The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING St. AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

IT IS now thought that the free-banking section will be struck out of the Funding bill in the House Committee, but we doubt if the House itself shall approve that exclusion, either from the present bill, or from any substitute which may be proposed for it. The Secretary corrects a public impression in one particular: not all of the National banks, but only a few of them, are taking an active part in opposition to the bill as it now stands.

THE pending bill, at Harrisburg, to incorporate "The Pennsylvania Company" omits, with one exception, all the objectionable features of its predecessor, the bill chartering "The National Improvement Company," upon which the GAZETTE commented some time since. The right of eminent domain now conferred by the fourth section should be *expressly* limited, in its exercise, to contracts with parties already invested with that specific privilege. This right should be of primary, not of a resulting, creation.

AN ABSURD story is telegraphed from Washington, to the effect that the conservative majority in the Virginia Legislature contemplates the withdrawal of its ratification of the XVth Article. This is a *canard* as mischievous as it is idle. There are elements of trouble enough in the Southern question already, without this suggestion of a step which could have no other effect than instantly to reopen the scantly-healed wounds of eight years of fratricidal strife. The suggestion itself is calculated to influence feelings, on either hand, which must make the situation yet more critical for the South than for the loyal Union. And it is an idle one, since none know better than the leading men of Virginia that such a step would be accepted as a challenge by the reunited Union sentiment of the North, —and that the issue of another contest so provoked and inaugurated would extinguish their State sovereignty altogether for a generation to come.

WORSE AND WORSE! It is ascertained that Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, in the collision with the Oneida, lost but four minutes from the stopping of his engines before the crash to the subsequent order to proceed, and leave the drowning Americans to their fate! And the hail of Captain WILLIAMS *was* heard, and duly reported on the other ship, but disregarded by the murderous brute in command. If the English government shall fail to make the fullest reparation possible in the premises, by submitting the infamous wretch, Eyre, to the judgment and penalties which English law must require, and which international duty makes absolutely imperative, we cannot be wrong in our belief that justice will become vengeance—and be ultimately satisfied in its fullest measure. All the facts will be before our government before the adjournment of Congress, and we are confident that some decisive action will then be had upon this terrible affair.

THE peculiarities of French law have been strikingly illustrated in the trial and halfway acquittal of Prince Napoleon for killing his antagonist in an affray. It is clear that he was not convicted, because the testimony was not conclusive against his plea of self defense—a good plea, if made good, all over the world. But the verdict does not present him wholly blameless, for he is cast in damages and costs for the benefit of the family of the slain man. This is equivalent to a judgment that he had himself provoked the affray, from the criminal consequences of which he is technically discharged, and that a civil action penetrates deeper to the remote causes of a quarrel than can be reached by a criminal process. On the whole, we think that substantial justice has been done by the Court, to all parties, and that American jurisprudence might study this French example with profit. It is certainly an improvement upon the "not proven" finding of a Scotch jury in a doubtful case.

THE refusal of the President, to take the extra constitutional step of sending troops into Tennessee without a legal requisition from her State authorities, ought not to be suffered to complicate any questions whatever with Congress. Enquiries at Washington should be confined simply to this point: Are the Federal laws, including, of course the revenue laws, and the Civil Rights Act, enforced or resisted in Tennessee? It rests with a competent Federal Executive to see that the authority of the Union is always and everywhere duly respected. We hear no complaints from Tennessee that any Federal law has yet been trampled upon. What call, then, has Congress to meddle with the proper legislation of the State itself? If that people shall delight in all manner of violence and wrong to their own citizens and under the color of their own laws, let them have as much as they have the stomach for. Then, and not before, they will enact better laws, and secure their own peace. If, in the meantime, a few Senter "Republicans" come to grief, Tennessee may not be very much the worse for it, since they have brought it on themselves.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

