The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865.

THE NEED OF DELAY.

The immediate re-investment of the great body of the rebels with political power is an experiment fraught with more peril than any that has ever been proposed in this country. A few months ago they were enemies of the bitterest kind. Will anybody say that the defeat and dispersion of their armies have changed their character, abated their enmity or mollified their animosity? It is not in accordance with the laws of the human mind that defeat and conquest should have that effect, but rather the contrary; and every manifestation of their feelings towards us, except where men disguised these feelings to save their property or their political power proves this position. Take, for example, the recent municipal election in Richmond, where the electors, after taking the oath of allegiance to the government, sought out and elected men on the ground, not of loyalty to the Union, but of services rendered to the cause of the rebellion—the bitterest enemies of the Union they could find.

However glad we should all be to welcome back our "erring brethren," provided they would show evidence that they had erred, it is impossible to extend to them the right hand of fellowship so long as they glory in what they did, and tell us to our face that it was right, and that they would do it again if it was in their power. Such men, wherever they are able to control whole states, will never rest until they can either rule or ruin. They forfeited their rights as citizens, as the prodigal forfeited his sonship, and in a degree immeasurably more aggravated. Suppose that the prodigal had been represented in the parable as returning from his rebellious wanderings, and with insolence and pride, demanding his restoration to his former privileges and to his place in the family, with no confession of his sin against Heaven, or in the sight of his father, and that the kind, indulgent old man had welcomed him back, with all the cordiality with which we are told he extended to the humble penitent, what idea would it have given us of government, either human or divine? When the rebels come back with the same spirit, which actuated the prodigal, let them be frankly forgiven and cordially welcomed; but until they do so, and so long as they cherish that temper which led them to revolt and go off, they cannot safely be restored.

Were it not that most of these men are resolved to continue the contest as politicians, which they were unable to maintain by arms, we should not see them so eagerly pressing forward to regain their position as citizens.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The interest on the national debt must be reduced to three per cent. in coin, and the heterogeneous mass of securities now afloat must be funded into one common stock. England reduced the rate of interest on her national debt three times, and why cannot we?—*N. Y. Herald.*

England did reduce the rate of interest on her debt, but it was by a corresponding increase of the principal. Before the reduction of the English National debt to the form of three per cent. "consols," the several loans of which it mainly consisted bore various rates of interest, as is at present the case case in this country. Some were originally as high as eight per cent., but five and a half was the highest rate paid upon the larger amounts. To convert these into consols it was necessary to issue £100 in three per cent. stock to withdraw about £65 of stocks bearing the higher interest. In this way the principal of the debt was largely increased, while the annual amount of interest was somewhat diminished. At the same time the management of the debt was rendered more simple and less expensive, and the people had the advantage of one uniform system of public funds in which to invest their surplus capital. This uniformity made its transfer a matter of greater facility and has been altogether of great benefit.

Were our debt to be continued in perpetuity, like that of England, the same course would be advisable here. But to add a half to the principle of the debt, when it, as well as the interest, is expected to be paid as fast as practicable, would be a very different case. When, however, the credit of the government regains its former condition, enough five per cent. bonds can be issued at par, to redeem all those bearing a higher rate of interest.

Present Attitude of the South.

The show that the South is now allowed to make of their policy must have, by this time, convinced the most incredulous mind that the spirit of secession is still rife. The political power has once more fell into the hands of the class of men who so plunged the forts and arsenals, and who passed the ordinance of secession in the several States. These people cling to States' Rights, and are ready to nullify the United States laws, at the first opportunity.

But our Federal armies, inactive as they are amidst that Southern people, always plotting and rampant, seem to be conquered rather than the rebellion.

With the State legislature power in their hands, the southern oligarchy will at once re-take the influence they were fighting for. They already call the Southern States. Is it true that there is a kind of jurisdiction that they are unable to assume, because they lack the military power to act at defiance the federation. But the State militia will be speedily organized. "We will soon resume," already say the sympathizers, on our very streets, "the position we formerly occupied."

