IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

the general principle, and must be taken strictly so as not to extend thereto. Third. That it is essential to the President as the responsible head of the Government, charged by his oath with the execution of the laws, that he should control his own subordinates by making their tenure of office to depend upon his will, so as to make a unit of the Administration.

The answer to the first of these proposi-

tions is that there is no necessity for the exercise of the power during the recess, because the case supposed may be provided for by Congress—as it has been by the act now in question—under its express constitutional authority "to make all laws which shall be necessary or proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the Government or in any Department thereof," a power which, by the way, is very strangely claimed by one of the President's counsel to be an implied one.

To the second the answer is that whether an executive power or not depends on the structure of the Government, or, in other words, on what the Constitution makes it: that the clause in question is but a distribu tive one; that if all executive power is in the President, then by parity of reason all legis-lative power is in Congress without reference to the Constitution; that the Senate is not only associated with the President in the general appointing power, but that the power itself may be withdrawn by Congress almost enturely from both, under the pro-vision in regard to inferior offices, which would involve a repugnancy to the general grant relied on, if the power be an executive one; that if no provision had been made for appointment in the Constitution the power supply the omission would have resulted to the law-maker under the authority just quoted, to make "all laws that might be necessary or proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the Government or eny department thereof," which carries with it the power to create all offices; and that, mereover, this power of removal, in the only case wherein it is referred to, is made a judicial one.

To the third the answer is-1. That however natural it may be for the President, after an unchecked career of usurpation for three long years, during which he has used his subordinates general y as the slavish ministers of his will, and dealt with the affairs of this nation as if he had been its master also as well as theirs, he greatly mistakes and magnifies his office, as has been already shown in the fact that under the Constitution be may be stripped at any time by Congress of nearly the whole

of the appointing power; and, 2, That the responsibility of the President is to be graduated by, and can be only commensurate with, the power that is as signed to him; that the obligation inposed on him is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and not his will, which is so strangely asssumed to be the only law of the exalted functionaries who surround him; and that it is not only not essential to the performance of their duty under the law that the heads of Departments should be the mere passive instruments of his will, but the

very contrary. Upon this brief statement of the argument it would seem as if there could be no reasonable doubt as to the meaning of the Constitution. But the high delinquent, who is now on trial, feeling that he cannot safely rest his case here, and shrinking from the inexorable logic that rules it against him, takes refuge in the past, and claims to have found a new Constitution that suits him better than the old one, in the judicial authorities, in the opinion of the commentators, in the enlightened professional and public sentiment of the nation, and in a legislative practice and construction that are judgment in favor of the law.

Coeval with the Government, and have continued without interruption until the present time. A little inquiry, however, will show that here is no altar of sanctuary, no city of refuge there, to shelter the greatest of the nation's malefactors from the just vengeance of a betrayed and indignant peo-

And first, as to judicial authority. [The learned Manager here entered into a detailed and searching analysis of the three cases of Marbury vs. Madison 1, Cranch 256, ex parte Heenan, 13 Peters, and U. S. ex rel vs. Gutherie 17 Howard 284, from which he concludes:]

It is apparent from all the cases, that the judicial opinion, so far from sustaining the view of the President, settles at least two points which are fatal to his pretensions: first, that Congress may so limit the tenure of an office as to render the incumbent in removable except by the process of impeachment; and second, that the power to remove, so far as it exists, is but an incident

to the power to appoint. * * *

As to the doctrine that the power of removal is but an incident to the power to appoint. That is settled upon grounds of reason, as a general principle, which has no more application to inferior offices than to superior ones. The idea is that the power of removal wherever it exists is in the very nature of things but part and parcel of the power to appoint, and that as a consequence the power that makes, and none other, must unmake; and on this idea it was ruled in the particular case that the power to remove was in the judge, because the authority to appoint was there. It equally rules, however, that where the appointment is in the head of a Department the power of removal belongs to him; that where it is lodged by Congress in the President alone it is in him only; and where it is in the President and

in in the second

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1143 The state

alone can bring about a judicial decision for the settlement—if, on deliberation and ad-vice, he should be of the opinion that the

that he did not misunderstand its meaning. them some hing more, perhaps by was it abundants usually have procedure, followed, as it was, by his report of the cause to the Senate mand.

This suspension of Mr. Stanton, which was abundants usually han even the achical the hopes of humanity, moved onward in incety off a minute plantal plant is high career.

