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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wedneedays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapset family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as soell as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusicely by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris and Miscellaneous. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports by Railroad. Steamboat and Railroad announcements. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets, Petroleum Matters. Seventh page: Resuscitation of drowned persons, Obituary of Matthew Vassar and Miscellaneous reading matter.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday

THE DEATH of David Ewing, of Allegheny City, in the Commercial Hospital, at Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, is recorded in the journals of that city.

GEN. GRANT goes West this week, his family accompanying him, intending to be absent about a month from Washington. The journey is entirely of a private character, and may extend as far as Cheyenne, in the Rocky Mountain foot-hills.

WE ARE gratified to learn that, in deference to the general expressions of public opinion, the Ways and Means Committee of the House have reconsidered their action postponing the second Tariff-bill, and that it is likely to be considered before the adjournment.

THE pending claims against the War office, for refusing to sanction which Mr. STANTON made himself especially obnoxious to the "ring," have been referred by Gen. SCHOFIELD to an Examining Board. We await the final disposal of these claims with

HON. JOHN COVODE is the Republican candidate for re-election in the XXIst or Westmoreland District, of this State. His majority of three hundred and fifty-four two years since should at least be doubled this year. We think it will be, for the Republicans of that District will work, to a man, for GRANT, COLFAX and COVODE.

B. L. E.-A very appropriate and excellent sermon was delivered in the M. E. Church, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, by the Pastor, yesterday morning, on the request of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. There was a very full attendance of the members of that organization and the church was crowed with the large concourse of hearers.

Noting the triumphs of Reconstruction the New York Times says: A restored Union at the hands of a Republican Congress, despite Executive vetoes and the Democratic party, will be the tidal wave of success which will carry GRANT and Col-FAX on to victory in November. It is not only the most important result of the session, but the most important achievement since the suppression of the rebellion.

THE BILL continuing the Freedmen's Bureau for one year requires it to be discontinued in any State which shall have been restored to its constitutional relations, unless the Secretary and Commissioner shall deem the further continuance necessary. It also provides that the educational department shall not be suspended or interfered with in any State, until adequate provision shall have been made, by the civil authorities thereof, for the education of the children of freedmen.

C.

THE FLORIDA Senators already elected are in Washington, but will not be admitted until after the State Legislature has been reconvened. The Georgia Legislature meets July 4th, those of Louisiana and South Carolins on the 6th, and that of Alabama and North Carolina at an early day, not yet fixed. The ratification of the 10th amendment and the election of Senators by these States respectively, immediately follows. In the case of Virginia, the Reconstruction . Committee have agreed to recommed the ordering of an election to ratify their New Constitution, to be held probably on the 3d of August.

IT IS intimated that Prof. BURTT, who has recently found so much favor in the eyes intelligent and discriminating public. of the Democracy, will challenge the intrepid Negley to a public discussion on the issues of the day. How much truth there is in the rumor we know not, but it is hardly that comprehensive Democracy which connecessary that NEGLEX should now argue | fers a full enfranchisement upon every citi- the persistent opposition it made thereto. the principles which he so gallently main- zen; they have undertaken to maintain in tained on the field smidst the horrors of war. with one who remained safely ensconced in irrespective of race or previous condition is points against the President were ignored, the class room teaching the ideas of tender a political condition inapplicable to the and only the weaker ones pressed. Many children how to shoot, during the trying States lately in rebellion, simply because members of the House felt and said as much ordeal through which our nation passed, the people of the always loyal States hold. The excuse assigned was that members of ordeal through which our nation passed the people of the always loyal States hold. The excuse assigned was that members of But, it will be remembered that these the trust, and the young apprentice is new NEGLEY has written his record; Burys that condition to be inapplicable and un-

Chambian the first profession and the same of the same

has got to be made. However, the General necessary for themselves. They can only to the sufficiency of the specifications adopt only about one half of the population to can talk as well as fight, and we daresay defend themselves, upon the claim that Vired, and that thus a short and complete case share in the suffrage. Nominally, the line gauntlett for fair discussion at any proper place, and under proper circumstances.

