The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅞@112.

EXTENSIVE GOLD DISCOVERIES are reported in Montana, extending over a large district on the western or Pacific slope of that territory.

THE Legislature of Maryland inclines to provide by law for the registration of the colored voters of that State, under the Fifteenth article. They wisely think that since this extension of the franchise cannot be prevented, it will be better to recognize it under the laws, and through the proper officers of the State itself.

SOME PEOPLE, who are exceedingly unwise, or very anxious to have a part in a prolonged and costly frolic, are trying to bring about a similar round of pompous ceremonies over the obsequies of Mr. Burlingame as that which blurred the fair and beautiful fame of Mr. Peabody. It is to be devoutly hoped that we shall see, and hear, and read of no more of that.

NOW that it is understood, not only that the English government is very anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted, but itself intimates its willingness to re-open the correspondence, we have to thank Representative NEGLEY, for the second volume (only 800 pages) of "Correspondence," concerning these and other claims against the very friendly power which sustained our rebellion as long as it could, and is honored now by the allegiance of Bombay Eyre.

TEXAS has no cause to complain of the action of the House upon her application to her restoration to the Union. It would gratify the country if the Senate would emulate the promptitude of the Representatives. Indeed it is not likely that the bill will be delayed by the Georgia discussion, but will pass with little or no loss of time, and go to the President for his signature. This will leave Georgia as the last of the States to be reconstructed, in a situation which was anticipated for her, in this journal, more than a year ago.

THE expiring hopes of the revolt in Cuba have found a champion in General Webb—he writes his name J. Watson W.—who rushes into the most garrulous print, in a New York journal, to insist that the rebellion must prove a success. This superannuated old veteran is the same individual who a year ago provoked the country to a broad grin, by his claim to have prevented, by his personal influence with Napoleon, the intervention of France in behalf of our Southern rebels, and to have brought about, in the same way, the retirement of the French soldiers from Mexico. The value of his present testimony is in the inverse ratio to the poor man's vanity. His reliability is on a par with the honesty of Jordan, or the humanity of Quesada, who shot three hundred prisoners in cold blood.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Yesterday almost every city in the United States had an hour or two of glad excitement over a dispatch received at nine o'clock at the associate press office, New York, announcing the arrival of the steamer City of Boston at Queenstown, Ireland, (harbor of Cork.) This vessel sailed from Halifax on her outward voyage from New York to Liverpool on the 28th of January, since which time until to-day it has not been heard of.

But before noon this good news was followed by a contradiction, the bitterness of which to the hearts of anxious friends, who had just been so elated, can scarcely be conceived. The dispatches will be found in their proper places, and need not be rehearsed. We do not believe that the first dispatch was a hoax, but a gross blunder on the part of somebody. But faint hope can now be entertained for the safety of this ship. Yesterday was her 47th day from Halifax. She had 49 cabin, and 73 steerage passengers. In the winter of 1851-2, the Collins steamship Atlantic was out nearly or quite as long, and still arrived in safety; but not so the President, which went down, and not one escaped to tell how, or when, or where.

WEST INDIAN MATTERS.

There is good reason for the sincerest congratulations, in the refusal of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to recommend the ratification of the treaty for annexing San Domingo. The vote of five to two, in the Committee, against that premature and unauthorized negotiation, is quite sure to be sustained by a majority of the Senate; certainly it would be idle to suppose that the treaty can, on any hypothesis, secure the requisite vote of two-thirds for its ratification.

Had this treaty been confined simply to the purchase of a naval station promising, like Samana Bay, unrivalled advantages for our armed and commercial marine, and for our national interests in the West Indian waters, it is not at all improbable that it might have received the approbation of the Senate. The comparatively small expenditure which it would have involved, and the precision with which that transaction, in all its direct results, could have been guarded from any objectionable political complications, coupled with the general conviction of our people that our navy needs a dock yard and our commerce a harbor of refuge securely fortified under our own flag in that archipelago,—these would have been, doubtless, considerations potent enough to secure the assent of the Senate and of the country to such an acquisition.