We print the full text of the San Domingo treaty, which is now under debate in our Senate upon the question of its ratification. The Constitution entrusts the treaty making power to the President, acting "with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate." Whatever other construction might reasonably have been put upon this language, the practice of our government has been for the Executive alone to frame all treaties and to take the advice and consent of the Senate afterwards upon the question of approval or rejection. In this way, the treaty of annexation with San Domingo has been made by the President but is not binding until ratified by the Senate. It is undergoing an exhaustive discussion in that body, the debates involving as well the general question of territorial agrandizement in the West Indies, as the especial advantages to result from the acquisition of this particular island.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, to which all treaties are regularly referred, has reported against the ratification of the President's bargain. It is understood that this report was based quite as much upon the repugnance of the Committee to the general policy of annexation as upon any specific objections in this particular case. The question before the Senate now is upon sustaining or rejecting the unfavorable report of the Committee. Speculations upon the shape of the ultimate vote agree very well, in estimating it at about 35 for the treaty and 25 against it. Anything less than 40 to 20 will defeat it. The President takes an active and powerful part in the deliberations of Senators, for it is manifest that he has made the treaty an administrative measure. Nevertheless, it stands in danger of defeat. The weight of argument, and the preponderance of facts are equally against the proposition. And now facts are constantly coming to light to damage it still more in the judgment of the people. It is now known, indeed, that a powerful party in San Domingo opposes the treaty with such vigor and popularity as to threaten the forcible expulsion from power of Baez, the leader who negotiated with our Commissioners. It is, then, no longer a question of the admission of a people cordial and unanimous in their application, to be received under our flag, but, rather, one whether we shall commit ourselves to the great expenditure needed for the subjugation of a hostile people. There were objections enough before, but this later information ought to be, and is likely to be, decisive against the approval of the Senate.

The President exhausts every legitimate means to influence the decision; General GRANT will always cling to what he thinks right and will never undertake what he believes to be wrong. He does not overstep his official privilege in personal efforts with individual Senators. If he can convince them fairly that the treaty should be ratified, his duty to the country requires him to make the attempt. We do not believe that he will resort to any unfair strategy, to carry any point, no matter how justifiable the end. The intimation, from certain unclistable quarters, that, if the treaty fails now in the Senate, the friends of annexation would move to accomplish it by a joint resolution requiring only a bare majority in each House, may or may not be true, but we are very sure the President has no part in any game of that sort. John Tyler made it suit his purposes in the matter of Texas, but the President now is neither Tyler, nor of the Tyler school. Nor would a Tyler at the White House at this time be able to count upon the unquestioning support of a pliant majority in Congress, or an obsequious and servile party of the people.

—We think, and shall hope, that the treaty may be squarely rejected upon its merits within the next forty-eight hours. The friends of the treaty intended to ask for its recommitment, but this could not help them now, as the ratifications must be exchanged not later than this day, March 29th.

SAN DOMINGO.

Full Text of Annexation Treatice.

The text of the treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic for the annexation of San Domingo is as follows:

"The people of the Dominican Republic having, through their government, expressed their desire to be incorporated into the United States as one of the territories thereof, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity, and the United States being desirous of meeting the wishes of the people and government of that republic, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish the treaty, an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. For this purpose the President of the United States has given full power to Mr. Raymond H. Perrey, United States commercial agent in the city of San Domingo, in the Dominican Republic, and the President of the Dominican Republic has given full powers to Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the said Dominican Republic; and the said plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles, viz.:

"Article 1. The Dominican Republic acting subject to the wishes of its people, to be expressed in the shortest possible time, renounces all rights and sovereignty as an independent sovereign nation, and cedes these rights to the United States, to be incorporated by them as an integral portion of the Union, subject to the same constitutional provisions as their other territories. It also cedes to the United States the absolute fee and property in all the custom houses, fortifications, barracks, ports, harbors, navy, and navy yards, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives and public documents of the said Dominican Republic, of which a schedule is annexed to this treaty, public lands and other property not specified excepted.

"Art. 2. The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall be incorporated into the United States as citizens thereof, inhabiting one of its territories, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property as such citizens, and may be admitted into the Union as a state upon such terms and conditions and at such time as Congress shall provide by law.

"Art. 3. The public lands and property belonging to the Dominican Republic not herein specifically ceded to the United States, are pledged to the payment of all the public debt, liquidated or unliquidated, which shall remain after the payment provided for in this treaty.