In fact, the victory won by the North may be of very short duration. It already appears that the victory in the field has not been followed by a political victory. As far as the political organization is concerned, the North, by this time, is actually worsted.

There is no doubt about it. The idea of social reform is opposed and set at naught by the governing class of the Southern States. The friends of the war are opposed, and every progress prevented by the resistance and ill-will of that governing class. It is not the policy of the victors, which now rules the South; it is the policy of the defeated rebels, yielding inch by inch every attempt to progress.—*New Orleans Tribune.*

A Plea for Shoddy.

I am disposed to put in a plea in behalf of that much abused class whose wealth is of rather sudden origin, and who cannot boast to have lived long lives of opulence and splendor, commonly called the "shoddy aristocracy." There are representatives of this class here, but they have the sweet satisfaction of knowing that all the silly and vulgar witticisms at their expense are born of envy and superfluousness. I find the shoddy as well behaved; as courteous, as generous and with as much of that inborn courtesy as any of the aristocratic families. Truth they do not usually air their bad French, nor direct their discourse to dilettantisms about art, literature and society, but they have a good, sound up-to-date stock of hard sense, which is preferable. They wear their jewels much as the negroes and Indians do, profusely and not always with reference to the fitness of things, but they serve to point out how vain and silly is all such extravagance. In a word, they indulge in their new-found wealth as children do in sweetmeats, till they see the folly of it. Besides, they are essentially democratic. They affect caste only to despise it. They are more honest in their ignorance and more candid in their weaknesses than the super-refined of our country. Their wealth, after all, purchases them all that money can bring, including suitors, beaux and friends. I find that like the poor kicks and cuffs of Europe, the *nouveau-riches* of the old merchant, or contractor or codfish dealer are quite as attractive to the needy young scoundrelhood of the first families. The average of human excellence is low enough, so low that some of their distinctions are odious. For my poor part I find the shoddyites very companionable sort of people, and "the genuine aristocracy," so far as they can be distinguished, quite stale, flat and unprofitable.—*Saratoga Correspondence of New York Tribune.*

The Knoxville Press.—*We are credibly informed that the discovery of Dr. Pritchard's house has been literally chipped away into small fragments, and carried off for relic-worship by relentless devotees. What a marvellous state of mind must be that which can revel in the contemplation of bits of stone sanctified by the tread of one of the most infamous murderers who ever took away human life! How difficult to believe that the reason and the imagination of the battle-hardened race of Southerners can so be debased as to enjoy the peripheral memory of a man who calmly and slowly murdered his wife's mother, then calmly and still more slowly murdered his wife.—Fall Kill Gazette.*

CHICAGO, it is said, is at the mercy of the rats, which infest the large granaries of that locality. In many portions of the city the foundations of the largest buildings are mined by the rats.

—Washington establishes first educational subscription paper for the benefit of Mrs. J. Davis, who is said to be "hard up."

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in PAR FUNDS and CURRENCY.

Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. 6 per cent. 1881, Bonds;	
U. S. do. 5-20 do.;	
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 do.;	
U. S. 6 per cent. Certificates Indebtedness	

New U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.

They also BUY and SELL ON COMMISSION at the New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Boards, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c. &c. ja25

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BROKERS AND BANKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.)

SATURDAY, August 12, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's, old	—	106¾
U. S. Seven Thirties	—	99¾
U. S. Ten Forty Bonds	—	98 00
Gold	148 00	—
Pittsburgh 6's	98 00	—
Connellsville 6's	80 00	—
Pitts & Steubenville R. R.	—	9 00
Citizens Bank	80 00	—
Fourth Nat. Bank	128 00	—
Iron City Bank	80 00	—
Mechanics' Nat. Bank	—	81 00
Merc. & Manufac. Nat.	84 00	—
Commercial	—	9 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	—	9 00
Columbia	55 00	52 50
Cherry Run & Pit-Hole	—	65
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	—	85
Central Bank	—	90
Merchants	—	40
McAbby Cherry Run	—	50
Oil Basin	—	9 50
Ohio Valley	—	92
Paxton	—	2 00
Pittsburgh & New York	—	96
Phila., Lancaster & Cherry Run	—	1 10
Rithchie	—	65
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	—	45
Union Lubrics	—	87
Mingo Coal	—	12 50
Hemlock	—	4 00
Phœnix	—	95

The week closes upon a heavy market, and has been throughout more than usually dull. Gold reached slightly last evening at the New York gold rooms, but opened this morning at yesterday's lowest point—140¾. We have no board dispatches this afternoon.