But the Administration hastened on quite too far in advance of public opinion. It erred in assuming that we were ripe for a policy of immediate and wholesale annexation, beginning with one half of the island, contemplating the early absorption of the residue, and logically opening to us a career of territorial expansion, which could only have closed with the union of all the islands in the Caribbean Sea under the American flag. We are not yet ready for this. We doubt if the child be yet born who will live to see that consummation perfected. There is no occasion to discuss the *pros* or *cons* of the policy which the Senate seems now certain to condemn, since it is manifest that it is only the objections which are at present of any weight with the American people.

We may take it also for granted that the Senate is equally reinforced by the popular sentiment in the duty which, on all hands, is accepted as a clear one, to put a decisive quietus to undue assumptions of Executive authority. Mr. SEWARD made quite too much mischief for us by his unauthorized negotiations for the purchase of Alaska and of the Danish islands. The first contract was reluctantly ratified because the country was able to distinguish, specially in its favor, certain substantial considerations justifying an approval of the result, but not of the means by which it had been obtained. The engagements of the same Secretary with Denmark have not been, and are not likely to be, ratified, at least not under this administration.

The President and his advisers do not appear to have been guided, in these premises, by one of the plainest lessons of a very recent experience. We incline to account for the error, in part, under the theory that at first it was only the acquisition simply of a naval station which was proposed, but that influences have been effectively exerted in naval quarters, co-operating with the personal interests of certain leading politicians, to drag in the administration deeper and deeper, until committed in the end to a policy which could have had no approval, in the beginning, from the Cabinet. Upon this view, we may conclude that the President will be in no hurry to place fresh confidence in the unsafe quarters which he will hold responsible for this mistake.

If the Dominican negotiation was a mistake, the menacing attitude which Admiral Poor has recently taken toward the Haytien government, was an assumption of authority still more unpardonable. As usual, an error has resulted in a greater error still. It would have been right enough to establish our West Indian protectorate after it were recognized by our own national approval. That day is now distant enough.

Whatever may be the complexion of the forthcoming report, from the House Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the Cuban question, and the attitude proper to be taken by this country relating thereto, it is very satisfactory to hear that the State Department has communicated to that Committee the clearest data and the most cogent reasons in support of the existing policy of the administration. All the official advices which reach Washington concur in representing the insurrection, as no longer anything more than a mere guerilla warfare, which every day diminishes in its consequence. Our diplomatic relations with Spain are most cordial in their friendly character, and constantly support the good faith and elevated views of that government. The Committee may see fit to recommend a modification of our present policy, but there is not the slightest actual danger that the suggestion will be adopted by a majority in each branch of Congress.

As long as Congress shall curb the unauthorized acts of the Executive, and the Administration shall exercise a wholesome restraint over the Legislative power, we shall contrive to steer comfortably clear of muddles and embroilments in the West Indies.

WHAT SOME WOMEN THINK.

There is a pith to the subjoined statement of the woman-suffrage question, which will set a good many people to thinking. A proposition having been offered in the Ohio Legislature, to grant the elective franchise to the sex, one hundred and forty married ladies of Lorain county sent in the following memorial. With the novel experience of last week's epicene jury in Wyoming, these ladies might have enlarged the specification of obnoxious duties, in the last clause but one of this protest. They say:

We acknowledge no inferiority to men. We claim to have no less ability to perform the duties which God has imposed upon us, than they have to perform those imposed upon them.

We believe that God has wisely and well adapted each sex to the proper performance of the duties of each.

We believe our trusts to be as important and sacred as any that exist on earth.

We feel that our present duties fill up the whole measure of our time and abilities; and that they are such as none but ourselves can perform.

Their importance requires us to protest against all efforts to compel us to assume those obligations which cannot be separated from suffrage; but which cannot be performed by us, without the sacrifice of the highest interests of our families, and of society.

It is our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons, who represent us at the ballot box. Our husbands are our choice, and one with us. Our sons are what we make them.

We are content that they represent us in the cornfield, the battlefield and at the ballot box, and we them in the school-room, at the fireside, and at the cradle—believing our representation, even at the ballot box, to be thus more full and impartial than it could possibly be, were all women allowed to vote.

