The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

FOUR general laws, and over fourteen hundred private jobs authorized by law! This is the record of our last winter's legislation.

THE Lake Shore raid in the Fort Wayne Railroad Company is under argument before a Committee of the Ohio Legislature.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means recommends non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the resolution extending the income tax.

THE proposition to put the business of telegraphy into Government hands, connecting it with the postal system, is quietly pushed at Washington. It is a very nice scheme to saddle the Government with depreciated property at speculative prices, but is not likely to win.

The Sinking-fund thieves deserve credit for their audacity. They frankly declare that they will try it again at the next session. They expect to hold the balance of power again, with members elected on the "reform and honesty" dodge, as last year, but they will be disappointed.

AN important lake connection for the Connellsville Railroad will be afforded under the new Act authorizing the Erie Canal Company to construct a railway from Pittsburgh to Erie. Negotiations are stated to be already on foot, for commencing the work, and prosecuting it successfully. The Erie *Gazette* speaks with confidence of the feasibility of this consummation at an early day. It is of very great importance to the substantial interests of Pittsburgh that these anticipations shall be realized, so that we may be able to secure, and at about the same period, a choice of routes for our business to the seaboard and to the Lakes, as well as competing railway connections with the central and western portions of the Continent.

THE open and shamelessly avowed corruptions of the late "Reform" Legislation have awakened an universal popular indignation. The facts were never concealed, and are within the cognizance of all who were at the Capitol. The Uniontown *Standard* makes this statement:

> Whether the bribes amounted to a half or a whole million, or to a few thousands or a few hundred thousands to individual members, is not and never will be known. The closing scene in the Legislature, when the Governor's veto of the bill was sent to the House, as described by leading citizens of this town, who were at Harrisburg at the time, were sublime in their ludicrousness and villainy. As an instance, one member who had agreed to accept five hundred dollars for his vote, refused to receive it by the hands of a certain person, and demanded that it be put into the hands of another. Before it was paid over to that friend the Governor had vetoed the bill, when the member demanding the $500, he was told it was too late, for the Governor had vetoed the bill.

HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Yesterday we erroneously registered the name of this gentleman, late a Representative from the Washington and Beaver district, among the Republican renegades who were elected on the "Honesty and Reform" dodge, and then betrayed their Republican constituents, and made a scandalous record for the last Legislature. Mr. Vankirk was always true to his party obligations, upon every political issue during the session. And so was Dr. Shurlock. It was A. J. Buffington, the third member for that district, whose name should appear in the black list, of faithless Representatives. His record is painfully in contrast with that of his two worthy associates—as his constituents already know.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

At a Chicago free-trade meeting, the issue was made, bold and square, against any protection whatever, for industrial interests in this country, which could not be supported without it. We have commented upon the issue, as effectively one between the ill-paid labor of Europe and the well paid work of American operatives. The National endorsement of the Chicago theory would practically suspend our own industry in many important branches, and especially the manufacture of iron. To this, the Chicago *Tribune* replies that our protection of pig iron was as great under the 24 per cent. impost in the tariff of '57, as under the 30 per cent. tariff of 1846, and that our workmen were as well paid in '60, under the tariff of three years before, as now. What of that? If it proves anything, it would show that the six per cent. reduction from '46 to '57 was rendered admissible by the condition of a trade which a higher rate of duty had strengthened and put fairly on its legs; that protective duties will and do have the effect so to establish an industry, which could not be supported without it, as to result in due time in its ability to compete with the foreign labor upon more equal terms. This is precisely what the friends of the protective principle always claimed.

On the other hand, the facts cited by the *Tribune* do *not* show that the home industry, which was enabled to live by a 24 per cent duty upon the foreign production could have ventured upon any competition without a support which the Chicago doctrine of to-day would deny to it *in toto*. Because, at the various periods, the American iron-trade has been more or less adequately protected by a very slightly varying scale of duties, and has been thus slowly fostered into strength and stability, it by no means follows that the production would still have augmented, or that it could have been maintained the same, or that it would not have rapidly dwindled, with an entire abolition of duties such as the *Tribune* and its class now call for.