"Art. 4. The people of the Dominican Republic shall, in the shortest possible time, express in a manner conformable to their laws, their will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expressions may be free.

"Art. 5. The United States shall pay to the Dominican Republic for the property hereby ceded the sum of $1,500,000 in gold coin of the United States; such payment not to be made until the Senate of the United States shall have given its advice and consent to the making of this treaty, and an appropriation for the payment shall have been made by Congress, and until delivery of all the property ceded shall be made to the persons authorized to receive the same.

"Art. 6. The Dominican Republic engages to apply the amount so paid by the United States through a commission to be appointed by the present actual Dominican government, towards the redemption of its public debt in a manner conformable to the laws of said republic; this commission to be respected and protected by the United States while in the legal performance of its duties. And the said republic shall hold its public bonds as security for the payment of any part thereof, liquidated or unliquidated, which may remain unpaid after such application, and after the execution thereof to make no grants or concessions of lands or rights in lands, and to contract no further debts until Congress shall assume jurisdiction over the territory, and officers shall be appointed to administer the affairs thereof. The United States are in no event to be liable for the payment of any part of such debt, or of the interest thereon, or of any obligation of the Dominican Republic.

"Article 7. Until provision shall be made by law for the government as a territory of the United States of the domain hereby ceded, the laws of the Dominican Republic, which are not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall remain in force, and the executive and other public officers of the republic shall retain their offices until Congress shall enact laws for the government of the territory, and until persons shall be appointed to office pursuant thereto.

"Art. 8. Immediately after the exchange or the ratification of this treaty, the President of the United States shall appoint a commissioner to proceed to the Dominican Republic and receive the transfer of the domains and the property hereby ceded, subject to the foregoing provisions.

"Art. 9. The recent treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, it being understood that it must receive the con-

The stronghold of the city of St. Domingo which comprehends its walls, sixteen forts and small redoubts, two heavy batteries, various quarters, two powder magazines, the fortress called Homonage, and a park of artillery, with a full armament of cannon and iron mortars, iron and brass shells, grenades, grape muskets and other utensils and instruments indispensable to a fortified place; the castle of San Jeronimo; the castle of Jama, on the river of that name; the Fort San Louis, at Santiago de Los Caballeros, the castle of San Felipe, at Puerto Plata, the Fort of San Francisco, at Monte Christi; the Fort of Santa Barbara, at Samana, the Fort of Los Cacaos, at the same place; the Custom House at San Domingo and its dependencies; the Custom House at Samana, built of timber; the ports of San Domingo, Macores, Azua, Samana, Puerto Plata and Monte Christi, which are those which are licensed for commerce with foreigners. There are, moreover, an infinity of ports, bays and coves which could be applied to similar use, especially Barapon Puerto Viejo, De Azua, La Caldera, La Romana, Charon, Matanzas and Manzanillo. Various other points intended for fortifications, military stations and which have either been removed or not yet erected.

"Witness the hands of the said plenipotentiaries, at the city of San Domingo, on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty nine.

"RAYMOND H. PERRY,
"MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER."

The Samana lease treaty is brief. The only features not heretofore given are the following: "It is understood that the Dominican Republic does not cede its right of free navigation of the waters of the bay. The United States shall protect the Dominican Republic against foreign intervention during the time agreed upon for exchanges of the above ratification." The amount of money acknowledged by the Dominican government as the first payment of the lease is $147,229 91.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW DEXTER IS SHOD.

Each shoe is carefully balanced. The surface which comes in contact with the ground slightly curves from heel to toe, so that when the horse is standing firm the principal weight is borne by heel and centre, no heavy pressure being felt upon the toe. Just as a line drawn from the heel to the toe of a man's boot would demonstrate a slight curve, so is the ness given to each of Dexter's shoes. When a man walks, there is a rising sloping action, from heel to toe, and when a horse is trotting there is a rolling motion from the back part of the hoof to the front. Acknowledging the principle to be correct, it stands to reason that a horse will gather more quickly and with less friction if, instead of the heel and toe being forced to the same level, the former is raised a little higher than the latter. To secure exact proportion to this curve, Mr. Bonner takes each shoe and places it on the smooth surface of a marble slab, and weighs it with a critical eye. In the too of each shoe a slight excavation or sloping indenture is made for the purpose of giving firmness to the step of the horse. By the force of concussion the soft earth is forced up into this excavation, so that in rising from heel to toe the shoe does not slip backward. This sloping indenture must be carefully proportioned to the size and weight of the shoe, for otherwise it might create friction and prove a positive drawback instead of an assistant. This mode of shoeing certainly has worked well in Dexter's case, for the marvel is still a marvel, and all of his recent performances, which have so much astonished the world, have been made in shoes constructed after the pattern described.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