This nation is too great to be affected serious to the Senate mand. within twenty days after its next meeting, is evidence that he did understand the law the law, either by contriving to prevent the incumbent from resuming his place under it, or turning him out by violence after he it, or turning him out by violence after he is the doing it wilful, although without any corrupt motive, is indictable. (Swains 677, it, or turning him out by violence after he ad been duly reinstated by the Senate. If So when the President is solemnly arhe honestly desired to test its validity in the raigned to answer to the charge that he has

torney General to sue out a writ of quo warranto at his own relation. ranto at his own relation.

This was not his course. This remedy was not summary enough for his uses, as his special counsel, employed after the arrest of his pseudo Secretary, Thomas, testifies, because it would have allowed the law to reign in the meantime, instead of creating an interregnum of mere will, by which he hoped to supercede it. His project was to seize the place by craft if possible, and by force if necessary, and for this purpose he claims to have made an arrangement with claims to have made an arrangement with polite, but which is "prved with good in-General Grant for its surrender to himself tentions." in case the judgment of the Senate should restore the judgment of the senate should in Andrew Johnson, in the performance of the duties of his high office, has so debad faith to him individually for his obedimeaned himself as to show that he is no rebad faith to him individually for his obedience to the law. It stands, therefore, upon

and to give the officer a notice of that order

order of removal on the 21st of Feburuary, and sends it by his lieutenant, Thomas, with a commission to himself to act as Section 1. retary ad interim, and enter upon the duties of his office. He does not fail to suggest to him at the same time that Stanton is a coward and may be easily frightened out of the place with a proper show of energy on his the Republic is not longer safe in his hands, the Republic is not longer safe in his hands, ard and may be easily frightened out of the place with a proper show of energy on his part. He tells him also that he expects him to support the Constitution and the laws as he understands them.

The idea of a suit, in which direction no step was ever taken, is now abandoned, if it was ever seriously entestained. The conversation, however, with General Sherman, who was called as a witness by the President himself, settles the fact conclusively, if not already demonstrated by the attendant circumstances, that it was not his purpose at any time to bring the case into the Courts for adjudication. He pre-

ity until it was affirmed by another tribunal, whether it was constitutional or not? The constitution gives to him the power of passing upon the acts of the two Houses by returning a bill, with his objections thereto, but if it is afterwards enacted by two-thirds

What is a law? It is a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power of a State. Is there any higher power than the of a law that it should have the approval of the judiciary as well as of the President? It is as obligatory on the President and the indicator in your hands. Your decision here will either fall upon the public heart like a genial sunbeam or shed a disactor. is as obligatory on the President as on the humblest citizen. Nay, it is, if possible, more so. He is its minister. The Constitution requires that he shall take care that it it were true, would be an error of much humblest citizen. Nay, it is, if possible, more so. He is its minister. The Constibe faithfully executed. It is for others to controvert it if aggrieved in a legal way, but not for him. If they do, however, it is at their peril, as it would be at his, even in the cases put, where it is asked with great emphasis, whether he would be bound to

obey?
These cases are extreme ones, but if hard time enough to answer them when they do

It is not a supposable contingency that two-thirds of both houses of Congress will flat!y violate their oaths in a clear case. Thus far in their history they have passed no law, I believe, that has been adjudged invalid; whenever they shall be prepared to do what is now supposed, Constitutions will be useless; faith will have perished among men; limited and representative governments become impossible.

when it comes to this we shall have revolution; and, if possible, the still higher one of discharging your laws for the purpose of putting the doctrine maintained by the minority in the Congress of 1789. It ought to be a sufficient answer, however, that no such distinction was taken by Justice Thompson in the Heenan case, although he referred to the departure from this rule in the practical construction which he design and the revolution will him to make the purpose of putting the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the congress legislating behind bayonets, and the purpose of putting the purpose of putting

And now, a few words only upon the see what are to be the consequences of a general question of intent itself, which has been made to figure so largely in this cause, under the shadow of the multiplied averunder the shadow of alone can many the settlement—if, on deliberation and active, his should be of the opinion that the law was unconstitutional, it would be no violation of duty to take the needful steps and raise that question, so as to have it peacefully decided.

Allow me to say, in answer, that if ignomance of the law, which excuses nobody and raise that question, so as to have it peacefully decided.