Our local market remains inactive—buyers scarce, borrowers rather urgent. Our brokers have been buying gold during the day at about 138—selling at 140@141. United States bonds fluctuate but little in price here. Bank shares have been more in demand, and close in demand, though buyers not disposed to advance their bids. Citizens National sold to-day at $80; 108 was bid for Fourth National; $84½ for M. & M.

We could learn of no operations in oil shares. Columbia was offered on the street this morning at $51. Later in the day could have been got in quantities to suit at $50. Some of the officers of the Company, who speak confidently of its value, are sellers of the stock. We have known the same lot of stock to be in the hands of at least three street brokers at once, each apparently trying his best to sell, but in reality hurrying the stock downward, which, may perhaps be the object of the seller. It is well enough perhaps for dealers in the stock to know that "bulls" and "bears" in Columbia at least, known not outside of Wall street, New York, and as there, they are quite apt to be found at headquarters, where secrets are first made known.

The receipts from customs for July are represented to be $10,000,000, and those for the present month will be much larger.

It was rumored on the street to-day that the Paxton Petroleum Company of this city had received intelligence of a very handsome "strike" on their property. In Venango county the well report has it, yield ing one hundred and thirty barrels of oil per day. We give the report for what it is worth, not pretending to vouch for its correctness.

There is, apparently more inquiry for Cherry Run oil stocks, which may be attributed to the fact that some two or three small "strikes" have been made in that region within the past two weeks. Cherry Run Central changed hands to-day at 80@90, and there was a sale of 500 shares of Cherry Run & Pit-hole—on Friday, but not before reported—at 65, which is an advance.

The gold speculation is weaker, not only in price, but in the apparent confidence with which the movement is conducted. The calculations in an active customs demand to place gold have interfered with by the sales of gold from the Treasury, while similar calculations on an export demand in August have been postponed by reason of the further transmission of United States Five Twenties to Europe, and the increasing shipments of cotton to England.

The receipts of cotton on Thursday in New York were 4690 bales. Three vessels shipped from New Orleans direct to Boston with 1500 bales of cotton to the first week of August. There is a demand for vessels to load at Mobile and New Orleans with cotton for Liverpool. The stock of cotton in New York and New Orleans at the present time is larger than in any preceding year at the corresponding date.

—We find the following in regard to new sales on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, in the last issue of the Oil City *Register*:

"There has been several wells struck during the past week. One on the McClintock farm, at the depth of 550 feet. The tools are in the well. Upon being tested, is pumped at the rate of 60 barrels per day. The working interest of this well belongs to the Rouseville Development Company. Two wells are reported as having struck oil on the West Pit-hole Creek, some four miles above Plumer. The depth of these wells is between 700 and 800 feet, and the gravity of the oil 42. The St. Nicholas Petroleum Company lately struck a well upon the Curtin farm. It is pumping at the rate of twenty barrels. Upon the removal of the sucker rods it flowed the same amount. The Brady and Johns well, on our Cherry Run farm above the Mountain Well, is being tubed. It gives an excellent show, and promises to be a good well.