THE Sunday Leader, our able and sprightly contemporary, entered into the eighth year of its existence yesterday, and marked the event by donning an entire new dress. In point of neatness the Leader will now compare favorably with any paper in the country, while it is edited and managed with marked talent and ability. The Leadwas established under trying circumstances, the first few years of its existence almost plunging its proprietor, John W. PITTOCK, Esq., into bankruptcy, but through close attention, ceaseless labor, and well directed enterprise, it has surmounted all difficulties and to-day rests upon a firm foundation and is meeting with that large share of public patronage it so deservedly merits. We are glad to notice this new evidence of its prosperity and trust it may long enjoy the bandsome circulation and generous advertising patronage it has obtained from a discriminating business community.

THE journals of the country have dwelt with such particularity upon the frauds systematically perpetrated in the evasion of the tax upon whisky, as to lead to the impression that the existing system, as it is administered, has no other defects. But the tobacco trade has also a record most discreditable to our excise laws, or to the officials charged with enforcing the collection of the imposts, or to both. The legal taxes imposed upon the one hundred million pounds of tobacco of all varieties used in this country last year should have yielded at least \$35,000,000, but, in fact, only the sum of \$19,705,827 was realized from this source to the Treasury.

There are reasons for believing that the new bill, which the House passed and sent to the Senate on Saturday, reducing somewhat the tobacco tax, and very materially that on distilled liquors, with radical changes in the methods of collection, will result in checking these frauds in the future and in securing an increased revenue. The Senate Committee have the bill already under careful consideration, and hope to be able to report it to that body within a day or two, with the expectation of putting it on its final passage before the close of the next week.

Democratic Convention proper, it is clear enough that Gen. HANCOCK is to be nominated previously in the side arrangement which is to be called "The Conservative Soldiers and Sailors' Convention." It is very generally anticipated that this movement will cause an ugly embarrassment to the Democrats. It will force their Convention to a direct issue between the Conservative prudential element and that of Copperheadism, pure and simple, as it was proclaimed in 1864. The wiser heads are all in favor of action which shall recognize and accept the progress of the age, but the indications are that the unterrified, uncompromising, unteachable old Bourbons of the party will have things their own way. These will spurn any propositions which opinions and, placing the National Democracy upon the traditional ground which has witnessed its previous defeats, will rely upon a favorable diversion to result from HANcock remaining still in the field, a candidate upon his own platform artfully constructed to catch the flats of all parties. Indeed, it is quite within the possibilities that the canvass may see not only three candidates, but even four of them in the field. A straight, square issue between Copperheadism, which comprises the living and ruling spirit of the Democracy proper, and the Republicans, compact and harmonious as they are, holds out no hope whatever for the former. They would be sure of defeat, and they know it already. Hence, their game is to divide us, if possible, and to that end they may put one or two pseudo-Rich-MONDS in the field. If they could draw off a few soldiers to HANCOCK's support, and here and there a handful of milk-and-water-Conservative-Republicans in Chase's train. with suitable platforms respectively, they would consider it a good point gained. The scheme is a good one-except that it can

DEMOCRACY AND MILITARY DES-POTISMS. The restoration of Arkansas is immediately followed by an order from Gen. GRANT to Gen. McDowell, the local Commandant. instructing the latter to turn over the State government to the civil authorities as soon as he may with safety to the public interests. In making this gratifying announcement of the re-establishment of the civil supremacy in one of the rebel States, to be followed, as it will be at once, by similar orders for each of the six other States included in the Omnibus Law, we must again express our surprise, that the Demo-Hauses of Congress, should have placed isms," which they have heretofore steadily and bitterly, but inconsistently, denounced. most unpatriotic and un-democratic endeay. the privilege of governing themselves-that the new civil governments have been inaugurated under Republican auspices is one

They have remitted themselves to the extreme ground of the unreconstructed rebels, that a "military despotism" is better than this canvass, and in future years, that suffrage

will be ready at any moment to meet any ginia, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Texas and would be made out. The event disclosed of distinction ran on color, but really on a political competitor who throws down the the rest are entitled to the same terms, when that Senators, even among the most eminent, conception of aristocracy, not clearly de-Democracy must measure the treason of the cervable suspicions of their corruptness. Gulf States and the patriotism of the loyal North by the same standard, or else they much any presentation of charges and evilisastrous one.