Allow me to say, in answer, that if ignomance of the law, which excuses nobody and raise that question with the peacefully decided.

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Allow me to say, in answer, that if ignomance of the law, which excuses nobody and raise that question will be en made to figure so largely in this cause, under the shadow of the multiplied averments as at all material, and if not material, then they are, as any lawyer. The nation has already, within a few short years, been called to mourn the loss of a great Chief Magistrate, through the bloody attastrophe by which a rebel hand has been notoriumately enabled to lift this 18n into I do not speak as a criminal lawyer, his catastrophe by which a rebel hand has been there is no professional man, It h. 1k, wo innfortunately enabled to lift this ten into there is no professional man, It h. 1k, wo to plead it? The testimony shows, I think, reads these harges, that will not I etect it that he did not misunderstand its meaning. them some hing more, perhaps by was if

courts, where an action charged n clear to be affected seriously, where an action charged n clear to be affected seriously by the loss of any one man. Are your bearts touched by the touching appeals of cially if it involves the case of the defendant's course. as comprehending that case, and did not involves the case of a public officially if it involves the case of a public officially if it involves the case of a public officially it is not specified to the could but get rid of the obnoxious officer, without resorting to so extreme and hazardous a remedy; but the question here is not so much whether he ignorantly and innocently mistook the law, and of the law, which every man is bound were piled in carts like swine, with gore that he was not ignorantly and innocently mistook the law, as whether in the case referred to of an interference with the powers claimed by him, under the Constitution, he may if the law is to be observed and its infracsuspend the operation of a law by assuming it to be unconstitutional, and setting it is responsible for all the consequences, aside until the courts shall have decided that it is a constitutional and valid one. In the odifference about the motive, for whencase at issue it was not necessary to violate ever the statute forbids the doing of a thing

judicial forum, all that was necessary for infringed the Constitution, disobeyed the him to do was to issue his order of removal, commands, or violated any of the provisions of the tenure of office or any other law, he and its object. If he refused to obey, the cannot plead either that he did it ignorantly, next obvious step would be to direct the Ator by mistake, because ignorance of the law excuses nobody, or that he did it only from the best of motives, and for the pur-

If Andrew Johnson, in the performance specter of the laws; that he denies the will his own confession that he intended to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming his position, in which case, as he well knew, and as his Attorney General knew, and must have informed him, there was no remedy for the ejected officer.

he is a standing obstacle to the restoration of the peace and tranquality of this nation; ejected officer.

Foiled and baffled by the integrity of that he claims and asserts the power of a dictator by holding one of arrogates to himself the absolute and un-controllable right to remove or suspend, at his mere will, every executive officer of the Government on the land and on the seas, then, before Heaven and earth, as the conservators of the national weal, as the trusted guardians of its most invaluable rights, as the depositaries of the most sacred and exalted trust that has ever been placed in the hands of man, it becomes your high and solemn duty to see that the Republic shall take no detriment, and to speak peace to a disturbed and suffering land by removing him from the trusts he has abused, and the office he has disgraced? * *

And now, American Senators, represeninto the Courts for adjudication. He preferred the dextrous finesse or the strong hand to a reference which every sensible lawyer would have told him could be attended with only one result, and that a judgment in fever of the law. more and I have done. If the responsibili-ties of the lawyer are such as to oppress him with their weight, how immeasurably greatwith you. While I have a trust in that God' who went before our hosts as he did before the armies of Israel, through the fiery trials of both Houses, it is provided that "it shall that led so many of the flower of our youth become a law." which has never failed me in the darkest hour of the national agony, I cannot but re-alize that He has placed the destinics of the genial sunbeam or shed a disastrous twilight, full of gloomiest portents of coming evil.