—We take the following in regard to the New York gold market from the *World* of Saturday: The gold market is weak and depressed under the influence of sales of cash gold in excess of the demand, and said to be made on account of government. A Washington correspondent says in *The World* of this morning that the sales of gold by government are rendered necessary by its need of lawful money. As the amount received by government from the sale of gold will be disbursed immediately, the result will be to increase the amount of lawful money in circulation, while at the same time the price of gold will be forced down. The official exhibit of the public debt on July 31 states the amount of gold coin in the national depositories at over $200,000,000, and the receipts from customs average $10,000,000 per month, making the total stock in the treasury vaults on August 31 over $40,000,000, providing no sales were made. In September, the interest due in gold coin will be $4,500,000. The secretary therefore will have a surplus of $41,000,000 beyond the wants of the department in gold coin on and before September 1. The best payment for interest this year is $17,500,000 in gold coin, due in November, and the receipts from customs in the months of September and October are estimated at over $20,000,000 in gold coin. The government, therefore, sells all its surplus of gold, over $41,000,000, the amount will tend to make the money market easier by the disbursement of about $27,000,000 in lawful money, realized from the sales of gold. In this view of the matter its assumed the secretary will not press down the price of gold so rapidly or to an extent which shall unsettle mercantile confidence, bring down the price of government bonds. A decline in the price of gold is an advance in the gold or European price of United States bonds. If the gold price of government bonds is made higher than the European price by forcing down the premium on gold here, then Europe will return our bonds to be sold in New York in order to realize the profit thereon.

—The New York *Tribune* of Saturday says: The supply of money to brokers is still very limited; but little is done at the lower rates. Some banks are not very supplied with lawful money, and compound interest notes, with eight months interest, have been used by leading institutions to pay their balances at the clearing house. Some compound notes already test the effect of a demand for money, and as the premium upon them has declined to ¼@¾ on December notes, 2@3¾ upon June notes of 1864. At these rates they pay the holder 7 per cent per annum and are just a favorite with investors. Not only is a decline shown in compound notes, but funds deal and scrip issues feels the effect of declining gold and easier money, and are quoted lower, the last sales of 7-30s selling at 99. It is probable that the funded debt, the 7-30s and the whole series of National obligations will in future be left to share the fate of the general Stock market. The government has ceased to be a seller of securities, and has reached a point where it can turn its attention to funding its short obligations and decreasing the volume of legal tender money, by which all banking and private credits are now redeemed. It is a matter of small consequence with the Government whether the loan of 1881 sells at 103 or 105, or whether the 5-20s sell over par; but the government is damaged, and so is all ordinary business, by a high premium on gold, and the consequent derangement of financial affairs. All solvent people and all legitimate business will be promoted by a decline in gold, and a contraction of the currency, and the sooner they are brought about the better. The Department has the power and the inclination to make a steady and healthy contraction, and those who suppose that the Secretary has abandoned the idea of the resumption of specie payments will discover their mistake. Notice that $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 of gold bearing bonds could be exchanged for compound notes at par and interest would soon show all who have derided the legal tenders their mistake.

Kentucky Tobacco Crop.

One of our western exchanges says: from reliable information from various sections of the State, it has been ascertained that the growing crop of tobacco will be far less than that of last year, both in quality and quantity. In the more southern portions of the State, and in Tennessee, which is decidedly in Kentucky Land, it is equally short, the impression prevailing that the yield will not much exceed half the usual average. A letter from Todd County, Kentucky, from an intelligent observer, who is not a tobacco grower or buyer, ascribes the cause of his investigation thus, 'under the most favorable circumstances, a very little crop, as compared with last year, will not be gathered this year in that whole region. With late planting and the early frosts, that estimate is very liable to fall short.'

Army Awards to Chicago.

The following awards were made by Col. Geo. W. Campbell, U. S. Q. M. Chicago:

BROOM CORN.

J. W. Inslee & Co., 50,000 lbs, $11,875;

STOVE.

Lane & Foster, 600 bbls XXXX, $3,780;

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 12—COTTON—Heavy at 44c for Middling.

FLOUR—Less active, but prices generally are without decided change, at $6.50@8.35 for Extra State, $6.25@8.50 for common to medium Extra Western, $7.90@8.30 for common to good shipping brands of Extra R. H. O., and $8.85@9.65 for Trade Brands, the market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Without decided change, at $2.18½@2.19½, the latter price an extreme.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declining for Spring, and 1@2c better on Winter; $1.44@1.45 for Chicago Spring, and Milwaukee Club, $1.46@1.48 for Amber Milwaukee, $1.95 for Winter Red Western, and $2.05@2.07 for Amber Michigan. Rye a shade firmer; Western 97c. Barley quiet and nominal. Corn in large supply with a moderate demand; the market is scarcely so firm and prices without decided change; 85@93c for Unsound, and 90@91c for Sound Mixed Western, and 91@95c for High Mixed yellow. Oats active and firm at 64@65½c for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee very firm. Sugar quiet at 12c for Cuba Muscovado, and 12½c for Porto Rico; Havana 13½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RICE—Dull.

