The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City
and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½.

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PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56⅝f.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅛.

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THE Senate will modify the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, or reject it altogether.

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OHIO has enacted an "Agricultural College" law. We state its substance in another column.

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THE nomination of Justice Bradley, for the Supreme Court, has at last been confirmed by the Senate.

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IT appears that the total indebtedness of San Domingo is over six millions of dollars, which, by annexation, we must assume.

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A HARRISBURG letter says, of the great Sinking-fund railway bill, that:

> The bill will not be sent to the Governor before Monday evening, but it is no secret that he has been consulted with reference to the proposition. There is scarcely any doubt that he will approve it, as he is known to be in favor of assisting in the building of railroads, which he believes to be the better way of developing the immense resources of the State. Should he sign it, it is the intention of those having it in charge to start the work immediately, so that it can be completed within three years, at which time the lease now held by the Northern Central Railroad Company on the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, which forms the only connecting link Philadelphia has with Buffalo, expires. The passage of this bill has put at rest, for this session at least, the Beaver and Erie Canal project and the Delaware river ship-yard scheme.

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THE present session of our Legislature will be remembered in the history of the State, for its almost exclusive devotion to special legislation. Very little has been done in general laws—and that little might have been less without detriment to the public interests. Of the two classes of legislation, we have two very fair illustrations in the last batch of bills from the State Printer; one of them is "an Act to punish the sale and traffic in mineral water bottles," and the other provides "for the preservation of good order in the offices of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace in the county of Allegheny." Fudge! Who could imagine that a Legislature capable of voting away nearly ten millions of dollars from the sinking fund could come down, at one step, to a serious concern about pop bottles!

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UNLESS the opposition from the National Bank interest be too strong, the Funding bill is expected to go through the House this week. The action of that body, yesterday, upon the question of currency contraction foreshadows a decisive amendment of the bill. After voting, as the House did yesterday, against a farther contraction, it must, consistently, object to the absorption of the greenbacks as proposed by the Senate bill. So far, the House will undoubtedly have the popular support, and we should regard its action as favorable to the main features of the funding scheme. In expressing its sense, also, against a further issue of interest-bearing bonds, we have, in effect, a declaration against the funding of the outstanding four millions of matured debt and forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates. Representatives very properly think that these debts when presented should be paid off out of the current surplus.

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CORRUPT LEGISLATION.

Business seems to be transacted, at more than one State Capital, upon principles precisely identical. Here is the Albany story, as told by a correspondent of the N. Y. *Times:*

> There is what is called "honor among thieves"—such as it is—and even this cheap kind of honor, according to the thieves and lobbyists, is not possessed by Gould and Fisk. They do not keep their promises, and the corruption fund is not always forthcoming after the corrupt job is finished. They give out packages of money to their agents, purporting to contain thousands, which, on being opened, only contain hundreds. The story goes that they played this trick on the Clerk of the House two years ago, giving him a package of $16,000, which they said contained $60,000, and then accused him of stealing the balance. This and other like games have brought them into almost as bad repute with professional lobbyists as they are with Erie stockholders. They are unanimously voted untruthful, unreliable, slippery and mean. As a victimized lobbyist very forcibly put it, in the hearing of your correspondent, the other day: "They would steal the gold spectacles off the eyes of their dead father, and then turn around and swear the old gentleman never had any spectacles." It is certain, therefore, that no business will be done with Erie "on trust" this winter, and if the bill to repeal the Directors' act is killed, it will have to be done with ready money, and plenty of it.

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THE SUPREME COURT AND THE SINKING FUND.

The following appeared in a Philadelphia journal, last week:

> It is held by our Supreme Court that the Legislature is the guardian of the securities deposited in the sinking fund, and may change these securities in their discretion, always provided the new securities be applied, when the money is obtained upon them, to the purpose for which the sinking fund was created, viz: the payment of the State debt. This view is not only in strict consonance with the powers exercised by all trustees, but it is one that, even applied to the Commonwealth, the courts have intimated they would enforce when the exigency seemed to require it, for the protection of the interests of the Commonwealth, even without the aid of legislation.

This statement is copied by a portion of the country press, generally in their editorial columns without credit, and evidently in the simultaneous execution of an arranged plan to manipulate public opinion, in favor of the recent Legislative appropriation of nine and a half millions of dollars out of the sinking fund for the construction of certain railways.