There was a period when the cotton manufacturers of this country all needed protection in the same way. It was given to them, and continued, until now the cotton-spinners of New England are strong enough to care little for the support, which, in former years, was vitally necessary to their existence. Here is a legitimate result of the beneficent operation of the protective principle, in the so developing and firmly establishing a leading industry that, at last, it is able to rule its own domestic markets. We shall do for iron what we have done for cotton-spinning. We mean to put it on its legs, to support it until it can stand alone. We mean to do the same by every other great industrial interest of this people. We mean to command our own markets for our own labor. We intend that, so far as possible, American hands shall be employed on the American raw material, supplying American customers, keeping American gold at home, consuming the bread and meat of American farmers, and developing in all directions American wealth and independence of the foreigner. When that shall have been accomplished, it will be time enough to talk of tariffs solely for revenue, or of the absolute free trade which has now a specious but able advocate in our Chicago cotemporary.

—The *Tribune* sneers at the apparently listless apathy of the operative class, the trades-unions and labor-associations, in this matter of a tariff for protection. It "has seen no resolutions from that quarter in favor of high tariffs." We beg the *Tribune* to deceive neither itself nor its readers. Our operative industry *does* recognize its own deep interest in this question. But, at present, it sees its own battles well fought by the employing class, which has no stomach for the costly experiment of an entire change of policy—no matter how well it might pay them, when it should at last come to be fairly established,—and so labor is content with a situation which it does not yet see to be imperilled. But the *Tribune* must not, for all that, underrate the intelligence of the operative, or too largely discount his indifference to the results of every issue between free-trade and home industry. Let the Chicago demand prevail, for the withdrawal of all National support from industries which would fail without it, and the *Tribune* school of political economists would hear more popular thunder than would suit their nerves, and be hit by more lightning than any man or set of men ever yet survived.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The events which transpired over eighteen hundred years ago, observed with so much solemnity by some Churches, are of peculiar interest to every true believer of the Lord Jesus Christ, though the manner of the observance of the occasion may not be equally the same. Holy week is observed by the Episcopalians and Catholics with special services, and, we believe, the Moravians, Reformed (Dutch and German) and Lutheran Churches, pay particular attention to the season, while the other leading Evangelical churches make reference to the occasion Easter Sabbath. Wednesday Tenebræ commenced, and the next day following is Holy Thursday. Good Friday, the day on which Christ died on the Cross, is regarded with solemn interest, in which the State joins in paying tribute with the Church, in recognizing the event, by not transacting business in public institutions. Sunday will be a joyous day, the festival of Easter, when Christ arose and joined the heavenly throng. No doubt but the ministers of all the churches will refer to the event to-morrow in an appropriate manner, and worthy of the grand theme.

A "Society for Promoting Life Insurance among Clergymen," has been proposed in the New York Legislature. The chief office is to be at New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Bishop Potter, Episcopal, E. E. Fancher, Methodist, Gen. O. O. Howard, Congregational, William Adams, Presbyterian, and representatives from other denominations, are named as trustees.

An elegant new structure, of the Romanesque order of architecture, costing over one hundred thousand dollars, has just been dedicated in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Bishop Simpson. The church has been named after the Bishop.

Such has been the power and interest felt in the great revival at Joliet, Illinois, week before last, that every saloon, billiard hall and other public places, were closed at six o'clock, on one occasion, so that all could attend church.

The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church will meet in Louisville, Ky., in May next. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. Stuart Robinson, Moderator of the last Assembly.

The Dunkards, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, believe that baptism is a good thing, and there is no danger of getting too much of it. Hence they immerse three times, and that face foremost. They are also close communionists.

Rev. E. S. Wright, rector of St. James Episcopal church, Cincinnati, Ohio, Sunday afternoon week, immersed two persons in the Ninth street Baptist church. The use of the church and baptistry was granted for that purpose.