HOPS—Firm and and in fair demand at 15@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened excited and high, and closed dull and declining, at $32.75@33.50 for New Mess, closing at $32.75 cot cash; $32.50@33 for 1864 and '64 do., $34 for Prime and $27.50@28 for Prime Mess; also 4,500 bbls New Mess, for August and September, sellers' option, at $32@33. Beef quiet at $8.50@15.50 for Plain Mess, $16@24.50 for Extra Mess. Lard Hams quiet. But Meats steady. Lard quiet and steady at 19½@20½c. Butter steady at 24@35c for Ohio and 34@36c for State. Cheese quiet at 10@15½c

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—MONEY rules firm at 7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling Exchange firm at 109¾@109, gold, for first class bills. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 140, declining to 140¾, advancing to 141 and closing at 141¼.

The total exports of specie to-day was $36,000.

Government Stocks are without decided change.

Buffalo Market.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee is held at $1.33 and $1.32 bid. Corn firm but quiet, and held at 90@92c for Mixed. Oats easier; sales at 66@67c. Rye 86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33.50.

WHISKY—Nominal at 2½.

FREIGHTS—Dull; Wheat 14½c, Oats 8c, to New York.

IMPORTS—For the past 24 hours: Flour, 4,874 bbls; Wheat, 49,413 bush; Corn, 24,200 bush; Oats, 34,434. For the Week—Flour, 29,322 bbls; Wheat, 265,641 bush; Corn, 679,568 bush; Oats, 353,684 bush; Barley, 264 bush; Rye, 12,209 bush.

CANAL EXPORTS—For the past 24 hours: Flour, 100 bbls; Wheat, 76,170 bush; Corn, 120,000 bush; Oats, 16,000 bush; Rye, 15,140 bush. For the Week—Flour, 860 bbls; Wheat, 417,785 bush; Corn, 713,225 bush; Oats, 179,880 bush; Rye, 62,450 bush.

SHIPMENTS—From Buffalo, ending on the 12th, 102,000 bush Wheat from Dawson, ending on the 11th: Flour, 12,765 bbls; Wheat, 385,052 bush; Corn, 5,692 bush; Oats, 125,540 bush.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Flour unchanged and prices quiet; common to good Extra $5.00@9, Family and Fancy $9.25@10.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; Prime Red $2.05@2.08; the prices of New are very irregular, owing to the infinite quality of that offering. Oats quiet; New 42@45c, Old 60@65c. Corn 63@65c. Rye 9 @85c.

WHISKY—Still small sales at 2½.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork opened firmer, and 200 bbls sold at 33@33.50 before the close; on New York, for $32.25 was the best rate offered, and at the close holders did not offer to take less than $33.00. Bulk Meats dull at 13@13½c for Shoulders and Sides. Clear Sides were offered at 17c. Bacon dull; Shoulders 16½@16¾c, and Sides held at 17@17½c. There was nothing done in Lard, but it is held at 22@23½c according to quality.

HAY—Dull; New $16@18, and Old $13@15, being a decline on all grades.

MONEY MARKET—Gold 140¾.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 11.—FLOUR quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat declined 2c; sales at $1.25@$1.26½ for No. 1, and $1.09@1.11 for No. 2. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales at 76c for No. 1 and 69c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 46c.

HOG WINES—Inactive.

FREIGHTS—Declined ½c, 6¼c on Corn and 5½c on Wheat, to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS—18,000 bbls Flour, 79,000 bush Wheat, 17,000 bush Corn.

SHIPMENTS—8,100 bbls Flour, 49,000 bush Wheat, 94,000 bush Corn.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12—FLOUR dull.