We do, therefore, respectfully protest against any legislation to establish "woman's suffrage" in our land, or any part of it.

IN submitting to the Secretary of War the official report of Col. Baker, the leader of the expedition which destroyed the Piegan band of Indians, General Sherman remarks:

The within reports will bear careful perusal, on account of the unusual severity with which the matter has been treated, both by Congress and the press. General Sheridan took the precaution to send General Hardie, a most humane and considerate officer, well known here in Washington, to Montana to judge on the spot between the conflicting statements of the parties there, and he justified the expedition against Mountain Chief's band of the Piegan tribe. Col. Baker followed the instructions of his immediate commander, Colonel De Trobriand, but did not, as is proper and usual, report the sex and kind of Indians actually left dead at the camp on the Marias. I will instruct General Sheridan to call on Colonel Baker for a full report on this point, to meet the charge that of the number killed the greater part were squaws and children.

THE Secretary of State appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and gave the Committee much valuable information, especially in regard to the relations of this Government with those of Madrid. Secretary Fish was asked if he had received any offer or heard of any offer having been made to any other member of this Administration, from the Madrid officials, proposing to sell to the United States the island of Cuba for a certain sum therein named, and he replied that he had no such information and was satisfied from other facts in his possession that the Spanish regency had contemplated nothing of the kind. Friendly relations existed between Spain and the United States, and the former had always shown the strongest desire to satisfy the demands of the United States Government in every particular. He also stated that both Governments are now engaged in negotiations which, it is trusted, will result in a satisfactory solution of the whole question and which might be impeded or regarded by anything like an unfriendly exhibition of hostility. He denied that there was any cause or justification for our intervention at present, and that if we only patiently bide our time Cuba would gain her independence by consent of Spain. He denied that there were any outrages or insults to our flag which had not been properly explained or redressed, or any excuse for finding fault with Spain. He thought the annexation of Cuba to the United States would lose us over $30,000,000 of customs per annum, without any corresponding benefit to the United States. He said that if Cuba were independent her trade with the United States would be largely increased. The Committee were somewhat impressed with these views, but did not evince any intention of changing their determination to take some specific action to demonstrate their sympathy with Cuban independence.

IT is whispered among the friends of Attorney General Hoar that he has gone home to stay. It is stated privately that his personal friends have advised him that it would be derogatory to his dignity to remain in the Cabinet after the action on his nomination to the Supreme Court.

REMINISCENCE OF SLAVERY.

The Slave Mother, Margaret Garner—Her Tragic Sacrifice of a Child—Interview with Her Husband—Subsequent History of the Family.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* contains the following intensely interesting article upon a historical subject:

It cannot have passed from the mind of any reader who lived in this city fifteen years ago, that one morning early in February, 1856, a great sensation stirred the whole community, as it had scarcely ever been stirred before. The river was frozen over solid, and the old "Mason and Dixie line" between freedom and slavery was for the time almost as much obliterated as it is now; so much so, at least, that there were frequent stampedes of the "sleek and well-fed" slaves, so poetically described by one of the great champions of the peculiar institution. In consequence of this facility for escape, United States Marshals and detective police were vigilant, their "itching palms" stimulating to duty, as the scent of blood incites the hound to the chase.

Among those who improved the opportunity, and, like too many others, fell woefully short of realizing their fond expectations, were a family of Garners, the old father and mother about fifty years of age each, and a son, Robert Garner, his wife Margaret, and four children—two boys and two girls. The old people and Margaret belonged to James Marshall, of Boone county, Ky., while the wife and children of the latter belonged to Archibald K. Gaines, of the same neighborhood, the husband, of course, having no control over, or duties in regard to them. But his desire to exercise such rights and privileges led him to him to hitch up two of his master's horses to a sleigh in the dead hour of night, and, putting his old father and mother and his own family therein, drive rapidly to the river.

