,000 and $37,000,000. So a proportionate increase in revenue has been collected upon nearly all of the remaining articles on the list. A comparative statement, showing the aggregate of certificates of deposit received at the office of Internal Revenue during the first eight months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and 1870, shows an aggregate total gain in the present fiscal year over the corresponding period of more than $19,000,000. The principal gains are: From spirits, nearly $6,000,000; tobacco, nearly $6,000,000; income, including salaries, nearly $3,000,000; and so on in the same proportion upon sales, banks, and bankers, and other articles on the list.

IT does not appear to be true, as stated, that any delegations from New York have applied to the Secretary of the Treasury to stay the downward tendency of the gold premium. It is pretty evident that the decline is a little more rapid than he had anticipated, but just so long as there is no general panic, and the public credit is not injured, he has seen no reason to change his public programme for March, one way or the other. He feels that the decline in gold has assured the success of the funding scheme pending in Congress.

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 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.

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.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the fluctuations of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperilling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them. It is believed! The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the peculiarity of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodical malaria produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but as an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all owners of Wagons, Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., that a penalty of ... (30) per cent. will be added on all ... after SATURDAY, March 19th, 1870.
A. J. COCHRAN, City Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, March 12th, 1870.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING
of the Boston ... supply of all the ... Companies make. A full ... facturers prices. The trade supplied at manufacturers ...
A. H. PHILLIPS, Agents for this city.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE,
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The firm of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. WAS Dissolved by Mutual Consent Jan. 1, 1870,
by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the name of
O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

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 DETACHED," 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 issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, put it in first-class condition and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

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.

GOOD BARGAINS
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 cannot be excelled, if equaled, 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.

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.

LESS THAN GOLD PRICES!
Splendid Bargains.

At 75c., Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, usual price $1.25.
At 75c., Good Whalebone Corsets.
At $1.50, Extra Quality Corsets, worth $2.50.
At 25c., Boy's Lined Buck Mitts.
At 60c., Men's Lined Buck Fur Top Gloves.
2 pairs Children's Wool Stockings for 25c.
2 pairs Men's Wool Mixed Socks for 25c.
10 boxes (100 Collars) Men or Boy's Paper Collars for 60c., ass'd sizes to suit.
At 37 1-2c., Men's Heavy Grey Shirts and Drawers.
At 60c., Men's Fine White Merino Shirts and Drawers—slightly soiled.
Bargains in Soiled Edgings and Insertings.
Bargains in Soiled White Muslin Shirts.
Bargains in Soiled Night Gowns, Chemizettes, &c.,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention 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,
Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish, in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity, the following:
Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Bloater Herrings, Sardines.
Also Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' Stone Ware, manufactured at Greensboro, Pa. Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities supplied.
Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh, Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for Jobbing Trade, on the best terms.
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
Nos. 29 and 30, South-west corner Diamond Square.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

GOOD BARGAINS
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.
New Spring Delaines.
BLACK AND COLORED
CORDED POPLINS.
SPRING SHAWLS,
Long & Square Thibet Shawls,
PAISELEY SHAWLS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens,
Plain and Embro'd Shirt Fronts.
A Large & Complete Stock to Select From,
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.

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,
CHEMISETTES 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.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 8, 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.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT 95,
Free of Government Tax,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids
AN
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 all 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.

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

Iron City College
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
February 23, 1870.
The time for receiving proposals for "Floating Dock," called for by advertisement from this Bureau dated December 10, 1869 is hereby extended to 12 M. on the 28th day of March, 1870, at which time such offers as may be received will be opened.
DANIEL AMMEN,
Chief of Bureau.

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 39 deg. west 139 perches to a white oak; south 37 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 88 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, 1852, 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 34-100 perches; south 68½ east 19 28-100 perches; south 7 deg. west 19 perches; north 79½ deg. east 55 perches south 40½ deg. east 8 2-10 perches; south 39½ west 54 76 100 perches; and south 24 deg. west 113 52 100 perches to the beginning, containing 53 acres 60½ 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 05-100 perches; north 73 deg. east 18 45 100 perches; south 73 deg. east 28 83-100 perches; north 4 deg. 2 minutes east 68 20-100 perches; north 80½ 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 30 deg. east 17 89 100 perches; north 73 deg. west 23 perches; south 31 deg. west 17 89 100 perches; south 72 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 27½ deg. east 19 67-100 perches; north 57 deg. 27 minutes west 14 35-100 perches, and north 33 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, 1859.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a hickory stump; thence south 9½ deg. west 36 perches, south 30½ deg. west 28 56-100 perches, north 86½ deg. west 27 60 100 perches, north 18 deg. 33 minutes east 61½ perches, north 85 deg. west 31 60-100 perches, north 77½ deg. west 18 2-10 perches north 85 deg. east 8 6-10 perches, south 77½ deg. east 9 16-100 perches to a walnut stump, south 85 deg. east 10 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 77½ deg. east 55 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, 1859.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a post thence south 73 deg. west 7 27-100 perches north 38½ deg. west 25½ perches north 55 deg. west 3 63-100 perches, north 37 deg. west 67½ perches, north 5 deg. east 28 perches, south 57 deg. 47 min., east 14 35-100 perches south 27½ deg. east 18 75-100 perches south 86½ deg. east 44 35-100 perches and south 73½ deg. west 59 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 25th, 1860.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a pin, thence north 86 deg. west 60 perches south 4½ deg. west 24 perches south 73 deg. east 34 35-100 perches and north 44 deg 30 min. east 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres 64 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 80½ 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 46½ 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 43 deg. east 5½ perches to middle of the road; thence south 74 deg. east 16 85-100 perches; south 48½ deg. west 2 3-100 perches to a stone post, and north 73 deg. west 10 3-10 perches to the beginning; containing 82 6-10 perches. Said coal and last described piece of land being the same which Alexander McCreery and wife by deed, dated April 29, 1856, 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 McCleary and wife, respectively, having been Recorded in Recorder's Office of said Allegheny County on 20th 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 farther 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 ... 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.

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.