emphasis, whether he would be bound to obey? the people themselves and the chief of their the people themselves and the chief of their cases are said to make bad precedents, it may be equally remarked that extreme cases make bad illustrations. They are, moreover, of express persons. As this is not, it will be President himself, and they will give your servants, who now undertakes to defy their to the evidence and to the answer of the President himself, and they will give you the measure of the interests involved. not a question only whether or not Andrew Johnson is to be allowed to serve as Presi dent of the United States for the remainder of his time. It is the greater question, whether you shall hold so low the power that the Constitution gives you, by surrendering the higher one to him of dismissing and appointing, at his own will and pleasure, every ex-ecutive officer in the Government, from the highest to the lowest, without your consent; When it comes to this we shall have revo- and, if possible, the still higher one of dis-

be a sufficient answer, however, that no many actions are the practical construction where the practical construction which had assignated the power to the President about a prison of despotism, and decide that no amount the properties of the power to the President about a prison of despotism, and decide that no amount the president of the power to the President about a prison of the power to the President about the president of the power to the President about the president of the power to the President about the presid

ais place, and the jar has not been f it as the mighty machine of State, freighted the all the hopes of humanity, moved onward in

you are asked to punish this man only for were piled in carts like swine, with gore dripping from the wheels, in that second holocaust of blood, that criminal murder which was enacted in New Orleans; to those who perished on that second Saint Bartholomew, at Memphis, when the streets were reddened with the lurid light of burning dwellings, and the loyal occupants who would have escaped were cast backward into the flames?

The Divine mercy itself is seasoned with justice and waits only on contrition, and this is no place for such emotions; but if it is mercy to loyalty and innocence that cries aloud for the removal of this bold, bad man—if it is, remember that your loyal brethren are falling from day to day, in Southern cities, by the assassin's knife, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau are replete with horrors at which the face turns pale. In your judgment stands no scaffold with the blood of the victim; no lictor waits at

your doors to execute your stern decree; it is but the crown that falls, while none but the historian stands by to gibbet the delinquent for the ages that are to come; no weight of woe will disturb your slumbers, unless it comes up from the disaffected and disappointed South, which will have lost the foremost of its friends. Your act will be acceptable, and an example to the nations, that will eclipse even the triumph of your arms in the vindication of the public justice in the sublimer and more peaceful triumph of the law. The eyes of an expectant people are upon you; you have but to do your duty. patriot will realize that the good genius of the nation, the angel of our deliverance, is about us and around us, as in the darkest hours of our trial.

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CARPETS!

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ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

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ICES OF B PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE

To Incense the Clerical Force in the Office of the Water Works.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Water Committee be and they are hereby anthorized to appoint a suitable person to act as Assistant Clerk in the office of the Water Works; also to assist in preparing the duplicates of assessments of water rents, and such other duties as may from time to time be directed by proper authority. The Water Committee shall fix the compensation of the Assistant Clerk, to be paid on their monthly pay roll, and be subject as other employees. Sec. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same also hereby repealed so har as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 37th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Attest: E. S. Monrow.

Clerk of Select Council

President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. Morrow.

Clerk of Welect Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON.

President of Common Council.

Attest: Hugh McMaster.

Clerk of Common Council. ap39:p42

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE

Straightening and Opening Webster Street, Seventh Ward, from Fulton to Roberts Street.

SEC. 1. Be'th ordained and enacted by the City of Pitteburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Webster street. Seventh ward, from Fillion street to Roberts street, be opened and straightened, as laid down in the "City District Plan," 60 feet wide; and that Jas. Atkinson, Jas. McGaffin and Minas Tindle be and they are hereby appointed to appraise the damages and assess the same on property benefitted thereby, in accordance with an act of Assembly approved January 6th, 1894.

1804. Sec. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so lar as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordanded and mostly these transfers ordined and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of Apri, A. D. 1868.

Attest: F. S. Manneller, Artest of Select Council.

President of Select Council.
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: Hugh McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p41 AN ORDINANCE

Repealing an Ordinance Passed November 11th, 1865.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in beleet and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That an ordinance passed Nov. 11th. 1865. authorizing the construction of a Public Sewer on Grant street, from Diamond street to the Monongaliela river, be and the same is hereby repealed. SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so har as the same as facts this ordinance. Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

Attest: E. S. Monrow,
Clerk of Sciect Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. ap39:p44

AN ORDINANCE

Constructing Public Sewer on Fourth Street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it the herby enacted by the authority of the same. That the City Engined be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer on Fourth street, from Market street, to connect with the Wood street sewer, and to let the same in accordance with the ordinances of Councils passed for that purpose, and to assess the cost of the same on property benefitted thereby. James Irwin, 2d ward, Alexander W. Rook, Richard Hays, 4th ward, be and the same are hereby appointed viewers for that purpose.

and the same are hereby appointed viewers for that purpose.
SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.
Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.
President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. Monnow,
Clerk of Select Council.
Prosident of Common Council.
Attest: High McMasten.
Clerk of Common Council. ap30:p43

ALLEGHENY.