Leaving the team on shore, opposite the foot of Western Row, they all crossed on the ice, and were met on this side by a colored man named Elijah Kite, son of "old Joe Kite," of notorious reputation, who had been notified to assist them to the "underground railroad." He conducted them to a tenement, occupied by himself, a few squares below Mill Creek bridge. He left them until he went out to make arrangements for their departure to Canada. He was to be back before day, according to the injunction of Robert Garner, but did not come until between nine and ten o'clock, when he was soon followed by a *posse* of officers, accompanied by the master of the slaves.

The scene that followed was described by the newspaper reporters of that day, as obtained from the whites present, all of whom had interests in conflict with those of the unfortunate negroes, and was colored accordingly.

INTERVIEW WITH ROBERT GARNER.

We yesterday learned that Robert Garner, the principal mover in this affair, and whose wife was the tragic heroine in its bloody termination, was now residing in our city.

Mr. Garner says that Elijah Kite was an own cousin of his wife's, and was, therefore, advised of their coming, and requested to assist in their escape; but instead of assisting them, he now believes, and then suspected him, of being guilty of treacherously selling his kinfolk back into the hands of their masters. His long absence, while professing to be making arrangements for their continued flight, which should have been ready beforehand, and his neglect to return before day to secrete them, is strong justification of the suspicion.

When the officers and masters arrived at the door and demanded admission, Robert drew a pistol with which he had provided himself, and said the first man who attempted to enter he would shoot dead. At the same time his wife, Margaret, seized a butcher knife that was lying on the table, and declared she would kill every child she had before she would see them carried back into slavery. While some of the outsiders were banging at the door, another, a Mr. Patterson, of the Fourth ward, raised a window and was about to enter, when Robert shot him in the mouth. He fell back, but was not killed. On turning around Robert saw that his wife had cut the throat of her girl Mary, three years old, from ear to ear, who was weltering in her blood on the floor, and was making a dash at his boy Samuel. He sprang to his rescue, calling on her to desist, and received part of the blow himself, the remainder taking effect on the child. Then the door was broken open, and he fired two or three shots at the intruder, who, by the way, was Clinton Butts, the present well known Marshal of Covington. They were then overpowered, and with an immense mob at their heels, carried off to prison.

Of the hearing of the case before U. S. Commissioner Pendery, which lasted about two weeks, and in which they were voluntarily defended by that ever ready legal friend of the slave, Mr. John Jolliffe, assisted by Mr. Gitchell, we need not now write. It ended, as all such cases did in those days, in remanding the whole party back to their masters.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF THE GARNER FAMILY.

Robert, his wife and children, were speedily sent off to the South—the fearful purgatory of Northern slaves. Clinton Butts conducted them as far as Louisville, where they were shipped to a brother of one of their old masters, LeGrand Gaines, a cotton broker of New Orleans. On their way down, their boat was run into by another, and sunk, and among the lives lost was the infant child of the unhappy slaves. It was reported that the mother drowned her child, in accordance with her frenzied declaration, under fearful excitement, that she would kill all her children rather than see them all go back into slavery. But the father protests that such was not the case, and that his wife never attempted to injure her children afterward, although she frequently repeated her conviction that it would be better for them to be put out of the world than live in slavery.

In New Orleans Robert hired his own time, and that of his wife, and supported his family by hard work and in great destitution, until all were sold to a Judge Bonham, and taken to Tennessee Landing, Miss., where they were forced to labor on the plantation. Here Margaret Garner died in 1858, of typhoid fever. Her last words to her devoted husband were, never to marry again in slavery, but to live in hope of freedom, which she believed would come soon in some way.

Robert heeded her injunction; remained at Tennessee Landing till the war broke out, when he made his way to the Union lines, entered the gunboat service, was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was in active service until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. He subsequently married, and is now living in this city. His two boys, Thomas and Samuel, are living on a farm opposite Vicksburg, in Mississippi.

Resumption not Necessarily Redemption.