RAISE SHEEP—EAT MUTTON.

Good mutton, well fitted and neatly butchered, is the most wholesome, nutritious and cheapest of meats. It grows quickly, and costs little to produce it, compared with beef and pork. Every farmer should have a few long wooled Cosset sheep, at least—Cotswold or Lecesters. They are little trouble, and will keep fat on the orts of the cattle. They usually bring two lambs, which will sell to the butchers for from $8 to $10 by the first of June. Their fleece averages from eight to fourteen pounds, with from sixteen to twenty-five per cent. shrink only. Their wool is now, and will be, in the future, worth thirty per cent. more than merino, which shrinks forty five to sixty per cent., according to the family and treatment of the flock. Long wool makes strong, excellent and durable stocking yarn, though it is mostly used to make the brilliant, light and lustrous Orleans goods, for the apparel of our pretty women. Two such sheep will yield as much as a fine ewe common cow, and four of them can be kept as cheap as a cow in milk. Their lambs and mutton would keep a farmer supplied with the best of fresh meat of one kind, as often as is necessary, the year round, and would make an agreeable episode to the eternal round of salt junk and pork, and be far more healthy than either. Mutton is principally salted meats show, it in their complexions, their skin being less fair and smooth. Pork, at best, eaten constantly, produces irritation and eruptions of the skin.

We have now a plenty of sheep in the country—32,000,000 head (more than ever before, according to the population). Then let all manufacturers, mechanics, and all men who are interested to have good meat and the board of operatives cheap and wholesome see to it that mutton raising and wool growing is properly encouraged, as a matter of health and comfort. Meat is a great item in the expense of board of operatives, etc. If we grow our own wool we shall always have mutton plenty and cheap. This will affect materially the price of other meat, and the whole people including the manufacturers, would probably gain as much by cheaper meats as they would lose by a protective duty on wool; for, encouraged, both wool and mutton would be plenty and cheap.—*Farm and Fireside.*

ITEMS FOR BEE KEEPERS.

Last fall season the bees, out West, swarmed altogether too much for their own good, and I doubt very much, if half put up enough supplies to last them through the winter: and those that have not given up the ghost already, should be looked after now and fed, if found to be necessary. I predict that bee owners (not bee keepers) will be complaining of not having any luck with their bees this year, on account of the bees overdoing the matter in swarming last season.

Burn off the bottom boards and keep them clean. Now is the time to slaughter moth worms—kill the very last one of them, and there will be no moth millers to lay thousands of eggs around loose, and cause trouble to weak colonies. The worms can be found in all hives—*moth proof hives included!* The bees keep driving them out of the combs, when they crawl under the colony of hives out of the crevices, where, unless dispatched, they will spin their cocoons and all of a sudden come forth full grown millers. By keeping stocks strong, there need be no fears of the bee-moth.

PRUNING CURRANTS.

It is not advisable to subject all varieties of the currant to the same system of pruning. The common white and red currants produce their fruit mainly on small spurs, growing on wood of two or more years old, while on the black currants (*ribes nigra*) the fruit is borne mainly on the wood of the preceding year. In the first named varieties shortening the young wood, if very long, aids in the production of fruit spurs, while in the latter it would lessen the number of fruit, although it might increase the size.

The black currants require but little pruning, except when in the way of thinning out superfluous branches, and the occasional shortening of very luxuriant shoots. The other sorts should not only be pruned for the purpose of keeping up a supply of young, healthy shoots of two or three years old, but a careful thinning out of old and decayed stems. After a branch has borne two or three crops, it should be removed, and a younger one allowed to take its place.