We do not intend to discuss otherwise the legal merits or demerits of that appropriation, than simply to correct a very palpable misstatement of the doctrine which our Supreme Court has really held, upon the abstract legal question involved. The bill has now passed through both branches of the Legislature, and there need be no doubt that it will receive the Executive signature. Although these merits might now be discussed with the tmost freedom, without subjecting the everest critic to the imputation of atempting to obstruct a measure which cems to promise great local profit, yet it s at present either too late or too early to hope for any positive good to result from that discussion.

But having put this journal on the record in opposition to the bill, while it was pending in the Legislature, on Constitutional grounds, it is proper now before dismissing the subject for the present, to correct the glaring misstatement above quoted, of the point actually adjudicated by the Court. We deny then, that the Court has ever held that "the Legislature may, at its discretion, change the securities in the Sinking fund, always provided the new securities be applied, when the money is obtained upon them, to the payment of the State debt." What the Court did hold, in the only case in which this question has ever been directly presented, was an entirely different position. The case was that of Gratz *vs.* Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (5th Wright, 448) which turned wholly upon these two questions: 1st, Were bonds held by the Treasury, nominally for the Sinking-fund, to be considered as having become so identified with that fund as to have become a part of it, and therefore, under the Constitutional prohibition, inapplicable otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt? 2nd. Should this prohibition be held to forbid the improvement, by legislative or judicial intervention, of securities already in the fund, which were comparatively worthless? Upon these questions, we quote *in extenso* the judgment of the Court. The intelligent reader, whether in or out of the profession, will perceive that this judgment holds bonds in the Sinking-fund to be "within the fund, and entitled to the protection of the Constitutional ordinance," and second, that the legislative or judicial authority can only intervene to "prevent the fund from decaying, year by year, into worthlessness;" "to guard the fund from loss;" to improve and perfect its securities, and for no other purpose whatever. We cite the main portions of Judge Strong's opinion, as follows:

> It is not worth the while to inquire whether, at the time when the act was passed, the bonds for the $3,500,000 were in the sinking fund. Strictly speaking, perhaps, they were not. The constitutional idea of that fund was, doubtless, that it should be money; something that could be applied directly to the payment of the public debt. The proceeds of sale of the public works are required to go into it. But the bonds can hardly be called the proceeds of the sale of the canals. Those canals are not yet paid for. The proceeds of their sale are yet to be received. The bonds are but the evidence of indebtedness. They represent the proceeds of sale, they are not the proceeds themselves. Still less the mortgage. That was not even the representative of a debt. It was given, not to the Commonwealth, but to two other persons, who were made by it trustees of all the holders of the $7,000,000 bonds. Each holder had as much control over it as the State herself. It added nothing to the amount due the Commonwealth, and its release could take nothing out of the Treasury, or out of the sinking fund. With or without the mortgage the debt is the same, the amount of the proceeds of the sale of the canals unchanged.
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> But it would be a very narrow and illiberal construction of the constitutional order, were we to say that the securities taken for the purchase money of the public works are not within its protection. A constitution is not to receive a technical construction, like a common law instrument, or a statute. It is to be interpreted so as to carry out the great principles of the government, not to defeat them: Commonwealth vs. Clark, 7 W. & S. 133. It must necessarily be brief, and speak in general terms, for its province is only to declare organic rules. Our duty is to enforce its meaning, to take care that what was intended to be accomplished by it shall not fail.
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> Treating, then, the debt due to the Commonwealth from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and evidenced by the bonds as within the sinking fund, and entitled to the protection of the constitutional ordinance, as fully as its equivalent in money would be, how does the satisfaction of the mortgage amount to a use or application of any part of it, contrary to the constitutional prohibition. To what other use is it applied? Not to the use of the Commonwealth, certainly. Not to the use of the mortgagors, for no part of the debt is released by the satisfaction of the mortgage. The debt and the whole debt, remains due as before. The bonds for $3,500,000 continue in the sinking fund. The mortgagors and the obligors are still debtors as fully as ever. The proceeds of the sale of the canals are neither given away nor applied to any new use. And if there be no diversion of the fund from the object to which it was dedicated by the fundamental law, then nothing has been done which the constitution prohibits.
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> It is material also to observe that if the constitution is to be so construed as to bring the evidence of the debt due by the Company to the Commonwealth, into the sinking fund, as we think it must, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that there is power in the government to manage the securities for the debt, and make such changes in them as will best effectuate the grand object which the framers of the constitution had in view. And if this power exists, it must be in the Legislature, subject, perhaps though only indirectly, to the supervision of this court. Now, what the framers of the constitution mainly intended, was the dedication of the proceeds of the sale of the public works irrevocably to the payment of the public debt. The payment of that debt was the great end sought to be attained. All else was but subsidiary to it. But this dominant purpose, this main object of the constitutional ordinance, would be defeated, if, when a security for a debt has gone into the sinking fund, there remains no power over it, except that of custody. If the commissioners of the sinking fund, and the Legislature must stand helpless, and see the evidences of indebtedness belonging to the fund decaying from year to year into worthlessness, if they may not substitute a better for a worse security, then the constitution but "holds the word of promise to the ear, and breaks it to the hope!" Such a view of it is worse than clinging to the letter and sticking in the bark, for not even the letter of the constitution prohibits the administration and prudent management of whatever belongs to the fund. It prohibits only its perversion to any other use than the payment of the public debt. So far from inhibiting prudent measures to secure a debt, in spirit it enjoins them. It makes it the duty of all who have charge of the fund to see to it that all which belongs to it shall be effectively applied to the purpose for which the fund was created. And I cannot doubt that whenever it is made apparent that a possible change of securities is necessary to guard any part of the fund from loss, this court would order it. In doing so, they would exercise only the ordinary powers of a court of equity over trustees, and they would be furthering the design of the framers of the constitution. And if this is so, then it cannot be doubted that a court of equity would sanction precisely what the Legislature did by the Act of March 7th, 1861, when they ordered the $7,000,000 mortgage to be satisfied. We shall not go over in detail the facts as they have been exhibited to us in the proofs, nor even mention again those which we have recapitulated. Let it suffice to say that the affidavits prove, without any attempt at contradiction, what is apparent also from the several acts of Assembly, that the debt due to the Commonwealth is much safer since the Act of March 7th, 1861, than it was before. The original debt, or rather the original evidences of debt, remain unchanged. A collateral security only has been given up, while an improved one has been substituted in its place. We think this was not beyond the constitutional power of the Legislature to direct.