The N. Y. *Tribune* pertinently observes: To make the Greenbacks equal to coin is one thing; to have them all presented for payment is quite another. The Gold Certificates are and ever have been redeemable at pleasure in coin; wherefore very few of them are presented for redemption. Knowing that he has only to step to the Sub-Treasury and have the gold counted out to him, the holders rarely or never think of doing anything of the sort. Why would it be otherwise with the Greenbacks? We believe it would not be—that the People like them, and will largely prefer them as currency to any other paper. In fact we believe convertibility to be one thing needful to give them a wide circulation in the Mining States and Territories, where Gold attracts notice and invites robbery; whereas one may carry $100,000 in paper without being known to have $100. We know, from our own receipts, that Greenbacks are to-day favorites even in Arkansas and Texas; were they redeemable in coin at our Sub-Treasury, they would be worth more than coin at either Virginia City, at Salt Lake, Helena, or White Pine. And we trust that, having made them equal in value to coin, the Government will continue to pay them out as well as redeem them, and thus keep up their circulation. Then, with Free Banking and an ample deposit of Government Bonds, we shall have as much currency as we now have, with the important difference that part of it consists of coin and the rest is equal in value thereto.

THE exact value of a human life has at last been fixed in Boston. A druggist at the "hub," who killed one of his customers, by giving him laudanum instead of rhubarb, has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $450. This is certainly cheap, and reminds one of the witty Frenchman's reflection on the unfairness of the law. Said the humorous son of France: "If I shoot or stab a druggist, I am guillotined; if a druggist poisons me, he is only fined."

France and the Council.

The manifesto which, according to a telegram from Paris, Count Daru is about to issue on the Ecumenical Council, is doubtless foreshadowed in the following extracts from letters which he wrote to one of the French prelates now in attendance at the Ecumenical Council. The official journals, however, declare that there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome, and state that they are there to protect the territorial and not the religious rights of the Holy See. Writing from Paris, January 18, he said:

"I have read with regret some of the current events, and yet I cannot credit such grave imprudence on the part of the Court of Rome. It cannot be so blind as to suppose that it would be possible to retain our troops in Rome one day after the dogma of Infallibility would be proclaimed. We may desire to maintain them there, but we could not. Public opinion would become irresistible in France, and would compel us to yield. Assuredly the Holy Father knows and believes this. He will I hope yield to the more moderate counsels of the illustrious members of the Church of France."

On February 5, he wrote: "I thank you for the information you have given me. I fear that the party of the majority in the Council will not renounce its advantages, and will advance boldly to its object. It is more difficult to control religious than political enthusiasm. I honor the resistance offered them, by the firm attitude of the minority or the Bishops, and I do my utmost to second their efforts. I have sent on many occasions the instructions of the Government to M. de Bonnville, who keeps me informed of passing events, and through him I have made the truth known to Cardinal Antonelli. It is very evident that all may be settled by the action of the Italian and Spanish prelates, missionaries and vicars apostolic, who seem to live apart from the world. It is evident that they may render it both impossible for us to retain our garrison at Rome, or to arrange the financial affairs of the Holy See, to which I was disposed to give attention. They may seriously disturb the engagements in the Concordats, which the Propaganda apparently consider of no account, and break the pact which unite us. I have informed the Cardinal of this, and represented the dangerous position in which he places himself and us; but I am not certain that these representations have met with attention. The ardor of the moment carries everything, and there is no deliberation. If the minority can gain time it will accomplish more than at present. The revolutionary party, which recently revived, causes us here some embarrassment. It conspires, and seems disposed to act shortly."

Protection a Republican Idea.

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks: Protection is the only "next step" in American progress that we recognize, and that we shall not assent to its being set aside for any other agitation got up by the free traders by way of a diversion. The Republican National Convention of 1860 presented a platform that distinctly announced the protection of American industry to be one of the fundamental tenets of the party. On that basis the party has stood ever since, and on that it passed successive amendatory tariffs, all raising the duties, and all intended avowedly to build up American industry. On that basis we raised our productive capacity to such a point as to carry the republic successfully through the greatest war of modern times, and to sustain the burden of a tremendous debt. It was, indeed, the long continued devotion to manufacturing industry that endowed the north with strength sufficient to cope with the slave holders' insurrection, backed as it was by England. And now this system that has done so much for us, and that is recognized all over Europe as the secret of our vast progress, is attacked in its stronghold, and we are coolly asked to pay attention to half a dozen wayside agitations, chiefly gotten up to divert the attention of the people from protection.