N ORDINANCE to authorize
the Grading and Paving of Ohio Avenue,
itson Avenue, Grant Avenue, Union Avenue,
dic Street, Juniata Street, Kilbuck Street, LindAllyx and Riels Alley. Middle Street, Juniara Street, Alouek Street, Imusay Alley and Blair Alley.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive property in the Caralline and Paying of OHIO.

That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive propeals for the Grading and Paving of OHIO AVENUE, from Grant Avenue to the Pittaburgh. Port Wayne & Chiego Railroad; MADISON AVENUE, from the terminus of the present pavement at the old city line to the point of intersection of said Avenue with East street; GRANT AVENUE, from the brittaburgh, Fort Wayne & Chiego Railroad to Lincoln Avenue; UNION AVENUE, from Ohio street to Church Avenue; MIDDLE STREET, from North Avenue to Knoll street; JUNIATA STREET, from Sedgwick street to Beaver Avenue; KILBUCK STIEET, from east side of Corry street; LINBBAY ALLEY, in the Second ward; and BLAIR ALLEY. In the Second ward; and BLAIR ALLEY. In the Second ward; and the contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be and is hereby leviced a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said avenues, streets, and alleys respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aluresaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of spectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aloresaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said avenues, streets and aliety respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Prennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes." passed the 3th of March, 1852.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 23d day

same is nerepy repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 23d day
of April, A. D. 1868. JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
J. S. SLAGLE,
President of Common Council.

Attest:
D. Macferbon, Clerk of Select Council.
R. Dilworth, Clerk of Common Council. ap2: MISCELLANEOUS.

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ALLEY. mh28: We shaft, in a few days, send an agent to Silver Mountain. Colorado, to develope ten diferent Lodes of Silver Ore, discovered and located by experienced miners and situated in an unusually rich mining district. It is intended to have them fully developed before going to the expense of erecting buildings, machinery, &c. For this development the Company have determined to sell a limited amount of the stock at a rate which will place nurchasers on the same footing as the proprietors themselves. For full pasticulars apply to B. McLAIN & CO.: Pish: Fish:

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50 3 de;
50 3 de;
50 hr. de, No. 2, R and 3 Mackerel;
50 half bbls. Lake Herring;
180 de;
Instore, for sale by
50 BOHOMAKER & LANG,
25 and 15 Wood street;

DEFT ALLEY Notice is hereby by given that the viewer report on the law of the Trick war Allegenry has been fled in the Dis-fact Court, No. 312. April form. 1886. for config-fact Court, No. 312. April form. 1886. for config-tation, and the state of the Court Solle flee of a state of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-ing of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the configuration of the configuration of the con-tage of the con-tage of the configuration of the con-tage of the conand Court, No. 200 Har is selled to the court of the cour

AMUSEMENTS PITTSBURGH THEATRE New attraction.

PUSS IN ROOTS.

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GRAND PROCESSION. THE FETE OF VERSAILLES.

The Courtly Meeting of ROYALTY and POWER FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

KING HENRY VIII, of England; FRANCIS I, of **KNIGHTS AND DAMES** DAYS OF TILT AND TOURNEY.

THE CAR OF AURORA, At a cost of \$10,000. Representations of the peopeople of all Nations-EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA and AMERICA. THE GENIUS OF LIBERTY.

A ROLLING MASS OF MAGNIFICENCE. A LINE OF GORGEOUSNESS ONE MILE LONG. POWER SUBSERVIENT TO BEAUTY,

LION PROSTRATE AT WOMAN'S FEET. A HUGE MONSTER. Carried in Triumph Through the Streets.

Revival of a Taste for the Beautiful. A PERIOD OF CHIVALRY. A MODERN PARADE. Replete with Ancient Grandeur; Meeting of the Monarchs; the White and Black Knights attired in Suits of Real Armor; Ladies of the Court in Royal Robes.

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THE ELEPHANT Bedecked in Eastern Trapping, and bearing on its THE WILD BEAST DEN, Thrown open to the public. Prof. WHITE and his GROUP OF LYONS—the largest and finest ever seen in any Managasia

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On Thursday. April 30th, 1868. ALLEGHENY CITY, Friday and Saturday, May 1st and 2d.

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