IMPEACHMENT, ONCE MORE. For two years past we have steadily main-

his Impeachment was imperatively debalance of powers essential to government by the people. Month after month has evi- subjected to a fresh ordeal. ience accumulated showing the correctness of this view of the case. The action of Congress itself, not on one question merely, but on many questions, and those of the highest gravity, has given the same interpretation to recent events of our political history. If the President has kept himself clearly within the true limits of his prerogatives; if there has been between him and Congress only a difference of opinion as to what measures were most suitable, he steadily keeping to his prescribed functions: then Congress has been guilty of pressing its authority out of due proportion, of endeavoring to circumvent and baffle the President in his lawful conduct, for party ends. This we do not believe. A constitutional majority, and more, of the House of Representatives have thought otherwise, incurring in consequence the high responsibility of arraigning the President before the Senate on charges of weighty import. A constitutional majority of the Senate at one time concurred in opinion, on this very point, with the House, and incited it to prefer Articles of Impeachment against the President. That he was not found guilty has become part of the history of these times. Upon the facts, as developed before and during the august trial, the student of politics, to the remotest ages, will have no WHATEVER may be the action of the difficulty in making up a definite judgment as to the considerations and influences which led to his acquittal. Whatever Senators may fancy, as to the plausibility or sufficiency of the pleas they put in to excuse their changes of front, in the present tumultuary condition of popular opinion, they may be certain that, so soon as the waves of excitement shall run down, and the whole transaction be viewed dispassionately from the stand-point of pure criticism, the case will be vastly worse for their reputations than it seems to be now.

But, the Report detailing the evidence taken by the Managers of Impeachment as ere employed and that Senators acted in accordance therewith, is made incontestibly | Their obtuseness results from two different to appear. It does not matter, to the gen- causes. Let us elucidate! eral result, that actual participation in base and unlawful inducements is not brought voted that his removal of Mr. STANTON was llegal and usurpatory. The fact that such following action was in conformity thereto, is abundantly sufficient to raise and sustain liemost incriminating presumptions.

devised under the inspiration of disappointmuch better to let the case stand precisely as | vailed. it was presented to the Senate and the

judgment of posterity will necessarily be formed, and ought to be. Mr. STEVENS'S new indictment of the President, it seems to us, will conduce to no But he and they should remember that a section of the Judiciary Committee, at the last session of Congress, covered exhaustively the whole conduct of the President in respect to the re-organization of the revolted States, the disposition made of moncratic party, through its members in both eys arising from the sale of confiscated properties, and the management of railways itself so squarely upon the record in favor of seized or constructed by military authority. the continuance of the 'military despot. It is difficult to perceive how these important matters can be handled more lucidly or conclusively than they were. Touching case was made out against the President. or to exclude the people of those States from The House listened, and decided in his favor and against itself. We have no doubt what the ultimate historian will adjudge of the cowardice of the House of Representawhich will have no weight whatever, with an tives in that particular. No elucidation is needful by Mr. STEVENS, to secure its full and irrevocable condemnation. Either the President was flagrantly wrong and illegal

in his policy of Reconstruction, or else Congress was factious and unreasonable in When Impeachment was finally entered upon, we felt and said that the strongest

communities which have never yet shown own most solemn judgments, and to put themselves incapable of a proper self-gov- themselves on record, in the most impresernment, or unworthy to be entrusted with sive judicial proceedings of the age, under privileges enjoyed only to be abused. The circumstances raising the strongest con-

must confess themselves in the wrong, in dence, which Mr. STEVENS or any body else their opposition to the restoration of the may think desirable for the immediate under-South on a basis which justly regards its standing of the case, and the ultimate formarebellion in the past and its permanent ad- tion of the judgment of mankind respecthesion in the future. Before the present ing it, as any movement looking to a possible canvass is over, the Democrats will find renewal of actual proceedings in impeachof its qualities which is sufficiently revolting without furnishing it further opportunity. There is reason if not to believe, at least to tion. fear, that more votes than were cast for the tained not simply that President Johnson acquittal of the President could easily have former position that this was "a white was deserving of Impeachment, but that been obtained no matter what the charges man's government;" that the revolted States against him, or the proofs by which those had lost none of their rights and fallen manded, for the continuance of the just charges were sustained. The disgust of the under no disabilities by their treasonable people is abundantly moved without being conduct; and that they should be uncondi-