The Republican party is composed of masses too intelligent to be deceived in this way. If advocates of women's rights and tetotalism and social equality of races, and all the other issues of a last age, have managed to creep into prominent positions in the party, their views must not be taken as representing those of the masses; and if they are not satisfied to follow the party under the banner of protection, let them hold a separate convention, as in 1864, or try their luck with the Democrats, as in 1868. The Republican party cannot be both for protection and free trade. It must be one or the other, for the two systems are diametrically opposed to each other. With those who are on the fence, and take a little one way and a little the other; who, in fact, seem to have no principles of their own, we have no sympathy. They will find out where they stand when they know which side is the strongest. All we have to say is, that if the Republican party is not for protection, we must have a party that is. We are not content to follow free-trade leaders, nor to fight under a free-trade banner. But we know that we speak for an immense majority of the Republican party everywhere when we say that it is emphatically for protection, and that it regards with suspicion all free trade journals and politicians.

WE have seen nothing better from the Rev. Smith, since his chase at Syracuse of the wrong train, than the following:

To the editor of the New York *Times*:

A few days ago you published, among your Brooklyn items, that Rev. J. Hyatt Smith had resigned his charge of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church. In your next issue you corrected, the erroneous statement. But your local seems determined to cast me out at all hazards. We ministers, from principle, never read the Sunday paper, which is "set up" on Saturday, but always read the Monday paper "set up" on Sunday. Now, that malicious local, knowing my religious scruples, managed to get in another statement yesterday declaring that I had left the Lecompton (?) Avenue Baptist Church and had come out on the basis of Open Communion. He thought, no doubt, that this second item would escape my notice, but there are some members of my church not as good as their pastor, who do read the Sunday issue of the *Times*, and I was yesterday informed of the renewed efforts of your local to throw me out of the Baptist pulpit.

I am in all peace, quietness and love, of Lee Avenue Baptist Church in this city, and if you will publish this note of correction you will oblige

Your friend, six day reader of your paper, J. HYATT SMITH.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Monday March 7, 1870.

THE body of Captain Haller, United States army, who has been missing since last June, has been found in Milam county, Texas, not far from Bryant station. Two boys discovered the remains in a thicket. Some of the officers from the garrison at Cameron immediately visited the place and recognized the clothing. The remains were fully identified. The pocketbook and other valuables were also found, showing he had not been murdered for money. The flesh had almost disappeared, but the facts that the skull was crushed in, and there were two bullet holes in the back of the coat, leave no doubt of his brutal assassination. It will be remembered that violence and bloodshed had run rife at Bryant station for some time previous to the date of Captain Haller's disappearance. On complaint, the officer was detailed to investigate murders then recently committed upon freedmen there. While at this work the evidence accumulating bore heavily upon certain citizens, and on learning these facts they are supposed to have pursued and murdered the officer for simply doing his duty.

THE Waverly National Bank, was robbed early on Sunday morning. The burglars effected an entrance through a window. The frame of the new outer vault door was wedged off sufficiently to allow a large charge of powder to be poured in, which was ignited by a long fuse pushed through the opening. The explosion blew open both doors and shattered the windows of the building. The door of the inside safe was then wedged and charged with powder, and blown entirely off and across the vault. The contents of the safe were taken, except a package of bills, which were blown under the door and not noticed. The loss to the special depositors of the bank is large, that of the bank small, considerable remittance having been made the day previous, and will not all interfere with its business or solvency. The bank is in a somewhat retired part of the village, and the explosions seemed to have alarmed no one. The usual night occupant of the bank was absent for that night, and the thieves, evidently on the watch, availed themselves of the opportunity.

SENATOR MORTON was the principal advocate of the San Domingo treaty, while Mr. Sumner took the lead against it. One Senator reserved his right to vote for the treaty in the Senate. The considerations which influenced the Committee were various. It was urged that there was no knowing how much the purchase would cost in the end; that we should have to follow it up by annexing Hayti; that the possession of an island in the West Indies would greatly facilitate smuggling; that it is bad policy to absorb any of the Latin colonies, &c. The members of the Committee say that their decision will have no effect whatever upon the final result in the Senate, as each Senator will vote according to his individual predilection, but the impression is that the necessary majority for ratification cannot be obtained.