—The Constitutional amendment thus protecting the Sinking-fund was adopted in 1857. We reprinted it in these columns a few days since. The judgment above cited was delivered in 1862. We have quoted the opinion of the Court at length that the reader may see how clearly it is turned upon the worthlessness of the bonds, then in the fund, which were proposed to be exchanged, and upon the right, nay, the duty, of the Legislature or even of the Court to interfere for the improvement of the security, and equally to prevent its deterioration. How far short this decision falls of sustaining the broad claim by our Philadelphia cotemporary, that the Legislature has an unlimited "discretion" in its control, for all purposes, of the Sinking fund property!

On the contrary, this judgment of our Supreme Court, if regarded as a binding precedent in that tribunal hereafter, must lead straight to another decision *against* the constitutionality of the law of last week, which takes out of the fund nine and a half millions of first-class securities,—every dollar worth its face, and its value always improving,—and replaces them with the bonds of roads, yet to be built, and only guaranteed, for $3,500,000 of them, "by a responsible railway company or companies!" Could this be held to be an "improvement" of the "comparatively worthless" property of the Sinking-fund, and so entitled to the sanction of the Court? Has any friend of the omnibus bill ever been heard to put his defense of its merits on the ground of such an "improvement of the securities?" No! That point has been carefully ignored,

and the bill was advocated only for its effect to develop the material resources of the Commonwealth—a justification for meddling with the sinking fund, which we all might wish to endorse, but which our Supreme Court has not yet shown itself ready to sanction. The intelligent public can judge as well as we from the precedent above quoted of the likelihood of its being finally approved by that tribunal. Indeed the whole subject merits the most careful consideration of all thoughtful men, not only as it concerns this last transaction, but even as it may yet have to be adjudicated, in the matter of another exchange of not many years since. And if these transactions be really incapable of constitutional support, the friends of the projected roads, with whom we are otherwise in hearty sympathy, should understand the situation before it can become embarrassing.

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Bridging the Hudson.

Recently a special act of the State Legislature incorporated the Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Company. Subsequently an organization was effected. The estimated cost of this grand undertaking and the exact date for the commencement of its construction are not yet given to the public. But that it is one of the greatest feats of bridge-building ever attempted is manifest from the meagre facts and figures thus far given forth.

Its location is already determined upon. It will span the river, from bluff to bluff, between Fort Clinton, on the western, to St. Anthony's Nose, on the eastern side. The abutments and towers will be built upon the natural rock, which forms the base of the range of mountains along the river's course, and is of primitive granite of the most enduring and permanent character. There will be one clear span of 1,600 feet. The length of the bridge between the towers is to be 1,666 feet. The total length of the bridge, including the approaches, will be 2,490 feet. The height of the lower part of the bridge above high-water mark will be 155 feet.