Early Lambs.—Look out for the early lambs. March is the worst month for sheep, especially if they drop their young about the 20th, which is not a bad time.

The ewes should have a little grain, and, what is better, attention. We have saved many a lamb, found in the morning almost dead from cold, by taking it into the house, putting it near the stove, and sometimes giving it a little taste of spirits of turpentine. When the thermometer is at zero they chill quick, and must have this extra care.—*Hearth and Home.*

Cure for Corns.—Get a little mandrake root in the woods or of the druggist, boil the strength out of it, remove the dregs, add some lard or other soft grease to the liquid, boil slowly until the water is boiled out, and it is ready for use. Apply a little of the ointment to the corn every day for three days, then wash with Castile soap to remove the yellow matter from the hair that excludes from the corn. Let it rest twenty-four hours, and repeat until the corn is removed. This will remove the worst corns, old or young, without injuring the leg—not even removing the hair.

BREEDING SOWS.

At least three quarters of all the spring pigs come in the month of March—in some respects, the most unfavorable in the year. The mothers should have the best care, and the pigs must have it for the first four hours, if you would save them; and then sometimes they will die, whatever you do.

Do not have too much straw in the nest, and what there is should be short. Make the mother gentle if possible beforehand, so that you can go into her apartments without disturbing her. Carry the pigs into the house, if they are likely to chill, till they get dry and strong. Watch with her as you would with a sick relative, if you wish to be on the safe side. One night, if needful at all, will be sufficient, and that will be just sixteen weeks to a day from your first memorandum, which should be always and exactly made.

TO SOFTEN PUTTY AND REMOVE PAINT.

To destroy paint on old doors, etc., and to soften putty in window frames, so that the glass may be taken out without breaking or cutting, take one pound of American pearlash, three pounds of quick stone lime, slack the lime in water, then add the pearlash, and make the whole about the consistence of paint. Apply it to both sides of the glass, and let it remain for twelve hours, when the putty will be so softened that the glass may be taken out of the frame without being cut, and with the greatest facility. To destroy paint, lay the above over the whole body of the work which is desired to be cleaned with an old brush (as it will spoil a new one) let it remain for twelve or fourteen hours, when the paint can be easily scraped off. This recipe has been used by a tradesman, a painter and glazier by trade, for years.

The Lily as a House Plant.—Few persons seem to know that many of our most common lilies will thrive in ordinary living rooms. Bulbs taken up in the autumn, and potted in good but not very rich soil, will bloom in winter, and the flowers will last much longer than when cultivated in the open air. A mechanic placed an ordinary bulb in a tea cup not last fall that produced flowers this winter which were over seven inches broad.

To Color Scarlet.—For one pound of goods take two ounces of cochineal, one ounce cream tartar, one ounce quercitron bark, one-half ounce carcuma, two ounces madder compound; put all the ingredients except the madder compound, into enough water to cover the goods, bring it to a boiling heat, add the compound and put in the goods; let it stand until you have the color required. If you want bright, pretty crimson, color your goods a strong madder first, and then in the cochineal dye.

Closing Cracks in Stoves.—It may be convenient to know a really unalloyed or closing up cracks, which are not uncommon, in cast iron stoves; and we are assured that the following receipt is a reliable one. Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is added the same quantity of clay, finely pulverized together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. This cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being exposed to the action of the fire, when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting in the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

TO KEEP PURE AIR IN A SICK ROOM.—The following simple arrangement will remedy the evil of foul gas, generated by the burning of a kerosene lamp all night in a nursery or sick room:

Take a raisin or any other suitable sized box that will contain the lamp when set up on end. Place the lamp in the box, on side the window, with the open side facing the room. When there are blinds, the box can be attached to each by leaving them a little open and fastening with a cord; or the box can be nailed to the window casting in a permanent manner. The lamp burns quite as well outside, and a decided improvement in the air is experienced. Try it.—*Scientific American.*

Brandy, Eggs and Milk.—Take a fresh egg; break it; separate the yolk from the white, and whip each with a fork until it becomes a froth. Then thoroughly mix them together, and add enough good milk or ordinary cream, well sweetened with finely ground loaf sugar, to make a tumblerful. Next, pour in a tablespoonful of good brandy; if this is not convenient, a proportional quantity of the best whisky may be used instead. Sea again that it is well mixed with a fork, when it will be ready for the sick person. A little grated nutmeg added improves the taste for some people.