THE chances that the Bingham amendment will be stricken out grow stronger every day. Opportunely enough, the reconstructed rebellious spirit of Georgia comes to hand in time to aid in its own defeat. The howlings of joy over the passage of the Amendment by the rebel press, and their threats that they would soon have things their own way, together with the outrages on the line of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, which is being constructed by Northern capital and Northern men, will operate to fasten the present Legislature upon them for two years more, in spite of everything that a Conservative Republican sentiment can do. The convictions of a majority of Republicans to-day is that Georgia ought to be remanded to pure military rule and kept there for the next four years.

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 this 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 20.

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 torments of the 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 chill and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby impairing the soundness of their brains 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 specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where miasmatic fevers 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 portion of mankind are always slow to be convinced of any fact that they have not tested by experience, 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 malady caused by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made without fear of contradiction by 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.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh14:14

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARDWARE.
Barber's & Rose's Braces.
Disston's & Spear & Jackson's Saws.
Spencer's Files.
Butcher's Edge Tools.
Bench Planes, &c., &c.,
Family Tool Chests.
WHITESIDES & DRUM,
mh15:v18 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

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

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.

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

INDIA RUBBER BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS, Agents for this city. mar11

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

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 296 Liberty street, Dealers in [illegible] Paints and Patent Medicines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

At 5c., Short Lengths of Prints.
At 6 1-4c., Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Best Makes Prints.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin
Cassimeres, Jeans, Table Linen,
Turkey Red Damask,
Striped and Figured Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, Kid Gloves,
Neck Ties, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail, 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.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers, No. 75 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Agents for the sale of these Bonds.
mh5:s30 STTH

AT 75 CENTS, **LADIES' GOOD KID GLOVES.**
AT $1.00, Extra Quality Kid Gloves. The best in the market at that price.
AT $1.75, Full Assortment all Colors ALEXANDRE'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.
JUST OPENED New Spring Gloves, New Stockings, New Embroideries, AT MORGANSTERN & Co's, SUCCESSORS TO MACRUM, GLYDE & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street. mh16

AT **HORNE & CO'S.** Hosiery! Gloves! EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS AT Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVIOISIER'S KIDS, At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, At $2.00,
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 20 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments SASHES, SASH AND BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET. mh16

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 equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Genuine Preparations. From the Celebrated House of PETER SQUIRE, London' Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent, SIMON JOHNSTON, Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.

P. S.—A Fresh supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges. These Lozenges are meeting with great success in England, in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc. Just received. fe21:STTH

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 panels 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. Mondorf, 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 YARN ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PROPRIETORS, Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL. OFFICE AND FACTORY. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street, ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property. GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

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, Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE, FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at P. C. DUFFY'S, ja8:14 156 Grant street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS. SPRING STOCK. Fine, Medium, AND COMMON CARPETS. *Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the Trade.* BOVARD, ROSE & CO. 21 FIFTH AVENUE. mh10:d&T

CARPETS. M'FARLAND & COLLINS, WILL EXHIBIT ON Thursday, March 17th, 1870, THEIR NEW SPRING STOCK. The Goods will be displayed in such a manner that more can be seen of the New Patterns in a few moments than by Shopping for hours. THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO CALL. Visitors Will Not be Urged to Buy, Prices will be found low enough to sell the goods. 71 and 73 Fifth Avenue. mh15 (SECOND FLOOR.)

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. CARPETS LATEST STYLES ON EXHIBITION. 23 Fifth Ave. mh15

NEW CARPETS. Reduction in Prices TO CORRESPOND WITH WHOLESALE RATES. McCALLUM BROS., 51 FIFTH AVENUE ABOVE WOOD STREET. fe26

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:v28

WALL PAPERS. SPRING, 1870. PRICES REDUCED. 40 INCHES wide tints at 75c. per roll. GILT—a great variety at 50c. 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.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

HAVING, ON THE 12th inst., sold my half of the steamboat GREENBACK to Mr. FREDERICK EFFNER, my interest and liability for said boat ends as of that date. JAMES B. JONES. PITTSBURGH, 15th March, 1870. mh15:v33

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TELFORD, S. H. NESBIT and J. A. MOORE, as Telford, Moore & Co., has been dissolved, Thomas Telford withdrawing from the firm. TELFORD, MOORE & CO.