The entire structure will be formed of steel combination truss and cable work. The wire to be used in the manufacture of these cables is composed of a new steel of peculiar properties, and in experimental trials, in spans 2,640 feet long, has shown greater tensile strength, with less weight, than any ever before used. Its tenacity is almost incredible. This structure will surpass that at Niagara, and others in several respects. While the former is of iron cables, and of great weight, this will be of the lighter steel combination trusses, more shapely and graceful, and firm. The span is the longest in the world.

The height of the towers above the surface of the water will be 280 feet. There will be four systems and twenty cables, locked or rooted deeply in the rock, and abutments and towers. Each cable will be about fourteen inches in diameter, interlaced and secured by innumerable other and smaller cables. The cables will contain 371,165,750 feet, or 70,302 miles of steel wire. The total weight of iron and steel in the bridge will be about 17,000 tons, and the total suspended weight will be 9,651 tons. The total measurement of masonry will be 58,084 cubic yards. It is calculated that this bridge could safely support a train of sixty locomotives and 35,000 people.

It will have two decks or floors; the upper one will have narrow and broad-gauge tracks, and will be used for railroad purposes; while the lower one will be devoted to team service. The amount of weight that can ever be crowded upon it at once will be but one-sixth of its supporting capacity. Of course the elevation above the water level renders it far out of the way of navigable crafts of all kinds. The benefits to accrue from the successful consummation of the undertaking are manifold, and actually resolve themselves into necessities. It opens what is most imperatively demanded, viz: a midland, all-rail avenue, uninterrupted by the tedious and provoking delays of ferriage between the East, Northwest and West and the great metropolis of the nation, at the most practicable crossing point along the Hudson River, and but about forty miles above New York. As a lesser, but still important consideration, it also opens a carriage and foot highway between the great and populous lands on either bank of the river. Negotiations are now progressing toward the consolidation of seven important roads in this enterprise.

Among other benefits it will transport and reduce the cost of millions of tons of coal annually, from the Pennsylvania coal fields to all points east of the Hudson river, per ton; other freight is saved the onerous charges of transhipment at New York and across the ferries. The present expense of transferring certain freight from New York to Jersey City, is about equal to the cost of its transportation by rail between Jersey City and Philadelphi, or between New York and New Haven. Several miles' distance is saved between New York City and Turner's Station (on the Erie Railway,) by crossing this bridge, which is but three miles above Peekskill. These facts and figures—the latter not the final and fixed statements of the projecters of the enterprise, but still in the main correct—give a clear conception of the tremendous scheme. The eminent names of the corporators, and those of other friends of the enterprise, induce the belief that but a little more time and negotiation and launching out of huge capital is required to complete a triumph in the enginery of bridge-building such as the world never before saw, or even dreamed of.—*N. Y. Times, March 14th.*

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Perils of Coal Oil Lamps.

Almost every paper we open contains accounts of the loss of life by the explosion of coal oil lamps, and it may be fairly presumed that there are hundreds of explosions of these lamps that are not noted in the papers, from the fact that no personal injury is occasioned thereby. The impression is generally given by the accounts of these accidents that the fault is altogether in the character of the oil, and that bad oil will explode and good oil will not. There is no portion of crude petroleum fit for illuminating purposes of lighter specific gravity than sixty, yet it is the custom of oil manufacturers to use all the gasoline possible into the oil by applying chemicals to increase the fire test, regardless of the consequences that have ensued. That a stringent law is needed is no doubt, but that all or nearly all coal oil is explosive under certain conditions, is equally well known to those who have had experience in its use. It requires care on the part of those who use it, and an investigation of the various explosions that are constantly occurring will convince the most skeptical that negligence and carelessness are the cause of more explosions than the bad quality of the oil. In the first place lamps ought to be filled every day and the wicks cleaned. A full lamp, with even bad oil, is comparatively safe from explosion. The cause of explosions is the collection in the lamp of gas or vapor, which, generated by heat from oil or gasoline, takes fire and explodes the lamp. This never occurs when the lamp is full and the wick is clean, as there is then no chamber in which the gas can accumulate; but no matter what the quality of the oil it will always accumulate when the lamp is partly filled. It is the heat that draws off the vapor from the oil, and if the wick is choked it has no means of escape from the chamber of the lamp. If a lamp burns clear and bright there is no danger of explosion, but if it gives a bad light or smokes it should be immediately extinguished. A recent explosion was reported to have occurred by extinguishing a lamp by blowing down the chimney. This is a common practice, and it is accompanied by no danger with a full lamp, but it is always dangerous with a lamp partly filled or in bad working condition. The flame is blown down into the chamber of the lamp, which may be charged with gas, and an explosion is always hazarded with a badly trimmed lamp.

