The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City
and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112⅞.

SENATORS find the greatest difficulty in persuading themselves that the purchase of Samana Bay was anything else than a bootless waste of the public money.

COL. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, recently appointed and confirmed as Collector for Twenty-third District, received his commission on Saturday, and will assume the duties of his office the present week.

THE total vote of New Hampshire last week was 68,400, against 67,781 in 1869. With three opponents in the field the Republican candidate for Governor has about 1,250 majority over all. First gun for 1870!

THE question of capital punishment for criminal offences is to be discussed in this city, within the next week or two, by Mr. M. H. BOVEE, whose lectures have attracted considerable attention elsewhere. A more definite announcement of the time and place will be made hereafter.

THANKS to Representative TAYLOR for a copy of Smiths' Legislative Hand-Book for 1870." This is a manual of more than ordinary value, comprising the rules and decisions of the General Assembly, a Legislative Directory, with useful political statistics, and very handsomely printed at the Singerly press.

THE Paraguayan Mission has been confided to Mr. J. L STEVENS, the editor of the Kennebec (Me.) *Journal*—a gentleman who, during an extended career as a journalist, has achieved even more than the ordinary success, in securing an extended public confidence in his discretion and familiarity with all public affairs.

THANKS to Samuel Riddle, Esq., for a copy of "The Lake Superior Iron District," a *brochure* of nearly a hundred pages, compiled by the editor of the Marquette *Mining Journal*, and embracing a detailed account of the mines and furnaces of that interesting region. We shall make, hereafter, copious extracts from this valuable publication.

THEY still talk, at Washington, of reducing the receipts from all forms of taxations, by some thirty or thirty-five millions of dollars. A strong effort will be made to put tea and coffee on the free list, which will cover two-thirds of the proposed reduction. The shrewder members will not hesitate in their choice when a square issue is made between free tea and coffee and the reduction of the income tax.

THE Senate will to-day take up the Georgia bill, from the House. The debate, in which REVELS, the colored Senator from Mississippi, is to make his *debut*, is likely to occupy the whole of the week, and to result in striking out the Bingham amendment, and sending the bill back to the other body in substantially the form in which it was first reported from the Reconstruction Committee.

A COMMITTEE was appointed by our Representatives at Harrisburg to investigate the facts which were alleged to show that corrupt means were employed to defeat the Philadelphia police police-bill. This committee has done a very wise thing. Approaching the subject, members perceived at once that it would not bear handling,—that the more it was stirred, the more rank would be its offense. That ended the investigation!

WE learn, from an editorial paragraph in the Philadelphia *Press* of the 11th, that Missouri has only just ratified the two later amendments. It would have been as well to have added that these relate only to her State Constitution. She ratified the Federal Articles from one to two years since. Yet the *Press* finds comfort, even in its error, as follows:

> Better late than never. Missouri adopts the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Had she failed to do so it would have mattered very little. However, we appreciate her desire to be placed right on the record.

THE Senatorial gymnastics, at Harrisburg, have made a splendid failure in giving public satisfaction. The only result upon which we can congratulate any one, is that his friends are ignorantly crucifying an accomplished scholar and daring financier. The point is plainly put by the Phila. *Post*, thus;

> General Irwin should see in what a delicate position he is placed. This action of the Senate damages him, for it amounts to a declaration of his friends that it will not do to let him speak. Not to investigate is to affix a stigma on his past administration of the Treasury, and if all inquiry is to be finally smothered General Irwin will hardly dare to take charge of the Treasury next May. He cannot go into office as a suspected man, and in our opinion he is bound in honor either to demand that the Senate shall question him, or to resign,

THE LEGISLATURE evinces an inclination to overlook several awkward features in the financial situation of the State. The appropriation bill, as passed by the House, may be—*should* be—cut down in many items, not only to the public advantage, but in obedience to an imperative necessity. The citizens of Allegheny county will not fail to appreciate a vigilant determination to economise on the part of their Senators. We are aware that the policy which saves at the spigot, while the barrel is fast emptying itself at the bung-hole, does not promise unusual benefits to the public. But, then every little helps, and it is barely possible that we may yet continue to make both ends meet—provided those who have removed the bung do not go farther and stave in the head.