Having purchased the interest of THOMAS TELFORD in the firm of Telford, Moore & Co., we will continue the Job Printing business, under name and style of JACKSON, MOORE & CO., 84 and 86 Fifth avenue. W. J. JACKSON, Formerly with W. S. Haven & Co. PITTSBURGH, March, 1870. mh16:v41

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between SILL & SHUTTERLY, In the Real Estate business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. R. SILL, JNO. J. SHUTTERLY. Pittsburgh, Feb. 15th, 1870.

The Real Estate and Insurance business will hereafter be continued by THOS. R. SILL & SON, in their new office on the corner of Penn and 33d streets. Property bought and sold. Money loaned in sums of $1,000 to $5,000 on first class mortgages. THOS. R. SILL & SON. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28th, 1870. mh1:v60:TTHS

DR. WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhoea 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 [illegible] Every sentence contains instruction [illegible] and enabling them to determine [illegible] nature of their complaints.

The establishment, [illegible] rooms, is central. [illegible] 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. [illegible]

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

FINANCIAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Wood St., cor. Second Avenue. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. Gold, Coupons, Bonds and Stocks BOUGHT AND SOLD. A. BRADLEY, President. W. VANKIRK, Vice President. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier. oc9:d&T

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK Of Allegheny. Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets. S. H. HARTMAN, President. E. P. YOUNG, Cashier. BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT. Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO. OF PITTSBURGH, FOR THE Safe Keeping of Valuables, Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults. *No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.* President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS. Vice President—HENRY LLOYD. DIRECTORS: WILLIAM PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WILLIAM REA, WILLIAM M. LYON, JAS. I. BENNETT, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOS. S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY. SEC'Y & TREAS.—S. F. VON BONNHORST. Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

CITY BANK. 112 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. CAPITAL, $100,000. STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. FOREIGN EXCHANGE Bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada. DOMINICK IHMSEN, President. JAMES McCABE, Vice President. W. N. MORGAN, Cashier. DIRECTORS: D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Maginn, R. J. Grace, James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes, N. Bruy. JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor. jel:k8

S. McCLEAN & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN Government Securities, *No. 75 Fourth Avenue,* PITTSBURGH, PA. Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates Issued, and Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Prime Collaterals and Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., negotiated at the usual rates of commission.

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS, 57 MARKET STREET. PITTSBURGH, PA. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas. Stocks, Bonds and other Securities BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of United States Securities. ja20:a1

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, *Corner Fourth and Wood Streets,* PITTSBURGH, PA., (SUCCESSOR TO HANNA, HART & CO.,) DEALERS IN Exchange, Coin, Coupons, And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS. Sight Drafts on London.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO., 243 Liberty Street, (Opposite head of Wood street,) WHOLESALE GROCERS, *Pittsburgh, Pa.* fe1:131

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812. **W. H. GORMLY,** WHOLESALE GROCER, No. 271 Liberty Street, (DIRECTLY OPP. EAGLE HOTEL,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

M. STEELE..........J. A. STEELE. **M. STEELE & SON,** *Commission Merchants* AND DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c. No. 98 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

MEANOR & HARPER, FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE Commission Merchants, No. 320 LIBERTY STREET, Consignments solicited. se7

W. C. ARMSTRONG, (Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 25 Market Street. my15

L. J. BLANCHARD, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 396 PENN STREET. ap15:x28

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh Manufactures generally, 112 and 114 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE..EDW. HOUSE....W. H. HOUSE. **JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,** Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE. **SHIPTON & WALLACE,** Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

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

FOREIGN DRIED FRUIT. Just received, very choice Italian Pared Peaches, Dutch Seeded Plums, French Prunes, Austrian Cherries, Tunis Dates, &c., for sale by JOHN A. RENSHAW, mh8 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.