There is no doubt that an abundance of bad oil is manufactured, but what we mean to urge upon those who use the oil is that even good oil may explode by negligence in its use. Neither coal oil, benzine or gasoline will explode in liquid form, but only when subjected to a sufficient degree of heat to throw off a vapor, which accumulates in the unfilled portion of the lamp, and if the flame of the wick does not burn clear and bright, it has no means of escape, and an explosion is always risked whenever a lamp is burned in such condition.—*Baltimore American.*

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Ledru Rollin, the great leader of the French Red Republicans in 1848, was at that time a very handsome man, and of commanding presence. To-day he has grown so fat that nobody is able to recognize him, and every step he makes in walking seems to take his breath away.

The Fall of Gold and Its Lesson.

(From the New York Economist.)

The fall of gold brings into startling vividness the utter ignorance of our leading politicians and legislators on the subject of finances. It falsifies and contradicts almost every theory or proposition that has been advanced from time to time on the question. The fact is a disagreeable one, but it is none the less true. All the predictions and cunningly devised and elaborate schemes for the reduction of the gold premium have been frustrated by the events of the last ten days. This experience would be of incalculable benefit to the country if it porduced the effect of killing off a host of these impracticable, round-about financial projects. But the mere fact of the persistence of the Senate of the United States in discussing the Sherman Funding bill with the invaluable boon of specie payments within reach, if there were only genius and ability to improve the opportunity, shows how little reason there is to expect any improvement on the part of our legislators.

The newspaper articles, essays, reports and speeches that have been written and published to prove that contraction of currency was the only remedy for the high prices of commodities and the premium on gold are now utterly refuted. The volume of currency was just as great when gold was 145 and wheat $2 25 per bushel, as when gold was only 110@111 and wheat 90@$1 10. Yet we have had any quantity of arguments to prove that prices of commodities would never come down to a gold basis until the currency had been reduced one-third or one-half. Even Commissioner Wells committed himself to this theory. In point of fact, a dollar in currency will now purchase the same amount of wheat as could be obtained ten years ago for a dollar in gold. It is the same with a great many other artices of living. Still more, gold and greenbacks have been so nearly at par within the last few days as to fire the whole country with the idea of immediate resumption, and to demonstrate its feasibility to all but Congressmen and politicians. So much, then, for the contraction theory.

Our readers will bear witness that the *Economist* has a clear record on this question of contraction. On the 28th of September, 1867, we wrote:

"Secretary McCulloch has recently committed himself to the common notion that the value of the currency will appreciate as its volume is reduced, and that by a steady reduction of the circulation to the supposed normal volume, the premium on gold would gradually disappear. From September 1, 1866, to September 1, 1867, the amount of compound notes was reduced $76,500,000, and of United States notes, $34,500,000, making a total contraction of legal tenders within the year of $111,000,000, and yet the price of gold is just the same as one year ago. Could anything more forcibly demonstrate the fallacy of this theory?"

October 30, 1869, the *Economist* wrote:

"The whole question of specie payments is surrounded with theories and difficulties, many of which are visionary and unfounded. Among the exploded fallacies may be classed the idea that the value of the greenback can be increased by mere contraction to a specie standard."

The fall of gold to 110, without any contraction of the currency, clearly shows the soundness of these views. But our politicians and legislators seem incapable of adapting themselves to circumstances, and it is by no means likely that we have heard the last of contraction.

Under existing circumstances it is difficult to anticipate the future of gold premiums or of business. Speculation, no doubt, had a good deal to do with the reduction of the gold premium. Parties operated for a fall just as Gould and Fisk operated for a rise in September last. In both cases the results are equally disastrous. The fall in the premium is injuring the spring trade pretty nearly the same as the September speculation for a rise destroyed the fall trade. How long the business community may be compelled to endure these losses is just now a matter of no slight interest. That they should induce a strong public feeling in favor of specie payment is a matter of course. Undoubtedly, the business of the whole country is settling down to a gold basis. Prices of all kinds of commodities are falling. The reduction in wheat is bringing down the prices of other articles of living. The country is really in a sound condition, and it only requries the impulse of a healthy currency to impart a new stimulus to all branches of business. Old King Cotton came very near restoring old King Gold, and may succeed in doing so at last, in spite of Congress and the politicians.