The *Churchman*, in reply to an article in the *Evangelist*, (Presbyterian) that the Episcopalian Sunday Schools are the poorest in existence, and that Episcopalians are waking up to the fact, which is principally owing to their having stood aloof from other "denominations," and not co operating with other associations, alliances, etc, thinks that the manner in which denominational Sunday Schools are conducted is sufficient of itself to throw the greatest doubts upon the entire system. The character of the literature it has developed is questionable, and tends to demoralize and lower the standard of Church discipline.

The Grand Traverse Congregational Conference of Michigan has taken action against Masonry; and, in retaliation, many of the masons have agreed not to give aid in support of Congregational churches until the action is rescinded.

According to the *Independent*, since the great revival in Cincinnati, the First, Third and Fifth Presbyterian churches in that city, have adopted the free seat system.

Woman suffrage seems to be growing in favor in the churches, at least, if not politically. We see that the Second Congregational church in Greenwich, Connecticut, and the Fourth, of Hartford, have decided not only to allow women to vote for church officers, but minors.

The closing exercises of the Western Theological Seminary will take place next week, consisting of a sermon Sunday evening, the 17th, before the Society of Inquiry of the Seminary, by Rev. F. A. Noble, in the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny; Tuesday evening, the Alumni will meet at the First Presbyterian church, of this city, to take action in regard to the endowment of the Seminary, and on Monday evening, the graduating class will receive Diplomas and Bibles, with an address from Dr. Hodge, a Valedictory by J. Roger Nelson, and a response by McNary Forsyth, in the First church, Pittsburgh. The examinations of the classes commence Monday morning.

The Presbyterian *Banner* of this week contains a lengthy account, editorially, of the "situation" of the Reformed Presbyterian body (N. S.) in connection with a notice of the resignation of Rev. John McMillan, of the pastorate of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, closing with the remark that it is now evident that this branch of the Church consists of three parties: one desires to unite with the Presbyterian Church; another seeks union with the United Presbyterian Church, and a third, composed of Dr. Steele and a few others, is anxious to retain the old organization.

At the last monthly meeting of the American Bible Society, New York, eleven new auxiliaries were recognized, mostly organizations in Southern States.

Many will regret to hear that Dr. J. S. Dickerson, the excellent and laborious pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, contemplates leaving our city, to take charge of a Baptist church in Boston. His removal will be a decided loss to the Baptists of this community.

The Baptists of Pennsylvania have increased during the last eleven years from thirty-seven thousand five hundred to fifty-four thousand one hundred.

Bishop McIlvaine is to administer confirmation to a class that has been awaiting the ordinance since December, 1867, connected with St. Paul's church, Columbus, Ohio, because of the ritualistic practices by Rev. Mr. Tate, the rector.

The Jews of Cincinnati are considering the question of having divine service in their Synagogue on Friday evening, thus observing the Sabbath from eve to eve, according to ancient usage.

Easter Monday quite a number of delegates leave New York in a special car for San Francisco, to attend the meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions at that city in May. On the Tuesday after Easter Bishop Littlejohn expects to hold Divine service in Salt Lake City. This meeting will be one of peculiar interest, and will be attended by all the missionary Bishops and the clergy on the shores of the Pacific. The services will be as follows: Sunday, May 1, evening—opening service, with the Missionary sermon by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., Rector of Emanuel Church, Boston, Mass. Monday, May 2.—Meeting for informal discussion. Subject, "Active Lay co-operation in the Missionary work of the Church, under the direction of the Parochial Clergy, the unceasing demand of the Christian profession." Evening: Missionary Meeting. Tuesday, May 3.—Morning: Meeting for informal discussion. Subject, "The mutual connection and relation of the work of Christian Education and of Christian Missions, especially among the Africans of the South." Wednesday, May 4.—Morning: Services as may be ordered by the Bishop of the Diocese. Evening: Concluding, Missionary meeting and services. The five Western Missionary Bishops—Clarkson, Randall, Tuttle, Morris and Whitaker—are to attend this Delegate meeting.

First Negro Jury in Michigan.