GRAIN—Wheat less firm at $2.25@2.30 for White, and $2.05 for Red. Corn—Small receipts of Yellow at 91@92c. Oats 1c lower; sales of Old at 70@71c, and New at 62c.

RYE—Steady at $2.22.

PETROLEUM—Steady; sales of Crude at 30¼@31c, and Refined in Bond at 61¼@62c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, August 12.—Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easier; sales Rejected Chicago Spring $1.23½. Corn—No. 1 sells at 82½c; 70,000 bush, per sample, at 79c. Oats and other grains scarce and quiet.

OGDEN'S FARMS—Flour, 41@42c; Wheat, 10c; Corn, 38½c to New York.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—FLOUR quiet; White Extra $10.50@11.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; Prime $2.23½. Corn firm.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

WHISKY—Quiet firm at $2.24, but closed heavy at $2.23.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 12.—FLOUR steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and declined 2@4c; sales at $1.22½@1.23. Coarse grains dull.

RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls Flour, 72,000 bush Wheat.

SHIPMENTS—880 bbls Flour, 8,000 bush Wheat.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 12—GRAIN—Wheat firm without any decided change in prices; sales of New Amber at $1.36, New Amber Michigan $1.38, and Red Wabash $1.36. Corn active; sales at 70@75c. Oats steady at 45c.

Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, August 12.—The following are the prices of Mining Stocks this day: Ala Silver, 40; Bridgewater Falls, 20¾; Fra. Kin 23¾; Hancock, 67¼; Huron, 68; Isle Royal, 9; Minnesota, 7¾; Rockland, 7¾; Empire, 8¾; Central, 40.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer ROBT. ORR, Capt. Jas. Hay, will leave as above on THIS DAY, 11th inst, at 4 o'clock p. m. For freight or cabin passage apply on board.

JOHN FLACK,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, } Agents.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURG.—The splendid passenger commodious Steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. H. Dawes, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore from her wharf, foot of South street, every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and Fredericksburg, every TUESDAY MORNING. Passengers and Freight carried at low rates. Through Freight promptly forwarded to Merchandise from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of COMMODORE WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid, and forwarded promptly, free of commission. Persons desirous of visiting the battle fields to view the Battle Fields of Virginia, or to look after the sepulchres of friends and relations killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court House, will find this the most direct route. The WENONAH is provided with excellent State-rooms and other accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class Boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Parker, on board, or

JOHN JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
212 West Falls av., Baltimore, Md.

jy21:d2m

McCORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods

Have now in store the largest and most complete stock of

GOODS FOR SUMMER AND FALL

Ever offered in the west. Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock, which will be sold at very low rates.

121 WOOD STREET.

ISAAC CRAIG'S

OUTLET SAW MILL,

AND BARGE YARD.

Craig Street, Allegheny.

SUNDRIES.

100	bbls	Extra Flour, "Empire Mills;"
50	"	Extra Flour;
15	"	Oil and Dry Tobacco;
10	"	Vinegar;
12	"	Herring;
500	"	Extra No. 1 Salt;
20	"	Beans;
10	"	Flint Hominy;
40	one gallon	Pure Maple Syrup—fresh;
100	dozen	Corn Brooms;
10	"	Window Brushes.

In store and for sale low by BALSLEY & VAN GORDER, 101 Liberty street.

300 BBLS CHOICE BRADNS FAMILY FLOUR;
3,000 bush Oats;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
4 cars Baled Hay;
1 car French Blow Potatoes;
2 bbls Butter, in cloths;
50 barrels Green Apples;

In store and for sale by

PATTERSON, AMMON & CO.,
Nos. 230 and 232 Penn St., Scott's new building.

CHOCOLATE.

20	boxes	"W. B." Mass Chocolate;
20	"	No. 1 Norfolk do;
20	"	Dee Familia do;
10	"	Double Flavored Vanilla do;
20	"	Cocoa Sticks;

In store and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 128 and 130 Wood street.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FISH.

140	half bbls	No. 3 Large Mackerel;	
50	do	do	Medium do;
150	do	No. 3 Large	do;
25	do	No 1 do	do;
50	barrels	Pickled Herring;	
150	half bbls	Lake	do;

Received and for sale low, by

JOHN T HOUSE & CO.