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The Infallibility Question—Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to Count Beust.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following statement in regard to the reply which has been given by the Papal Government to Count Beust's recent dispatch:

Our Roman correspondent thus sums up the answer of the Cardinal to the Secretary of State: "The full and unconditional liberty assured to the Fathers of the Council deprives the Pope of all right to interfere with their deliberations before the results are submitted for his approbation. But what is forbidden to the Pope belongs of right to the Bishops of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, who within the Council have full liberty to modify or resist the Schema in question. The Holy See, however, has reason to believe that the Bishops do not share the apprehensions of the Imperial Cabinet concerning Canons 12, 19, 20, to which the note of Count Beust seems to refer. Canon 12 is only a textual reproduction of the condemnation of the doctrines propounded by the Italian Jansenists of the Council of Pistoja, a condemnation pronounced against those doctrines by the bull ('auctorem fide,') promulgated by Pius VI. in 1794. Being directed against the Jansenists, this condemnation has a purely dogmatic character. As regards Canon 19 condemning the doctrine that the Church is deprived of all authority other than that accorded to her by the State, the Austrian bishops have themselves protested, in a collective memorial addressed to the President of the Council, Count Auersperg, against the tendencies which were manifested two years ago in Austria to reduce the Catholic Church to the position of a religion existing only by toleration. The Schema merely aims at confirming the legitimacy of their protest. It should not be forgotten that the Council, in its Ecumenical character, treats dogmatical questions from the general point of view of the Church. It is in this sense that Canon 20 determines the supreme rule of conscience in regard to public and social actions. But this supreme rule can be modified in its application by concordats concluded between the Holy See and the various States, for the Pope, being the guardian of the canons emanating from the Council, has also the power to make such modifications in them as may be demanded by the political necessities of States. As regards Austria, whatever may be the decision of the Council, the Concordat of 1855 will be conscientiously observed by the Holy See, which by no means thinks of employing its authority for turning away the bishops from the obedience due to the organic laws of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Holy See has still less intention to revive the supremacy of the Church over the civil power, as in the middle ages, or to reestablish the Inquisition, as the enemies of the Church do not cease to assert. Altogether the Schema of the twenty-one canons does not tend in any way to encroach upon the rights of the State. Its sole object is to proclaim the true doctrines of the Catholic Church, leaving men's consciences free to conform to them or not."

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Beef Packing in Texas—How it is Done.

The beef after being killed, skinned, and the entrails taken out, is taken from the slaughter house to the dissecting room (as I shall call it,) where the flesh is taken from the bones. It is then placed in a retort or refrigerator, by the use of an air pump and some other process, the impure gases are removed from the meat, which is then strung upon wires, similar to the Western plan of "jerking" beef, and placed in a large oven, and roasted by heated air. This is done by an admirably contrived machinery; it is then let down to the bottom of the oven, and taken out while the fresh meat is placed in at the top—the killing still going on. When the meat is taken from the oven it is placed in a hopper and ground up like sausage meat; it is then canned and placed for several hours in a tank filled with hot water; then it is hermetically sealed, and is ready for shipment. The whole system seems to be a decided success, and is destined to effect an entire revolution in the cattle trade of Texas. The meat, though cooked and ready for table use, can be kept for any length of time, and in any climate, and retain all the rich juices and fresh flavor of the newly killed meat.

The Ohio Agricultural College.

The passage of the bill to establish an agricultural college by the Ohio Senate was by a vote almost as strong as that by which it passed the House. The State is therefore fully committed to the new college project, for good or evil. One thing is certain, the representatives of the various agricultural societies presented an unbroken front in favor of the measure from the outset.

The bill provides for the establishment of one college, to be styled the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, in accordance with the act of Congress passed July 2, 1862, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts." The government of the college is to be vested in a board of trustees, consisting of one member from each Congressional district, to be appointed by the Governor for a term of six years, one third of the board to be appointed every two years. The board are authorized to sue and be sued, to make rules, and the general management is to be confined to an executive committee of three. All persons over fourteen years of age are to be eligible as students, each county to be entitled to a proportion according to population. No debts are to be contracted without authority from the General Assembly. The board is authorized to appoint officers, fix the amount of the Treasurer's bond, and prescribe the compensation.