Yesterday was a day of extraordinary interest in the police court proceedings, the occasion being a trial for assault and battery, in which three white men, named James McGuire, Thomas O'Brien, and Albert Black were defendants and a black man named Ransom Nash was complainant. The latter's attorney was also a colored man named John C. McLeod, and the jurors, John D. Richards, Alexander Moore, S. C. Watson, George DeBaptiste, James H. Bings and Richard Gordon, were all well known colored residents of Detroit.

The court house was crowded, and hundreds of people, many of whom had never before visited the police court, and were consequently not posted as to the best means of securing an inside position, stationed themselves on the sidewalks and eagerly questioned every person whose ear they could reach concerning the "points" in the case and how it was going. The jurors, although evidently appreciating the delicacy of their position, and the fact that they were for the nonce the "mark of every open eye," took the seats assigned them very composedly, and went to business with the air of men accustomed to that sort of duty.

After nearly an hour spent in asking questions by the complainant's counsel, and in objections by the legal representatives of the other side, Nash finally succeeded in telling his story, which turned out substantially against himself, and in favor of the accused. Several other witnesses were sworn on both sides, and McLeod proceeded with a long and rambling harangue, in the midst of which he was cut off by one of the jurors, who very sensibly informed the court that they were there as an intelligent jury, to try a case, and that they were not disposed to listen to sentimental platitudes concerning their race, color or condition, whereupon the court called upon an officer, administered the usual oath, and directed him to escort the jury to their room. They announced, however, that they had already determined upon a verdict, and that they could render it without retiring for deliberation. Mr. John G. Richards, as foreman, then, in answer to the usual interrogation, pronounced the verdict "not guilty." As the words were uttered, the crowd, with one accord gave a tremendous cheer, which no attempt was made to prevent, because of the unusual and interesting character of the case just decided. The prisoners were then formally discharged, and judgment rendered against the defendant for $10 costs.

Before the trial commenced, bets were freely offered, but none were taken, that, no matter what the nature of the evidence, the jury would find a verdict of guilty; but those who knew the men comprising the jury expressed the conviction that they would determine the case without prejudice, and in accordance with the evidence whatever it might be.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Twin Relics of Barbarism.

The Republican party, at its first National Convention, in 1856, at Philadelphia, declared the true doctrine on polygamy, as follows:

"Resolved, That the constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States, for their government, and that, in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

Slavery, which had ten thousand times the strength of polygamy, has been obliterated in the Territories and in the States. The overwhelming influence of this emancipation has gone forth upon the world, and has moved forward by long strides the cause of reform everywhere, in Russia, England, France, Spain, Cuba and Brazil. Through our conflict not only will chattel slavery soon cease to exist in the world, but millions will gain the ballot who have never beheld our flag. We are now coming into moral conflict with a vast semi-barbarous polygamous order of society in China and Japan. They must have no advance guard in the centre of our host, in the form of endemic barbarism in Utah. When we attempt to assimilate and convert their polygamous hosts to monogamy, as they land on our shores, and at least compel them in practice to respect our civilization, whatever may be their theories, we cannot afford to leave a whole State open for their occupation as polygamists.

We rejoice, therefore, that the Cullom bill, as passed by the House, has been reported with strengthening amendments to the Senate. We have done everything about polygamy except to punish and destroy it. It has thrived and grown, like slavery, under mere mob violence and popular indignation. Now let it feel, like slavery, the crushing hand of the government. Let its pitiless despots bend under the lash of power they have so remorsely inflicted on their dupes and victims. We would not have them honorably martyred by being shot or hung. But let them be made to feel that the country and the world look on their lying, their blasphemy, and their canting lust with unmixed contempt and abhorrence.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE lawyers engaged in defending McFarland have privately stated that they will not let Mrs. McFarland-Richardson testify before the Court, and the probabilities are that Judge Hackett will sustain them. The prosecution will call her among their earliest witnesses, and it is understood that she will testify to Mr. McF's brutality, beginning within one year of their marriage, and lasting up to the time of the separation. She will exonerate Richardson from all complicity with the separation, and says she did not leave her husband one minute earlier than if she had never met Richardson.