WE reprint the exact text of the President's reply to the delegation of Tennesseeans who recently represented to him the unhappy condition of political and social affairs in that State. The President said:

> I regret very much the condition of affairs in the State of Tennessee, and I will do my best to check these outrages. Tennessee is a State in the Union, and I have no right to take possession of her territory with troops. I will take the whole matter into consideration, however. We have troops to spare, and I will see if we cannot send them throughout the State, so as to have a moral effect, at least, and also to aid the United States Marshal and his deputies in carrying out the laws of the General Government and the decrees of the United States Court. As to the XVth amendment, I am sure its provisions will be carried out in every State, as Congress is now engaged in preparing a law for that purpose. I will certainly give this matter due attention, and will consult with the Secretary of War, and see what can be done.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The general scope of the funding bill, which passed the Senate on the 11th, promises auspiciously for the national finances. The expected saving by its adoption on annual interest would be $4,000,000 on the first class of ten-forties, of $6,000,000 on the second class of fifteen-forties and of $8,000,000 on the third series of twenty-forty bonds—an aggregate abatement in interest-payments of $18,000,000 per annum, equivalent, in that respect, to a temporary reduction of $300,000,000 in the total volume of our bonded debt.

But we hope to see the bill amended, by the House, in several particulars, having in view the more certain success of the main object which it contemplates. In the first place, the House should strike out so much of the 6th section as now directs the cancellation of the bonds in the sinking fund. Otherwise that fund will itself be instantly destroyed, leaving us only to rely upon the avails of annual taxation. At present the bonds which it holds are its very life; without them, it can exist only on paper, for there will be no accumulating fund whatever in the Treasury for the further absorption of the bonds outstanding. The sum of $150,000,000 is annually appropriated from the customs for the payment of the interest and reduction of the principal, but that is merely so much annual taxation and in no sense the establishment and support of a sinking fund. If Senators intended to legislate this fund out of existence altogether, they could not have enacted to that effect in clearer or more effective terms. They must have supposed that their funding proposition would be recommended to the financial world by its inclusion in this way of a practical repudiation of the sinking fund policy. We do not believe that the House will agree to it, nor, if enacted by Congress, that it will prove acceptable to capitalists. The idea upon which any proper sinking fund policy is based, is too soundly established in the financial experience of the world, to be thrust aside in this reckless or ignorant way, to the real advantage of any debtor nation. It is to the present fund, of nearly one hundred millions, that we owe a very great share of the late appreciation in the cash value of all our paper promises. The present fund, if let alone, without any increment from fresh purchases of bonds out of the other resources of the Treasury, will itself "sink" the entire body of our existing debt in a period which may be fixed by a simple arithmetical calculation. Of course, its sinking power will be augmented in proportion as additions should be made, from month to month, under the present policy of the Treasury. We trust that the result will prove that Mr. DAWES spoke the sense of the majority of the House when he declared, on Friday last, in reply to the ignorant crudities of Beck and Voorhees, that "a Sinking-fund had no meaning, unless it held securities accruing interest, and applied them to the creation of a whole fund, as the property of the debtor, the government itself." Of course, members were led to discuss this point by the debate at that moment going on in the other body. We must regret that Senators could not have shared in the larger and wiser ideas of Mr. DAWES' so escaping from the lamentable blunder which they have incorporated in this bill.

We have no fault to find with the requirement that national banks shall substitute the new bonds for the six per cents now deposited by them. They cannot complain of this, for they have the alternatives, otherwise of depositing greenbacks, or of retiring from business with their bonds paid in full. These institutions, as the creatures of the government, are always amenable to its regulation, and no one seriously supposes that their managers will fail to find obedience still profitable, even to this requisition. Unless it were guarded against by the express language of the bill, these banks would have hastened to absorb the whole of the first class of five per cent. bonds. Limited to one third in each of the first two classes, the residue of the new issues will be offered on the general market.