Section ten provides for the collection and preservation of specimens in the departments of mineralogy, geology, botany, &c., the establishment of a library, collection of arms and accoutrements, etc., and preservation of the same. The trustees are authorized to receive bequests in money and lands, and apply them to the endowment fund, unless otherwise directed. Full reports of all transactions are to be made annually to the Governor. The Attorney General is made the legal adviser of the board.

By section sixteen it is provided the endowment fund, now amounting to about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall be kept intact, unless ten per cent. thereof shall be appropriated by the General Assembly for buildings, as authorized by Congress.

Section seventeen provides that the trustees shall locate, on or before the 15th of October, 1870, on lands not less than one hundred acres in area, centrally situated, and accessible by railroad. No location shall be accepted unless accompanied by a donation of not less than one hundred thousand dollars in money, lands or both.

THE presence of Mr. Revels in the Senate has made a much greater impression abroad than at home. It is regarded by the old friends of the Union in England as one of the most memorable events of which history bears record. "Surely," says the *Spectator*, "the deliverance of Israel from Egypt itself was not more conspicuously a work of Divine power—or more conspicuously disregarded as a sign by the generation which witnessed it." The *Spectator* takes a loftier view of many circumstances connected with the late war than some of our own papers, and there are not a few Republicans who would sneer at it as "fanatical." Nevertheless it is a good thing to find men holding such sentiments as the above, and not afraid to declare them.

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Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds sold lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

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

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

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

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

A lady, weakened and attenuated with 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.

SINKING SLOWLY.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease, if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is re-awakened, the process of digestion and assimilation are quickened, the quality of the blood, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishment of the body undergoes salutary change. By this means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of diseases has the beneficent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these ailments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is strong to restore and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of witnesses."

NOTICES.

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the IRON CITY LAND ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 104 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting all business which may be presented.

A. M. BROWN Treasurer.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary. mh21:i65

☞ **THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 300½ WEST FOURTH ST., Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

mh21:v2 T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.

☞ **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::16

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

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:d&T

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NE

DRY G

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos,
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Poplins, very cheap.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c, Double Warp Black Alpacas; at 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas —best bargains of the season.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Heavy Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finish Muslin,
At 10c., White Linen Towels.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels—a great bargain.
At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 50c., Balmoral Skirts.
Grey French Corsets, very cheap,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

WILL FIND

A Large and Complete Stock of

New Spring Goods,

EMBRACING

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

AND FULL ASSORTMENT

Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

mh22

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.

COURVIORSIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.

LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.

REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.

PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.

DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.

GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 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.*

mh12

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.

LADIES' GOLD OPEN

LEONTINE CHAINS,

A very handsome assortment just received.

Also, a very fine selection of

FINE PLATED SETS OF JEWELRY,

Warranted to wear equal to gold.

HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS,

A very nice variety.

All bought within the last five days and will be sold low.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office.

mh19

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.

DREKA.

Importer and retail dealer in

FINE STATIONERY,

WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

mh10:v5

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,

ja29:i4 146 Grant street.

NOTICE.—The time for RECEIVING proposals for the 8th U. P. Church Building has been extended until APRIL 1st, at noon. All bids must be in at that time. Bids can be left at 29 Wood street or 72 Penna. avenue. mh17:v41

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W
OODS,

T

SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Allegheny City.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Challi Plaids---very cheap
Beautiful Styles New Delaines.
Fancy Repp Poplins.
Plain Black and Colored Poplins.
Colored Silk Poplins.
New Striped Poplins.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS.

Turkey Red Curtain Damasks,
Colored Table Damasks,
Bleached and Unblea'd Table Damasks
Sheeting Muslins, Table Napkins, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

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,

fel::STTH

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

CHOICE AND RARE

CONFECTIONS,

FOR PRESENTS, AT

GEO. BEAVEN'S,

112 Federal Street, Allegheny.

mh1:d78

TRADE MARK.
DITHRIDGE'S
FIRE-PROOF
Lamp
CHIMNEYS.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN

Have removed from 47 SIXTH STREET, t

89 Fifth Avenue,

Until improvements on old stand are completed.

fe

L. B. FULTON..................O. J. M'GANN

FULTON & M'GANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
Fifth Avenue, Near High Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF AL kinds of fresh lake fish are received dail at Benj. Pulpress' popular fish stand, No. 4 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twi City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Feder and Ohio streets. Our long experience in th business enables us to always have on hand a firs class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmo Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at ver low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fin article. Wholesale or retail. All orders fille promptly.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACH
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVE-NESS.

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.

fe4:d69-T:TH 8

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A fu supply of all sizes The trade supplied at manu facturers prices.