OIL.

25 barrels No. 2 Lard Oil;
150 do pure Dusk Creek Lubricating, in store and for sale.

JAMES DALZELL & SON'
69 and 70 Water street.

GRIGGS & SCOTT,

IRON CITY MATCH WORKS,
Diworth's Building,
corner of Grant and Seventh streets, Pittsburgh.

OIL, HO!—WALL PAPER & PEACE offices for sale?

W. F. MARSHALL, 87 Wood street.

DEAFLAIR.—50 casks for sale by

J. H. CANFIELD.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION

AND

HOW TO CURE IT,

WITH AN

Interesting History

OF

DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE,

While Laboring Under that Disease

AND HOW HIS

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC,

AND

Mandrake Pills,

ON THIS SYSTEM IN CURING THAT DISEASE.

AND THE

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!

Many years ago whilst residing in Philadelphia I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hope of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Morestown, N. J., about 8 miles distant, being my native place. I was removed thither, supposing I would die on the transition. My father, and all his family, had lived and died there—*and died of Pulmonary Consumption.* On my arrival at Morrestown I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and declined, but I insisted, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. He had seen all my family die of consumption, and therefore concluded death from the disease which had carried all my kindred to the grave would also take me there. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them, working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs said river put on a new action, and the morbid matter which had for years accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, I first noticed the pain in my side, the cough ceased to harass me and the exhausting night sweats were no longer known. In about two months from the time I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much. With this return of health, I gained in strength, and am now hearty. I am now a healthy man, with a large healthy carcass in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe impaired, with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerable healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were interested in medicine especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicine to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures, and the demand in reason so rapidly that I determined to offer my medicine to the public, and devote my attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their case were not mine. Having occasion to examine many cases of lung ailment, I was the more interested in the treatment called "Scheneck's Respirometer," which materially assists me in detecting the various stages of pulmonary disease.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been sending regular visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examins tons weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

One of the greatest difficulties I have with patients afflicted with lung disease, is to convince them to avoid the use of my medicine, and they take my medicines they should cure, no matter how severe they may be in that way. This is a great error, for if any one will read over the many cures which I have published from time to time, they will see that most of them were those of persons who were confined to their beds and could not take cold, and by this careful management of cold the lungs were healed. Physicians advise their patients to go out and inhale the fresh air, but do they cure by so doing? Is it not a question of death by consumption in every city answer the question.

I would rather risk a patient in a tight, illy ventilated room, that let them go out and take a dose of Mishe Mishe, or any other of my medicines, when the abscesses broke, were so offensive, that one could hardly tell which was the disease and yet they got well without exposure to the open air.

The great reasons why physicians do not cure consumption is, that they try to do too much they give medicine to induce the patient to take night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing, they derange the whole digestive system, leaving up the seeds of other diseases to fasten upon them. What I do is to first make a careful examination with my respirometer, and if I find a cavity in the left, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies, and thus cure him. I know very well that it is impossible to make a healthy lung out of that portion that is destroyed, but I know at the same time that I can so strengthen the other portions in the larynx and bronchial tubes can be healed, and just such cases are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed and Mandrake Pills," whilst they are dying daily under the ordinary treatment of physicians.

It is a great mistake common among many intelligent persons, that there are medicines which will purify the blood. Water only purifies the blood, cannot be purified; it is then the same as other disease matter in the system and will have to be carried out of the system, by the organs specially appointed for that purpose, namely the liver, the skin, the bowels, which can be aided by improving the nutritive functions and setting the digestive apparatus in good working order. The stomach, liver and bowels are restored to a healthy condition, there is an abundance of good, nourishing food will make new blood which will pass out, as it ought, into the place of that which it has decayed, and thus supply the want of the body.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutritient, powerful tonic, and healing in itself. It is rapidly digested and absorbed into the blood to which it imparts its healing properties. I know no medicine that has done or can do as much to rebuild worn-out and broken-down conditions of the system.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is distilled from seaweed, combined with other tonic and alterative roots and barks, in such a manner as to make a decidedly pleasant medicine, having a powerful tonic effect, without the terrible disastrous results arising from stronger stimulants. Seaweed Tonic procures lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive organs, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood, the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects, that a wine glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, producing all the good results that are to be obtained from the use of any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful results. They carry out of the system the foulest and most dangerous humors, and dislodged by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption; and, in fact, my large experience enables me to state, that I believe they cure more cases of that disease than that combinations of medicine known to man.