The proceeds of the new bonds, of the five and four and a half per cent. classes, are to be applied exclusively to the redemption of the present six per cents; the avails of the four per cent. class may be used in the redemption of the greenbacks or other non interest-bearing debt of the government. So far as this shall have effect, it will be a direct contraction of the currency, and it is quite possible that the House will strike it out, or so amend it as to avoid that objection.

The ninth section authorizes free banking, but directs the cancellation of an equivalent amount of greenbacks. None can object to this, unless an expansion be insisted upon.

Amended so as to preserve the sinking-fund policy which hitherto has worked so well, and, even with the provision for contraction omitted, the effect of this measure as a whole cannot but be beneficial to the public credit. The Secretary has the amplest discretion in all his actions under it; he can place either class of bonds, or all three of them, on the market at any time and in any amounts, applying the proceeds of sales as directed by the law. As the market is now working, and accelerated as its appreciation of our engagements is likely to be under the influence of this measure, it will not be many months before a part, at least, of these new loans will be placed with success, after which the absorption of the residue will await only the convenience of the Treasury. The six-per-cents. now due will be correspondingly called, in the greenbacks, demand notes, three-per-cent. certificates and postal currency will in due time disappear from circulation, and the problem of a general resumption of cash payments will have been solved by the Government, not only for its own Treasury, but also for the National banks which now lean upon it.

ONE OF OUR CITIES.

Among the gratifying results of the approaching census, none of our communities will have more reason for self-gratulation than will the citizens of Allegheny. This year's enumeration of their people and industries is confidently expected to show that, in all the leading elements of prosperity, their advance during the past decade will present the most favorable comparison with the progress of any other of our municipalities. Indeed, it will surprise none, who have taken care to acquaint themselves with the facts, to learn that the city of Allegheny will exhibit, by the official figures, a rapidity of growth, and an actually established possession of material and political power making her second to none of her municipal rivals. The rapid increase of her population is seen in every district of the city; if rents were stationary as they are not elsewhere, it is not so on that side of the river. While her business interests have been steadily developing, the movement thither, from the sister cities, of families to reside, has been very marked of late years, and never more so than now. A large number of new buildings have been erected during the year, all of which are occupied as soon as the walls are dry, the landlords turning away swarms of applicants. Vacant lots are rapidly covered with erections, or are held at high prices for an inevitable advance. The public improvements, opening new streets, grading and paving those heretofore laid out, the vigorous prosecution of the city sewerage, the excellent arrangements for lighting every quarter of the city at night, the splendid park which is now so near its completion, and withal, a police system which combines all the elements of efficiency in the number and character of the officers, and a municipal government generally admirable—these attractions, with still others which are recognized by citizens and strangers, have contributed, within a few years past, to stimulate a rapid and solid growth for Allegheny.

It only remains to provide for the expansion of her limits, with more territory in the right direction. So long as a large part of the population of Allegheny are engaged in business on the Pittsburgh side of the river, this expansion should be sought in such directions as will not increase too much the distance from the bridges. Up and down the river, the city now stretches as far as may be desirable, looking to this convenience of communication. But, fortunately, she can find other territory not liable to objection on that score, and which, singularly enough, has attractions which every one recognizes, but no one has made the right sort of effort to appropriate. We speak of the broad and beautiful region which overhangs the present city, stretching out in the elevated plateau beyond the hill tops in its rear. The extension of Federal street, from its present terminus on a line as near straight as possible to a connection with the Perrysville plank road, would open, at not a very great expense, a wide and most eligible district for general occupation, and one especially adapted to the especial needs of the city, for residence purposes.

Every part of this new territory, thus rendered accessible to the people, would be quite as near the bridges as are the present outlying districts on the east and west. It would be occupied, probably, for residences almost entirely, manufactures being more likely to cluster on the lower grounds nearer the river. There could be no locations more salubrious or agreeable to dwellers, than on these high grounds, which, by the improvement proposed, would be brought at once into market, and in ten years, or even five, would be directly contributing to the municipal support. We shall hope, therefore, to see some practical plan, for opening this district to improvement and settlement, broached and realized at a very early day.