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

mar11

FOREIGN

DRIED FRUIT.

Just received, very choice Italian Pare Peaches, Dutch Seeded Plums, French Prune Austrian Cherries; Tunis Dates &c., for sale b

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

mh9

FISH, FISH.

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

fe8

CHEESE.

50 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes Factory Cheese;
10 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;

Just received by J. R. CANFIELD,
141 First Avenue

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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:d90 STTH

BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LA.,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War there will be a

PUBLIC AUCTION

HELD AT THIS ARSENAL.

COMMENCING ON THE

25th Day of April, 1870,

and continuing until the following described Ordnance and Ordnance Stores shall be sold:

TO BE DELIVERED AT BATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LOUISANA.

42 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 19 tons.
297 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 600 tons.
29 Steel Cannon, weighing about 4 tons.
800 tons Shot and Shell,
250 tons of Lead.
100 tons of Scrap Iron. (wrought and cast.)
18 Artillery Carriages and their Limbers.
5 Travelling Forges and their Limbers.
5 Battery Wagons and their Limbers.
69 sets Double Harness (artillery).
963 Paulins and Tarpaulins.
150,000 pounds Powder, various kinds.
330 Cavalry Saddles.
5,000 Saddle Blankets (red and grey).
300 Watering Bridles.
250 Curb Bridles.
400 Nose Bags.
18 Iron Blocks (quadruple, treble and double).
13 Lifting Jacks.
2,000 Traces (for wheel and lead horses).
10,000 lbs. Horse Shoes.
18,000 lbs. Bar Iron.
2,000 lbs. Mule Shoes.
1,500 lbs. Horse Shoe Nails,
3,600 lbs. Harness Leather.
48 sides Bridle Leather.
9,000 lbs. Wrapping Paper.
30 Portable Forges.
125 feet Leather Belting.
232 feet Rubber Belting.
10,000 Packing Boxes.

Also, a large assortment of articles for horse equipment, as well as Blacksmith's, Carpenter's, Saddler's, Tinner's and Armorer's tools of the most approved patterns.

TO BE DELIVERED AT FORT JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

65 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 230 tons.
20 tons Shot and Shell.
20 tons of Wrought Iron, scrap.
25 tons of Cast Iron, scrap.

TO BE DELIVERED AT FORT SAINT PHILIP, LOUISIANA.

34 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 100 tons.
8 tons of Shot and shell.
5 tons of Wrought Scrap Iron.
5 tons of Cast Scrap Iron.

TO BE DELIVERED AT FORT PIKE, LOUISIANA.

1 Bronze Cannon, weighing about 900 lbs.
37 Cast Iron Cannon, weighing about 111 tons.
65 tons of Shot and Shell.

TO BE DELIVERED AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

444 Rounds of Shot and Shell, weighing about 10,000 lbs.

TERMS CASH! Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Persons desiring catalogues of the articles to be sold can obtain them by application either in person or by letter to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, at Washington, D. C., or at this Arsenal.

J. W. TODD,

Major Ord. Dept. U. S. A., Commanding Baton Rouge Arsenal, La., and Chief of Ordnance Dept. of La.

PLANING MILL MEN

AND OTHERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To Alex. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.

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

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

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

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe J. C. ANDERSON.

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. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.

ja25:TTHS

JACOB MAISEL,

TAVERN,
Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh.

The License Board will hear the above application on the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

MARCH 19, 1870. mh21:v53

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.

mh16: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.

C
A LATEST
R
P
E
STYLES T
S.

ON EXHIBITION.

28 Fifth Ave.

mh12

NEW CARPETS.

Reduction in Prices

TO CORRESPOND WITH

WHOLESALE RATES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

fe26

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:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY COMPANY.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,

No. 70 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR NEW

Solid Cast Handle

TABLE KNIFE.

Superior Steel Blade, with concave Bolster. The metal composing this handle is cast firmly to the blade, securing the utmost strength in construction without additional weight.

It is made of the requisite hardness, and will not tarnish or blacken, as in the case of plated ware. In color and brilliancy, it is similar to pure silver. Handle and Blade, as above described, constitute an article of UNIQUE DESIGN, Elegant Appearance and Great Durability.

The Superb Style and Great Strength of this article enables the manufacturers to recommend it as specially adapted for use in all Hotels, Steamboats, Restaurants, Public Institutions and Private Families.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO.,

No. 70 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TABLE CUTLERY & POCKET KNIVES.

Quality Guaranteed.

mb2:

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

ja21:135

DR. WHITTIER

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

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh. 8