DRY HOP YEAST.—Pour a quart of boiling water to ten or twelve good hops and place them where they will boil a moment; strain and pour over four medium sized potatoes, *grated;* mix thoroughly and add a tablespoonful of salt; then set it on the stove until well scalded; when a little warmer than new milk, add a cup of yeast and set in a warm place to rise; after it is nicely risen (if the batter is thick it will rise, if thin it will foam, which is nearly as well) mix in sufficient corn meal to allow of working it into small cakes with the hands; place them where they will dry without either scalding or drying so slow as to sour, as in either case they are worthless. Place them on a large tea tray and suspend them high enough to be out of the way and a foot or so from the pipe of the kitchen stove. They will dry in about two days, and should be turned over; if they crumble some no matter; when thoroughly dry, put them in a tight paper bag and they are ready for use.

How to make Coffee.—First, solemnly determine in your mind never to allow an ounce of ground coffee to enter the door of the kitchen. If no one about the house understands the art of roasting coffee, then buy it ready roasted, and try and find a dealer who has not soaked all the essential juices from the coffee before putting it into his oven. If the roasted berry is about twice as large as when green, depend upon it the scalawag Great Humbug Tea and Coffee Company have defrauded you. Get an earthen pot—you cannot make good coffee or tea in a tin vessel—and put the ground coffee in a clean white flannel bag, and be sure to put enough in, and drop the bag into a pot. Pour on boiling water and let it steep; do not boil it. The coffee will steep in twenty minutes. Never break an egg into coffee, and never fill up with water a second time. Pour on in the beginning the amount of water needed. An ordinary teacupful of ground coffee is sufficient for three persons. Use Java, Mocha, or Java and Rio mixed. Follow this recipe, and you will never complain of poor coffee.—*Am. Builder.*

CARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDER KID GLOVE CLEANER, ENGLISH HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.

Imported Drugs and Chemicals, Explicit Prescriptions; also Imported Perfumes of every kind. Sold at the very lowest prices.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
D. DRUG STORE,
(*Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, old St. Clair*)

Where you will find White Castile Soap, Mottled Castile Soap, sold by the case or single bar.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 28, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 42 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M.

JAS. B. RIDDLE,
3:22 Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockhold rs 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. 400½ WEST FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, Pa., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.
mh27:w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. S. C. ROBB,
No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny,
Being determined not to carry over any Winter Goods, will positively sell, below cost, for the next 30 days,
BONNETS,
HATS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
FEATHERS,
FRAME,
LACE COLLARS,
LACE HANDKERCHFS,
INEN COLLARS AND SETS,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
KID GLOVES,
CORSETS,
LADIES' HOSE,
CHILDREN'S HOSE,
CLUNEY LACE EDGINGS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' APRONS,
New style MOHAIR SWITCHES
, and GIMPONS,
HAIR NETTS,
&c., &c., &c.
All persons wishing bargains, please call before purchasing at No. 91 FEDERAL STREET.
f:26:7tdis

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. GERRITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
mh4:w97

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Good Bargains in
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks,
Colored Table Damasks,
Table Linens, Table Napkins,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
White and Colored Marseilles Quilts,
Table Covers, Stand Covers.
At 75 Cents,
LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.
At 10 Cents,
WHITE HUCK TOWELS.
At 18 3-4 Cents,
WHITE DAMASK TOWELS.
A Great Bargain.
At 37 1-2 Cents Per Yard,
Good 6-4 Table Linen.
At 22 Cents,
Y'D-WIDE FEATHER TICKING.
Shirt Fronts,
Shirt Wrist Bands,
Collars, Cuffs, &c.,
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 A SORTMENT
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,
full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'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,
Also, splendid assortment
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
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 water coiling 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 caping or the chewing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and weatherboarding by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the joints preventing the shrinking 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 Weatherboarding."
He has disposed of the following territories and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.
To McIlwain & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To McFee & Douglass, shop right for their mill Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To A. McClure, for the borough of Monongahela.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop rights at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Paul & 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.
f6 J. C. ANDERSON.