THE official Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States has written to the Philadelphia *Ledger* the very interesting letter which we reprint below. He quotes the advertisement from the Commissioners of our State Sinking Fund, announcing that these Commissioners should continue the payment of our public indebtedness in the legal tender currency only, without recognizing our liability otherwise, under the recent decision of the Court, upon obligations contracted prior to February, '63, and impugning the validity of that judgment as having been rendered by a minority of but three out of the eight judges. The Reporter then proceeds to say:

> When the decision in what is called the Legal-tender case was made, the Supreme Court of the United consisted of eight Judges, the number then fixed for it by law. And the decision that notes of the United States when tendered in payment of a contract made previously to the passage of the Legal-tender, was concurred in by *five* Judges, not by *three*, as is assumed in the paragraph quoted. These five Judges were the Chief Justice, and the Justices Nelson, Grier, Clifford and Field. Judge Grier had left the Bench before the *opinions* were *delivered*, but he was on it when the case was argued in conference, and when the judgement of affirmance of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which had decided the tender bad, was irrevocably and perfectly agreed on. And this, in substance, is stated in the opinion of the Court as officially printed in other papers that I have seen.
>
> While on the subject, and since I have seen it stated that the decision does not apply to *interest* which has accrued since the legal tender acts, on obligations given before them, and that, under the decision, interest on such obligations may be paid in paper, I may take leave to add that the decision did apply to interest just as much as to principal. Part of the tender made in the case was exactly for interest; interest, I mean, which had accrued after the passage of the legal tender act. The Court of Appeals made no distinction between principal and interest, but held the tender bad *in toto*. And so the Supreme Court held it.
>
> I may add that on no great Constitutional question where professional and public opinion has been largely divided, do I recall a case for many years where the Judges were more unanimous, or nearer to unanimity than in the present one. That the case was not hastily adjudged, may be believed not more from its importance than from the fact that the question involved in it was, in one case or in another, and with more or less fulness, argued at the bar not less than six different times, and was held very long under advisement.
>
> I am your obedient servant,
>
> J. W. WALLACE

THERE is great force in the testimony given by Senator CONNELL, to the solid merits of the bill, introduced by Representative White in the House, which is now awaiting the action of the other body. The Senator writes thus to a Philadelphia journal:

> The bill which passed the House providing for the safe custody of the public money hereafter, and which requires the State Treasurer to deposit it in sound banks in proportions not greater than one fourth of their capital, and that they shall pay interest on the average balance to the State, and not into the pocket of the Treasurer, has been pending in the Senate for the last three weeks, and would have been disposed of before this time but for the time lost in personal altercations over the actions of the Investigating Committee.
>
> I regard this bill as the most important of the session, as it cuts up by the roots the practice heretofore followed by the incumbents of the office, to use the public money for their own benefit, and will end forever the disgraceful and demoralizing scramble for the office witnessed at the opening of every session of the Legislature. But this much needed and most excellent measure has been thrust aside repeatedly to give place to the altercations on the investigation.

The Protection of Pensioners.

Many unreasonable complaints are made by pensioners and their friends at this time regarding the delay and routine, or, as they call it, "red tape" in the payment of their semi-annual installments. For the most part these murmurs come from want of thought or of acquaintance with the ordinary course of business. All the forms that have to be gone through with, all the papers that have to be signed, all the oaths that have to be taken, the witnesses that have to be adduced, the receipts that have to be given, are so many safeguards to the pensioner himself. They are the protection which the law throws about him. Were the pension agents authorized to pay without form, or to anybody who came along with a pension paper, one-half of the real pensioners would never get their pensions. On forged or stolen papers all the money would be drawn before the true pensioners came along.

One of the greatest subjects of complaint at present is the new regulation requiring two witnesses to be present to swear to the identity of the pensioner. Now, many may not understand the justice of this provision, and would not if it were explained ever so lengthily, but we can tell them one fact which may show its expediency. During the half of the first day's payment at one office in New York city twenty cases of fraudulent claimants were detected through this single rule—their false witnesses did not swear straight and together to their lie. Let the pensioners be patient. The same care and kindness on the part of the Government which granted them pensions regulates and prescribes the mode of their payment.—*Phila. Press.*

COLFAX is to address the Philadelphia Sons of Temperance week after next.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Hotel Arithmetic—The Colored Senator and Cadet—Generals Cameron, Negley and Ekin, &c.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1870.