In the various editions of pamphlets I have published many of the most wonderful cures of Pulmonary Consumption on record. Patients, many with both lungs affected, some extent large cavities in one lung, healed over by my medicines, are now living and enjoying excellent health. I will give a few cases and select them from different parts of the country, so that those who wish may visit or write to them for more positive information.

Rev. Henry Morgan, a minister of high repute in the city of Boston, and well known over the United States as a man of great ability, was cured by taking my medicine, when his friends thought he had fallen. He has often been writing to me with regard to the facts in his case, and always answers "I am as well as ever." A full statement of this may be seen in my pamphlet. He had private hemorrhage of the lungs, and was very much emaciated.

Robert B. Deacon, of Burlington, N. J., was cured of Scrofula and Mercurial Disease. At the time he commenced using the medicines he was almost a mass of sores. He is now perfectly well and attributes his cure entirely to my medicines.

Merrin Koch, farmer, living near Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, was a very decided case of Pulmonary Consumption, and was entirely cured by my medicines. He is well known in that county, and has been the means of inducing a great many persons in Ohio to use their remedies, and with great success. His Photograph, taken before and after he was cured, can be seen at my Agent's, Dr. Keyser, 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

William Alexander, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was cured of a very bad case of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Mrs. Jane Barber, of Washington City, cured of a bad case of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. She is an aged woman and her complete recovery is very remarkable.

Mrs. Prudence Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, now residing at No 13 W. Third street, Williamsburg, N. Y., was cured of Pulmonary Consumption, and is now as hearty an old lady as can be found.

Peter Styker Beekman, of Somerville, N. J., was another remarkable cure of Pulmonary Consumption. His certificate is attested by his clergyman and other well known citizens.

Miss Mary Schmidt, of Kensington, Pa., was a bed case of Consumption and Liver Complaint, and suffered greatly from boils, having at one time more than forty boils upon her person. She was entirely cured, and is now married and living her family in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. SCHENCK'S principal office is at No. North Sixth Street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, where all orders must be addressed. He can be found there, professionally, EVERY SATURDAY.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER,

No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

is the authorized agent for the sale for all my medicines. jy19:d&w8m

ATTORNEYS.

J. W. F. WHITE.....J. P. SLAGLE

WHITE & SLAGLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

No. 106 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will attend to all business in the line of their Profession, including THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. SLAGLE having been mustered out of the United States Service, will hereafter give attention to the business of the firm. ap8:d

G. M. MCMASTER. J. M. GAZZAM. J. R. BUTTERFIELD

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS FOR CLAIMANTS,

Licensed U. S. Agents,

for procuring PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY, PRIZE MONEY, COMPENSATION FOR HORSES, and other property lost or destroyed while in the service of the United States.

STOPPAGES OF PAY AND OFFICERS, ORDNANCE AND QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNTS adjusted and certificates of indebtedness procured.

Applications by Mail attended to as if made in person. NO CHARGE MADE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.

OFFICE No. 98 GRANT STREET,

my1 PITTSBURGH.

U. S. WAR CLAIM AGENCY.

PENSIONS,

Bounties, Back Pay,

and CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS PROCURED PROMPTLY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.

Attorneys-at-Law,

144 FOURTH STREET.

ap1

WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN EITHER The First or Second Three Years Service

can receive the full bounty the same as if not yet received the full term of enlistment by calling upon

T. WALTER DAVIS,

Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,
No. 152 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. jy11

MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY and MILITARY CLAIMS of every description, prosecuted by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz: Pensions $10, all other claims $5.