THE action of the House in the contested election case from the third Louisiana district, decides the general principle in all the other cases from that State, namely, that where an election is carried by fraud and intimidation, it is not valid. There are four other cases from that State, similar in most respects to the one decided, and the indications are that all the Republican contestants will be admitted. It was clearly shown that the Democrats carried the State by fraud and intimidation, creating a reign of terror, which kept the Republicans away from the polls.

THE EXCLUSIVENESS OF WOMEN.

One of the oddest things in this strange contradictious life of ours is the disagreement continually occurring between material fact and moral reality. "Things are not what they seem" in very truth; and we should seldom be far out if we took appearances, as the witches of old used to say their prayers, backward. And foremost among these contradictions are certain circumstances touching the written and actual condition of women in England. By law a wife is nowhere. Ranked with infants and idiots, she is the property of her husband; her rights are vested in him, her very individuality is merged in his; of herself, and disallowed by him, she can do nothing either to defend or maintain herself; all of which is bad enough when the marriage is a failure, and the home falls asunder, and the wife has to bear the brunt of two evils at once—fetters on the one hand and want of protection on the other. And yet what is the moral reality in the face of this positively legal fact? That nine times out of ten the woman is the mistress and the man walks in leading strings; that the law assigns her as property but society grants her possession; and that she, being more exclusive, more jealous, more arbitrary, and narrower than he, is able to impose her own will and code on him, and to make him accept her will unconditionally. The man must be very hard or very sharp whom a woman cannot sail around as she chooses, and manipulate to any form she takes a fancy for. She has but to adapt her battery to the character of the citadel—surface submission for the blustering, coaxing for the soft-hearted, flattery for the vain, deception for the obtuse—and she gains the day on her own terms. Unfortunately for herself, she generally gains it by something less than the rigid truth; for though Merlin and Vivienne represent an extreme case, still the type is true, if exaggerated, nature, which denied woman strength, having made up for it by a double share of subtlety. It all comes to the same thing in the end; and the end is mastery. The *summum bonum* of life, the thing for which all nations, all religions, all men have striven since the world began, that desire for supremacy and mastership which is to human history what iron is to the blood and lime to the bones, is by no means a specially masculine characteristic, still less a specially masculine possession; albeit compassed by different methods and exercised in different ways, it is as much the central desire of women as of men, and the *summum bonum* too, when they can attain it. And they do attain it, in spite of Blackstone and the laws touching and regarding the rights and condition of *bome* and *feme*.

In nothing do women show their mastery over men more than in the extent to which they carry their exclusiveness. No women in the world, not told off into castes, are so exclusive as the English, none so jealous of sharing their good things. It is not in one thing, but in everything alike—dress, station, domestic happiness, the companionship of men; they would, if they could, keep all they call distinctively their own, rigidly to themselves; they would suffer no longing eyes to look over their palings, still less allow another to share in their fruits and flowers. As a rule, it is not the man's fault that the English home is so dull as it generally is. It is the wife who prevents all easy intercourse, all simple friendliness between her husband and other men, and yet more between her husband and other women. It is she who bars the house door, and forbids it to be opened save with such pomp and ceremony as makes the opening a weariness to all concerned. The very women, who, as a spinster living with her sisters, is glad to have a facile unceremonious society about her, as a wife sets her face decidedly against that kind of familiarity which lets a person feel at home in her house; and above all things she fears and dislikes a female friend who admires her husband, though in the most innocent way, and who says so. The profound moral skepticism which has penetrated society, from end to end has eaten away feminine trust with the rest; and even pure and virtuous women, incapable for their own parts of anything like immorality, are not ashamed to suspect their sisters of improper feelings and naughty practices, and to think themselves safe in their married homes just in proportion as they are isolated. Especially are happy wives suspicious of those who have made shipwreck of their own venture. Unmarried women and contented wives may be, if rarely, admitted into the heart of the charmed circle—if the husband is conspicuously indifferent to them; but an unhappy wife is held to be a kind of pirate in disguise, a rival who will steal away the husband's affections if she can, and on whom it is more than probable she will bestow them unmasked. Very few women have generosity enough to befriend one of their own sex when in matrimonial difficulties, if their friendship is to include their husband's.