Compared with war times, Washington is decidedly dull. The hotels are far from being crowded. A room on the second story can be easily obtained at almost any of them. There is one thing in which American, and especially Washington hotels, never make any change, or improvement, and that is *Arithmetic*. I have endeavored to master this hotel arithmetic, but I must give it up in despair. I believe that any expert hotel clerk in Washington can prove that there are eight days in a week. He will even demonstrate that there is a fraction more than eight, if you settle your bill twice during that period and absent yourself from the hotel a day or two.

There are very few visitors or office seekers here at present. For the absence of the former I can scarcely give any reason. That of the latter is easily accounted for. There are few offices vacant, and the removal of many of the present incumbents is not very confidently looked for at present, and it is not profitable to encounter a hotel book-keepers' arithmetic when there is no hope of success.

Occasionally something transpires in the National Capital, as in every other city, that produces a ruffle of excitement, and furnishes an occasion for much conversation and warm discussion, both in the public and private walks of life. The ruffle of excitement created, a short time since, by the introduction of a colored gentleman as a member of the United States Senate has almost died away, although the first desire of the majority of visitors to the Chamber in which that august body holds its sessions is to see the Hon. Mr. Revels, "the successor of Jefferson Davis." I am much mistaken if that same colored Senator does not feel, from the multitude of eyes that constantly peer down upon him from the galleries, that he is "the observed of all observers." But the uniform testimony borne by Senators and others in relation to him is, that he conducts himself with a most becoming prudence. He is always in his place, and pays the strictest attention to everything that transpires in the Senate. On one or two occasions I saw him in close consultation with some of the most experienced statesmen, and I inferred that it was held in relation to the funding bill, which was then under consideration, and a vote on some of the amendments to which was about to be taken.

One can hardly realize, although he has occular demonstration of the fact, that a colored gentleman occupies a seat in the United States Senate within twenty years after the passage of the Fugitive Slave law! But it is a stern fact. During the late war, I was present in the House of Representatives here, when one of the hottest abolitionists from New York delivered a sermon on the future state of the African race in this country. He declared boldly that the time was not far distant when the colored man would sit, side by side, with the white man in legislative council. After the congregation dispersed I had a conversation with a gentleman, who is at present one of the principal editors of the New York *Tribune*, on the subject of the sermon. The first question he asked me was, "What did you think of that doctrine?" I responded that I looked upon it as rather visionary. "Well, sir," said he, "whether it pleases or displeases us, whether it is congenial or uncongenial to our feelings, it is the true logic, and if this war for the Union succeeds, and I have no doubt it will, we must come to it, and white and black will sit side by side, in enacting our laws. It cannot be otherwise." But I doubt whether either of the gentlemen referred to expected to see their predictions verified so soon, and I am sure they never anticipated that the colored man would first take his seat in the *Senate* of the United States.

But immediately after the introduction of a colored man into the Senate, another is appointed as a cadet to the Academy at West Point, by the Hon. B. F. Butler. This noble act of Gen. Butler is highly commended by Republicans generally. The young man, it is said, is highly deserving of the honor. He is the son of a colored soldier of the 55th Massachusetts, who lost his life in battle. He is, too, the only son of a widow, and a graduate of a High School. I have been assured by those, who have had the best opportunity of ascertaining the facts, that he is a young man of great promise, and will show, if he lives, that he is worthy of the honor. Gen. Butler is willing that Charles Sumner Wilson should be examined by any Board or Committee.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with a large number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania who occupy official stations here. Prominent among these is the Hon. Simon Cameron of the Senate. Although I never was an abolitionist in the strictest sense of the term, I have ever cherished the highest regard for Senator Cameron since he took the lead in the Cabinet, when Secretary of War, on the negro question. In feeling on the subject, perhaps he was not far in advance of President Lincoln at the time. But he was for immediate action. This was not in accordance with the policy of Mr. Lincoln, who generally waited until he got the people educated before he adopted extreme measures. The good people of Allegheny county then heartily endorsed the theory of Mr. Cameron, but many of them thought with the President that the time for action had scarcely come. Finding that he was too radical for the then policy of the government, and rather than that there should be division in the Cabinet Councils of the nation, Mr. Cameron, it will be remembered, resigned his port-folio as War Minister, but recommended, at the same time, as I have been re-assured since I came here, that the Hon. E. M. Stanton be appointed his successor. Mr. Stanton was appointed on the recommendation, as I am informed, and the country has had no occasion to regret that the recommendation was given or the appointment made.