FRESH DEMOCRATIC DISPLEASURE. they could be sure to get the electoral votes Rebellion remained under the Military supervision of the General Government, the vote at all, rather than incur the hazard of Democrats throughout the whole country, having them all, or nearly all, vote for and particularly their representative men in the two Houses of Congress, were marvellously indignant, and let no occasion slip, in season or out of season, to make their feeling manifest. They descanted in excited phraseologies upon the rights of the people of the respective States to representation in the government exercised over them. straining this point to such a degree as to render the inference inevitable, that it was their belief that the prerogative to participation in the government is so inherent and vital that no misdemeanors or crimes can States. suffice to alienate it, and protested that the representation of all the States, under any THE DEMOCRACY AGAINST REGISconceivable condition of affairs, was so essential to the just and necessary balance of power, that a legal and rightful government could not exist without it.

Well; Congress having secured all the preliminaries it deemed requisite, at length proceeded to re-admit Arkansas to representation as of old, in the two chambers. Against this proceeding, the Democratic members spontaneously and emphatically protested. and their objections are reiterated and sustained by the Democratic journals, east and west, north and south. Why is this? Simply because the Democrats regard the manner of re-admission as of more consequence than the fact of re-admission itself. A disinterested observer would naturally suppose that the actual representation of a particular State, upon terms eventually satisfactory to Congress and the local authorities, was all that the spirit of Republican institutions required; that Congress, in view of the circumstances, could reasonably stipulate for a recognition of the important changes wrought out by the war, and that the local to the kind and amount of pressure brought | government could give such assurances as to bear upon certain Senators, must settle would bring the State into harmony with the case even now in the mind of every the existing status of the country; but the man who reads it. That corrupt means Democrats do not see this, and hence prostand divided, politically, three Democrats test that all this is irregular and mis

1. In 1832, when Mr. CALHOUN and his lieutenants invented the modern doctrine home to every Republican Senator, who re- of "State Rights," and proposed to exemplifused to convict the President after having fy it, President Jackson officially developed the true theory of the Constitution. In this service he was admirably seconded by the nducements were presented, and that the genius and wisdom of Mr. WEBSTER and other Whig leaders. Jackson maintained that the authority of the national government had its source in the consent of the While we thus held, and still hold, we did | people, and not in negotiations between the not fail to insist that Congress should not several States, and, consequently, that it enter upon the impeachment business, until was paramount and supreme. From it had exhausted all other obvious measures | this view it followed logically that no State of redress, and was so clearly of one mind had a right to withdraw from the Union; as to ensure the complete and speedy suct that an attempted withdrawal was rebellion: cess of the proceedings. Hence, we did not | and that such rebellion, successfully resisted. favor the Supplemental Articles, that were put the States and the individuals concerned it at the mercy of the government. This ment consequent upon the apprehended fail | was the popular Democratic doctrine so long ure to obtain a conviction. We thought it as the influence of General Jackson pre-

After a season, when Jackson had reworld; for upon that presentation the tired to the Hermitage, the political heresy he had combatted was revived, and flourished with greater vigor than before. The slaveholders had resolved to revolutionize the government, so as to make its political valuable end, not already attained, or sure form harmonize with the "peculiar instituto be obtained without it. Nothing is more | tion," and for reasons since demonstrated to natural than that Mr. STEVENS, and other be cogent, determined to make the Demo prominent advocates of impeachment, should cratic party the instrument for accomplishdesire to have the whole case made out for | ing this momentous revolution. Democracy historic purposes, against Mr. Johnson. was to be betrayed in the name of Democracy. No insuperable difficulties were found in working the mass of Democrats over from the position of Jackson to that of CALMOUN; and for the simple fact that they

were moved not by judgment but by passion: not by conviction but by prejudice. Having been converted to the false theory of the government out of which the rebellion was born, and having either justified or excused the revolt from its inception to the present hour on that basis, it is not a matter of astonishment that the Democrats stick to The plea which they will make, in this them, as it appeared to us, an invincible their false ideas, against the decisions of Congress and the Supreme Court, and the sterner arbitrament of battle to which they have been subjected.