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors 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 "quarter carbonate of lead," we mean "legal tally 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, Window Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cornices, Tassels &c. Particular attention given to taking up, cleaning and washing, alsizing and repairing 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 reviews 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,
mh17:w68 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PAY OF OUR GENERALS.

From a long and spirited letter recently addressed by General Sherman to Senator Wilson, we extract these two paragraphs:

"I claim that I have earned my past and present pay; that during the war, when I commanded more men than the Duke of Wellington had in Spain, my pay as Brigadier and Major-General was less than his private secretary's and was so small that, though I lived on a soldier's rations, my pay was not more than enough to sustain my family in Ohio. I did not complain of it then, nor do I now; but I do believe that my present pay is not wholly for the present work, but is in great part for past services. I will say the same for Sheridan, for Meade, for Thomas, and for all our present officers, and it is nobody's business whether they they are married or single, and what use they make of their salaries! This is a consideration too contemptible for discussion. What money will pay Meade for Gettysburg? what Sheridan for Winchester or Five Forks? what Thomas for Chickamauga, Chattanooga or Nashville? What American would tear these pages from our national history for the few dollars saved from their pay during their short lives?

I honestly believe that the rank of General and Lieutenant General should remain as incentives to honorable exertion in all times to come, and that to terminate these peals of honor during the lives of our Generals would be an act of unkindness to them personally which the country does not demand, but quite the contrary. I make this strong appeal, not for myself, but for the army and for my comrades, for whom I have a right to speak in their absence.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, T. W. SHERMAN, General."

Ohio Railroads and Telegraphs.

George B. Wright, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs for the State of Ohio, has laid before the Legislature his report for the year ending June 30, 1856. It is a volume of nearly 350 octavo pages, and contains much matter interesting for reference.

Mr. Wright recommends, among other things: First, a careful revision and codification of the laws relating to railroad corporations; second, the repeal or modification of the laws forbidding counties, cities and towns from lending their credit to railroads; third, that companies keep their ticket offices open for a fixed period before the starting of trains, and authorizing the charging of additional fare where tickets are not purchased, the offices being thus open; fourth, that every company provide badges designating conductors, brakemen and baggage masters; fifth, that railroad companies telegraph the Commissioner immediately after the occurrence of accident, attended with the serious injury or death of a passenger, and afford him every means of satisfactorily investigating the cause of the occurrence; the Commissioner also being legally required to make such investigation, wherever he deems it for the public advantage; sixth, that a law be passed providing for the care and preservation of baggage, and limiting the quantity and value that may be carried on the payment of a single fare; seventh, that all bridges hereafter built shall have at least 18 feet between the rails and the crossbeams; eighth to eleventh, providing for the punishment of persons trying to ride farther than their tickets entitle them; compelling engineers to always blow the whistle or ring the bell on approaching crossings; punishing the throwing of stones at the cars, and the sending of nitro-glycerine and other dangerous articles as freight.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite unnecessary fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying the same.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a hideous hole or rupture who did not know what used them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such a case if aware of the danger attendant upon hernia or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia they would not be so.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an same and kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved surgeon. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap, since it not only is related to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss correctly fitted to a commonly where a slip, lasement, like that of rupture exists is such fearful state that it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and we feel that we ought to have been applied. It is any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the cure and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Truss and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., and from 2 until 5, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two fold. The field which it secretes temperative blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system, and the removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a *safe* remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a medicine can be made to act, the more it is a candidate for favor, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable preparation to induce a regular and healthy action, without exciting or countraking.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is universal. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually are protected against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, and enjoy the best liver tonic in existence. The symptoms of an imperfect or torpid liver are too well known to need enumeration. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a yellow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a torpid or inactive liver, and as a rule they appear together. The sufferer should resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

☞ 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. 400½ WEST FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, Pa., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.
mh28:w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. S. C. ROBB,
No. 91 Federal St., Allegheny,
Being determined not to carry over