I have heard General Cameron addressing the Senate two or three times since I came here. It affords me much pleasure to see that whenever he rises to speak he commands both the respect and attention of the Senate. Although he does not claim to be as polished an orator as Conkling or Sumner, his speeches on the funding bill, and other questions, contained as much sound, practical sense as did those of either of these gentlemen. I am glad to see you have been publishing his speeches lately in the GAZETTE.

I am happy to know also, as I do from experience, that Senator Cameron has the ear of the President, and is unquestionably, influential at the White House. If I were seeking an office or favor of any kind within the gift of the government, I would not like to have to resist the opposition of Mr. Cameron. His great political influence in Pennsylvania and elsewhere is known and felt here. But, aside from his political influence, he is a gentleman of great wealth and the highest social position, and, let us say what we may, these things are not despised even by plain, simple, democratic Americans. I have been assured, most positively, by those who are not without reputation in Pittsburgh and elsewhere, and who have the best opportunity of knowing, that Senator Cameron is most faithful to his party, and in everything he does, politically, consults the welfare of Republicanism. Notwithstanding published statements to the contrary, I know from my own personal observation that the President and he are on terms of the most perfect harmony. I mention these matters because I wish the truth to be known, and slanderous statements to the contrary have been circulated by a few sensational writers. It is true that these statements have done no person or party any harm, but nevertheless they should not be allowed to go uncontradicted. Neither by voice, vote nor speech has Senator Cameron gone contrary to the principles of his party, nor disappointed the expectations of his friends. Having watched his career closely for several years, I am prepared to say that I know of no public man in whom I would repose more implicit confidence than in Senator Cameron. And I say all this although I have never received a favor, nor am I a candidate for any office or position.

Gen. J. S. Negley, our Representative, I rejoice to say, is growing fast in influence and popularity. He is an indefatigable worker, and attends most faithfully to the interests of his constituents. When I see the amount of work he has to do, I doubt whether I would be willing to go through it for the same amount of compensation which he receives. A gentleman of high standing and official position, said to me a little while ago, "If you only knew the worth of Negley you would rejoice that you sent such a Representative to Congress. He attends to his business and never mingles with the 'diners and winers,' and when you go home you may state that I said so." This will be very gratifying to his friends. From all that I have seen and heard of General Negley since I came here, I must say that I firmly believe he is faithful and devoted, and will leave nothing undone that will promote the interests of his constituents and the nation. He is putting his shoulder to the work.

Gen. James A. Ekin, many readers of the GAZETTE will be sorry to learn, is likely to be removed from Washington to Texas under a general army order. Gen. Ekin made a most faithful officer during the war, and could render better service perhaps to the Government in Washington than he could in Texas. We are glad to learn, therefore, that heaven and earth are being moved in order to prevent his removal. We know that some of the best military men in Washington will prevent it if they can. It is to be hoped they will succeed, as it is a pleasure to meet here such a hearty and genial friend.

My letter is already too long, but I must mention a few other gentlemen, notwithstanding. I am under special obligations to Dr. Chess Robb, of the Sixth Auditor's office, and Captain Dalgleish, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, for personal attentions shown me since I came here. They are both excellent gentlemen, and give the highest satisfaction in their respective positions. Both are well known in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county, and their numerous friends and admirers will rejoice to hear of their welfare and popularity.

BED TIME.