Of all things most abhorrent to women we may count quality, under any name and aspect. Only a man and a masterful man, could have written as Coleridge did about the "two beloved women" in his "Day Dream," with Asra's eyelashes playing on his cheek and Mary's hand upon his brow. Mary's lap the pillow of the two lovers, and her head leaning on the tree where the two names were carved. This sharing of a man's affections, though in widely different proportions and in quite distinct spheres, is a thing no woman could be found to praise, if even she forced herself to endure it. It is not generally seen, however, that women are as rigid in their exclusion of male friends from their own hearts, most women having set up a tame cat of their own some time or other in their lives, though not liking tame mice for their husbands. The fact is, a wife in England claims to be her husband's all. She is not content to possess the whole of such love as rightfully belongs to a wife, but she must also possess the whole of his sympathy, his interest, his admiration. She must be the only woman in the world to him; and the rest of her sex must be neither as man nor woman.—*Saturday Review.*

Virginia During the War.

The obscure hamlets, the old taverns and court houses, the towns, rivers, cross roads and "runs" of Virginia became names that thrilled the hearts of millions with triumph or agony, and are now inscribed on countless gravestones throughout New England and the West, as the scene of their children's martyrdom. The lonely swamps sheltered hordes of fugitives, the turnpikes rang with the tread of armies, the woods shadowed the sharpshooter, the earth was honeycombed with riflepits and billowy with ramparts; leagues of forests were transformed into treeless plains; old family mansions became military headquarters; signals made the dumb air articulate; tobacco warehouses were converted into foul prisons; the ground shook beneath heavy artillery, and the winds were laid by the echoes of cannon; rival banners glowed in the dawn, and the stars looked down on myriads of fresh graves; the grove, familiar only with the sportsman's solitary step, was a hospital where hundreds of pallid sufferers were ministered to; the mournful cadence of a negro hymn, the quickly-uttered password of the sentinel, the whistle of a bullet, the shrill bugle call or the drummer's rappel, were the accustomed sounds which broke on the soldier's reverie; where once blithely rose and sang the English lark, carrion buzzards darkened the air; bivouac and battle alternated; bonfires of public documents warmed the veteran, and the smoke of the consolatory pipe rose from the trenches. The scene of Cornwallis's surrender, which gloriously closed the drama of that Revolution that made the colonists free, became the fortified arena where, for weary weeks, native citizens of an independent Republic confronted each other with the warliness and implements of organized warfare. The campaign and the skirmish usurped the place of sport and hospitality.—*H. T. Tuckerman, in Putnam's Magazine.*

SPURIOUS TEA in large quantities is compounded in China by persons skilled in the manufacture of imitations. The ingredients of this fraudulent composition are stated to be of the most disgusting description. A tea sold as "scented caper," "gunpowder" and "siftings," is made up of the excrement of silkworms, dust, dirt, extract of gum, with a very minute proportion of the genuine leaves. This "China mixture" is sold wholesale at twelve cents a pound, and pays the same amount of duty. It is asserted that there are teas worse than the one mentioned, being rated by the brokers at five cents a pound. Recently a large consignment of these spurious teas was rejected in England, and it is believed that the cargo was reshipped to the United States.

THE VETO—PUBLIC OPINION.

There was not time to gather up a two-third vote to pass the bill over the Governor's head; and that iniquity has been defeated. Good.—*Greensburg Herald.*

For this noble act of self-sacrificing public conduct will Governor Geary receive public approbation.—*Uniontown Standard.*

The veto is an able document.—*Genius of Liberty.*

The Governor has planted himself on a solid footing, and the people rejoice in the defeat of perhaps the greatest piece of rascality perpetrated by the Legislature just adjourned.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

Governor Geary's veto gives universal satisfaction to all the people who are not decidedly interested in thus plundering the State Treasury. The people throughout the State must be careful who they elect to the next Legislature, otherwise they will again rob the Treasury of those bonds.—*Miners' Journal.*

The veto is very generally sustained by the press of both political parties, and by the people of the State.—*Juniata Sentinel.*

THE Select Committee on the Postal Telegraph authorized the chairman to report his bill to establish postal telegraph lines in the United States. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to purchase all the telegraph lines now in operation in the United States, after they shall have been appraised by a commission specially appointed for that purpose. The lines, when purchased, are to be under the control of the Post Office Department, and to be operated by persons appointed by the Postmaster General. The Government is to have precedence in the transmission of messages, and all messages are to be sent in the order in which they come. The bill has many friends in both houses of Congress, but not enough, it is thought, to secure its passage during this session.