Rosebud lay in her trundle bed
With her small hands folded above her head;
And fixed her innocent eyes on me,
While a thoughtful shadow came over their glee,
"Mamma," said she, "when I go to sleep,
I pray to the father my soul to keep;
And He comes and carries it far away,
To the beautiful home where his angels stay.
I gather red roses, and lillies so white,
I sing with the angels through all the long night;
And when, in the morning, I wake from my sleep,
He gives back the soul I gave Him to keep.
And I only remember, like beautiful dreams,
The garlands of lilies, the wonderful streams."

THE following are the latest postal changes in Pennsylvania:—Ryerson's Station, Greene county—Perry Sowers, vice J. Gillogby resigned. Livermore, Westmoreland county—James A. Pearce, vice John C. Pearce resigned. Parrine, Mercer county—T. Strausbaugh, vice William H. Bidays resigned. Phœnix, Armstrong county—C. W. Ellenberger, vice A. P. Simmons resigned. Farmington, Fayette county—Thomas Rush, vice J. M. Dixon resigned. McClellandtown, Fayette county—Mrs. Mary Hall, vice D. R. Riffle deceased. Leatherwood, Clarion county—Peter Rickard, vice Jas. Laughlin.

THE New Haven *Register* thinks Grant will not enjoy the Radical clambake at Woodstock on the Fourth without a half-mile track.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO
corner of
PENN AND SIXTH,
old St. Clair Sts.

Bathing Sponges,
Barbers' Cup Sponges,
Fine Toilet Sponges
of every description.
Also, a full assortment
OF
FRESH DRUGS
and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

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

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

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

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

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 inconveniences 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 imperiling 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 speciality 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 periodic maladies 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 being 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 M. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
mh10:v8

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.,
mh11:v10 23 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large and varied assortment of

Solid Silver and Silver Plated Spoons,
Forks, Knives, Castors,
Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers,
Cake Baskets, Tea Setts, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and IMPORTED CLOCKS, all of which we will sell at a GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
Jewelers,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street.
mh12

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 268 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. [illegible]

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.

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.

CASSIMERES! CASSIMERES!

Excellent Variety

FINE AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)

No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

mh11

A NEW STOCK.

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 50c., 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 Skirts.
Bargains in Soiled Night Gowns, Chemizettes, &c.,

AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

mh10

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 2, 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:u19 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

☞ Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s60

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINC, 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 properly.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, or will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

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,
mh8:u97 General Superintendent.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect pannels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs,

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit

To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 78 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe J. C. ANDERSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

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:u66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24:MWF

CHOICE AND RARE CONFECTIONS,

FOR PRESENTS, AT

GEO. BEAVEN'S,

112 Federal Street, Allegheny.

mh1:n73

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:n63

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 27 deg. west 57 perches; and south 38 deg. east 127 perches to the beginning, containing Forty-eight Acres and Four Perches.

The second, beginning at a walnut, thence south 37½ deg. east 86 perches; north 50 deg. east 3¾ perches; thence along Hedstone road north ½ deg. west 78 perches; north 80¼ deg. west 1 3-10 perches; north 19 deg. west 20 5-10 perches; and thence south 49½ deg. west 77 5-10 perches to the beginning, containing Twenty-nine Acres and Eighteen Perches.

Which two tracts Elizabeth Snowden by deed dated Jan. 10, 1853, conveyed to John F. Bennett. Also—All the coal lying in and under all that other tract of land beginning at a hickory; thence north 30 deg. west 64 64-100 perches; north 60½ deg. east 34 perches; north 5 deg. east 21 6-10 perches; north 38 perches; north 41½ deg. east 21 18-100 perches; north 56¾ east 17 33-100 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 29½ west 54 76-100 perches; and south 38 deg. west 113 52-100 perches to the beginning, containing 53 acres 69½ perches, which George Brawdy and ux by deed dated April 1st, 1858, recorded in Vol. 128, page 4, conveyed to said Bennett.