PROTESTS have come in from Salt Lake against the passage by the Senate of the bill to abolish polygamy. It is believed they will have no effect. The House Cullom bill has already been reported to the Senate, with immaterial amendments, and such as will be accepted by the House Committee.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BICARB POTASSA; LOWE'S IMPORTED SOAPS, in ½ pound and pound bars; LOWE'S, LUBIN'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Also, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

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Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is aperient and anti-bilious as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given that the Assessor of the 23d Collection District of Pennsylvania will attend at his office, No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, in the City of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 19th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., to receive and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessment or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors returned in the Annual List for the year 1870. RUSSELL ERRETT, Assessor 23d District, Pa. apl5:t80

FOR SALE.
85 Acres of
Valuable Coal and Farming Lands.
Eight feet of coal. Soil, black limestone; in Bern township, Athens county, Ohio, one and a quarter miles north of Big Run Station, M. & C. R. R. Will sell very cheap for cash. For further information, address E. F. GLAZIER,
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FREE LUNCH
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apl5

Iron City College,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets,
(formerly St. Clair.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The most complete Business College in the United States.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students can commence at any time.
N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on addressing the Principals.
SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no27:c8-47

TEAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—We have just received from the Eastern markets a large stock of Fresh Imported Teas, including the season's first chops of Uncolored Japan, Moyune Young Hyson, choice Oolong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong, Hyson, and English Mixture Teas, which at present prices are a bargain, for sale by the half chest, caddy or single pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets. apl5

PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter, Early Rose Potatoes,
Fresh Eggs, Peach Blow do.,
Dried Fruit, Buckeye do.,
White Beans, Sweet Cider,
Green Apples, Cider Vinegar,
Sorghum Molasses, Brooms,
Apple Butter, Onions, &c.,
Receiving daily and for sale by M. C. ARMSTRONG, 85 Market street.
ap4

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given that, having sold all of my interest in the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, I have ceased to be a member of said firm.
SARDIS T. DUFF.
PITTSBURGH April 14, 1870. apl5 v80

REMOVAL.—FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 93 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue. mh31:v70-F

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in
FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.
CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.
We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.
McCORD & CO.
mh30

ON A PAR WITH GOLD.
OUR NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Buyers Should Call and See
Choice and Attractive Goods
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
apl5

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED This Season.
AT 20 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS,
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS,
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh12

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,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS, At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 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

Duff's College.
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest Mercantile College in America, and the only one in which Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught from Harper & Brother's New Edition of Duff's Book Keeping by teachers of business experience.
Daily instruction in Penmanship by WILLIAM H. DUFF.
For our large 16 pp. quarto Circular, containing full particulars, address
CHARLES P. DUFF,
Secretary Duff's College.
Evening Class from 7 to 9 o'clock.
apl3-T

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,
having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.
These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.
FOR SALE AT THE
CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

FISH! FISH!!
NEW CODFISH,
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits.
SMOKED SALMON,
BLOATER HERRINGS, in boxes, 100 and 50s.
PICKLED SALMON,
HOLLAND HERRINGS,
LAKE HERRINGS, in half bbls and kits,
WHITE FISH, in half bbls. and kits,
SARDINES, ¼ lb. and ½ lb. cans.
For sale at low rates by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
mh15:w:eoT 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
F. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
MANY GOOD BARGAINS,
SUCH AS
At 12 1-2c., Light and Dark Calicos.
At 22c., Double Width Poplins.
At 25c., Extra Wide Double Warp Poplins.
At $2, Black Silks—a decided bargain.
At 6 1-4c., Good Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 25c., Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs—a great bargain.
At 6c., Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.
LATEST NOVELTIES
OF THE
Season
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, of the latest styles,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE
Mutual Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$ 8,264,615
Dividends of Return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets Subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000	
Amount insured	130,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two Ordered to be Paid in 1871.

The above Statement is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the Dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither Directors or Officers are allowed commissions on business or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

This brief notice is offered as a substitute for the more elaborate and attractive advertisements sometimes used to present the claims of a Life Insurance Company.

[illegible] subject furnished gratis, at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN, NEHEMIAH PERRY,
CHAS. S. MACKNET, JOSIAH O. LOW,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
RANDAL H. GREENE, WILLIAM F. DAY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, OSCAR L. BALDWIN.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
WM. F. DAY, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.
AMZI DODD, Mathematician.

S. M. LOVERIDGE,
General Agent,
(SECOND FLOOR.)
Cor. Wood Street and Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

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.—We have received our usual Spring supply of MINERAL WATERS, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c. &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
APRIL 1, 1870. H. HIGBY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY..ALBERT HIGBY..ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 180 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
apl v43

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. E. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
Open Centre Shawls,
PANNIER ARABS,
Light Fancy Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Of all Colors and Fabrics.
CASSIMERES & TWEEDS,
Jeans and Cottonades.
SHIRTING CALICOS,
Shirting Percales,
CHIGNONS AND SWITCHES.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

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 patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right of 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 Sharpsburg 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.
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 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.

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.
EDWIN STEVENS,
No 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State.

PROPOSALS.
Beef, Coal and Slack.
Proposals will be received by the Board of Inspectors until FRIDAY EVENING, April 15th, for supplying the Penitentiary with Fresh Beef, free of bone, and also Lump Coal and Slack, in quantities as may be required during the term of one year from May 1st. Details of each contract furnished at the prison.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the board.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT, Warden.
apl3:v79

PROPOSALS FOR
SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) up to MAY 1st, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
A. L. PEARSON,
Chairman of Building Committee.

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

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

EVILS OF
LIFE INSURANCE
BY
GEORGE ALBREE.
For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO., 119 Wood St.

CANE POLES.
I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

RAZORS,
SCISSORS,
And all kinds of Cutlery ground at
JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood Street.

FISHING TACKLE.
I have just received a complete assortment of the above goods, embracing a great variety of all the latest kinds in the market. The followers of Isaac Walton will do well to call and examine my assortment and prices.
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

BAMBOO POLES.
I have a full assortment of Bamboo Poles, with or without joints, also with reel bands and tips, together with a full line of hickory, ash and lance wood. Some of the above are of a very superior article. For sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

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

BUTTER.
15 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
10 half barrels do.;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

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.

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods! New Prices!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

APRIL 1, 1870.
Specie Payment Resumed.
FROM THIS DATE,
Silver Change Will be Given
TO
ALL CASH CUSTOMERS,
AT
M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.
Our prices are the LOWEST in this market.

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

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. [illegible] Carpet [illegible] which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and insects. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No 127 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
ALDERMAN JAMES LINDSAY
Has removed his office, from corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, to No. 187 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVAL.
The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
Has removed from No. 67 to 61 FOURTH AVENUE, in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank building.

REMOVAL.
The Monongahela Insurance Company
Has removed from No. 98 Water street to N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue (second floor), entrance on Fourth avenue.
J. H. V. H. CLANEY, Secretary.

DR. SPAECHER,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,
Has removed to 257 PENN STREET.
N. B.—The poor unable to pay for treatment are received at the office between 8 and 9 A. M. for gratuitous treatment.

REMOVAL.
DR. L. H. WILLARD,
Has removed his office and residence to the corner of OHIO and BEAVER STREETS, Allegheny city.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.
100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
Fine French
CHINA AND GLASS,
Silver Plated Goods,
DINNER AND TEA SETS,
Tea Trays and Cutlery.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.

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.

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