ALSO—All the three following pieces of land, the first being all the coal lying in and under that parcel of land beginning at a post; thence south 3½ deg. west 69 95-100 perches; north 73 deg. east 18 45-100 perches; south 73 deg. east 25 83-100 perches; north 4 deg. 2 minutes east 68 26-100 perches; north 85½ deg. west 45 70-100 perches to the beginning; containing 18 acres 2 62-100 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 73 deg. east 9 22-100 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 10 67-100 perches; north 57 deg. 27 minutes west 14 55-100 perches, and north 35 deg. east to the beginning; containing one half acre. Being the same three pieces of land conveyed to said Bennett by Benoni Anderson, administrator of John Anderson, by deed, June 23, 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 56½ deg. west 27 60-100 perches, north 18 deg. 33 minutes east 61½ perches, north 85 deg. west 21 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 36½ deg. west 25½ perches north 56 deg. west 3 63-100 perches, north 37 deg. west 67½ perches, north 5 deg. east 28 perches, south 57 deg. 27 min. east 14 55-100 perches south 27½ deg., east 18 75-100 perches south 86½ deg. east 44 86-100 perches and south 73½ deg. west 69 95-100 perches to the place of beginning, containing 19½ acres. And being the same which Wm. Rogerson and Eliza his wife, conveyed to said Bennett by deed dated January 25th, 1860.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a pin, thence north 86 deg. west 66 perches south 4½ deg. west 24 perches south 73 deg. east 34 35-100 perches and north 44 deg. 20 min east 41 perches to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres 84 12-100 perches, and being the same which James S. Hillman and Mary his wife by deed dated November 8th, 1859, conveyed to said Bennett.

ALSO—All the coal underlying that tract of land beginning at a post on line of Robert Long thence by said line north 45 deg. east 62 6-10 perches; thence by said line north 45 deg. east 62 6-10 perches; thence south 86½ deg. east 42 62-100 perches; thence by land conveyed to said Bennett by Eliza Snowden as aforesaid: south 21 deg. west 77 45-100 perches; thence north 73 deg. west 9 perches; south 31 deg. west 17 69-100 perches; north 73 deg. west 42 64-100 perches; north 46½ deg. east 31 71-100 perches; and north 13 deg. west 12 4-100 perches to the beginning, containing 24 acres and 100 perches.

ALSO—All that certain piece of land adjoining the last above, beginning at a stone, the corner of said Long's land; thence by the same north 45 deg. east 5½ perches to middle of the road; thence south 74 deg. east 16 85-100 perches; south 48½ deg. west 6 2-100 perches to a gate post and north 73 deg west 16 3-10 perches to the beginning; containing 82 6-10 perches. Said coal and last described piece of land being the same which Alexander McCleery and wife by deed, dated April 29, 1858, conveyed to said Bennett.

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

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

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

A. McILWAINE, Auct

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10, 1870. fe10

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,

No. 8 College Place, New York.

DR. WHITTIER

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

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, 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 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

CARPETS.

LATEST STYLES

ON EXHIBITION.

28 Fifth Ave.

mh11

CARPETS.

REDUCED.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades.

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

fe3:d&T

NEW CARPETS

AT

POSITIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES

We are now receiving our

NEW SPRING STOCK!

Unsurpassed for extent and variety. Comprising the newest and best patterns in

English and American Brussels and Tapestry Carpets,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

Which we offer Fifteen to Twenty-five cents per yard less than the lowest prices of last year.

This being the largest reduction that has been made for several years, renders our New Stock worth the attention of purchasers.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

fe24 (SECOND FLOOR.)

NEW CARPETS.

Reduction in Prices

TO CORRESPOND WITH

WHOLESALE RATES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

fe20

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER,

FOR

SPRING SALES,

AT

No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mh12:v33

WALL PAPERS.

SPRING, 1870.

PRICES REDUCED.

40 INCHES wide tints at 75cf per roll.
GILT—a great variety at 38c. per roll.
GLAZED—all kinds at 25c per roll.
ELEGANT French and American Paper Hangings, not specified above, superior to any assortment in the country. For sale at

W. P. MARSHALL'S

New Wholesale and Retail Store,

191 Liberty Street,

mh4 PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN

Have removed from 47 SIXTH STREET, to

89 Fifth Avenue,

Until improvements on old stand are completed. fe

TRADE MARK.

DITHRIDGE'S FIRE-PROOF Lamp CHIMNEYS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER.

No. 54 Ninth Street,

ja29:127 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers price.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
mar11 Agents for this city.

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.