2. We cannot, however, admit that no other element mingles in their opposition to the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, the consummation of which has already begun. Other and selfish considerations enter into their calculations. Before the Southern States embarked in the revolt, they were Democratic. If they had not been, they would have remained in the Union. The Democrats naturally desire that in coming back the Democratic ascendency in them shall not be shaken else the principles for which the revolt was made will stand no chance of resurrection.

But it will be remembered that these

readmitted to the Union which they volundid not find it difficult to go back upon them- fined, but operating with remarkable certarily forswore, as are enjoyed by these selves, to deny any binding force to their tainty. If the revolted States could be restored on that basis, Mr. PENDLETON, or whoever shall be nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention, would be passably sure of getting all the electoral votes of these States, and might What we object to, however, is not so have at least a possibility of obtaining anough more to be chosen.

As it did not seem possible to secure Reconstruction on this plan, the Democrats set out to "court the blacks." They prosecuted this enterprise vigorously for swhile, though not with the delicacy and sincerity essential to ensure success. The job was the contract they have taken an irksome and ment. The Senate has made a revelation so clumsily managed that it failed. The penetration of the blacks; proved greater than the Democratic capacity for dissimula-

Hereupon, the Democrats reverted to their tionally restored to their original status. As the Democrats saw no way in which So long as the States that engaged in the of these States, they preferred to still have them held in abeyance, and not allowed to GRANT and COLFAX.

Fortunately, however, they are powerless body. These File have stood the test of thirty-five in the premises, and the Southern States years, and are still gaining in popularity. Fortunately, however, they are powerless will all be restored upon lenient and just conditions, clearly indicating the magnanimity of the Republican party, in accordance with the rights of all classes of the inhabitations of the country, and tending powerfully to guard against the recurrence of other revolts, because settling permanent ly the rights of the Federal government and the responsibilities of the respective

TRATION We find in the State Guard of the 26th the following very important statement concerning the pending suit to test the validity of the late Registration law. That journal

We are able to say positively that the law will be adjudged unconstitutional by a strict party vote of the Supreme Court. We have such a decision is now fixed upon. Senator Wallace deems this decision necessary to cnable him to carry Pennsylvania against Grant. And why? The Registration law cannot deprive any man legally entitled to he ballot of a vote. All its provisions are well calculated to guard and protect the bal-lot-box from traud. But this very stringency is what renders the law obnoxious to the break down the barrier against fraud at the ballot-box, and let coffee-colored naturalization papers decide the result of the great elections in this State in 1868. It will, of course, be startling news to the able lawyers of the State, who have thoroughly examined this subject, and who

are entirely convinced of the sound princi-

ple of constitutional law on which the

Registration law is based, to hear it is contemplated, if not now resolved by the Su-The judges of our Supreme Court will political opinions of the citizen were an unknown element in his judicial decisions from the bench. That day, we are pained to confess, has long since gone by, in this Commonwealth, and no revelation of judicial subserviency to mere partizan ends can any longer surprise us. It would be hoping against any reasonable hope, to look for any other judgment than that which our cotemporary foreshadows, from a tribunal composed of a majority of Democratic Judges, who are in turn controlled by the one great fact that an honest poll of the popular vote is not, in this State, a recognized element of Democratic success. We must submit to this, or any other result, as may be required from law-abiding citizens, only

commending it to the attention of Republi. cans as one of the bitter fruits of their inexcusable neglect to purge the fraudulent poll which elected one of these Democratic Judges. Had this duty, imperative and of easy accomplishment as it was, been properly heeded, we should not now have this arther outrage to anticipate. THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD

We have conversed with some of the nembers of the Committee, who are here obtaining subscriptions to the above named road, and regret to find that they have not met with a hearty response from our business men, as they had a right to expect. While the Committee say that several of our merchants have responded cheerfully and cordially, many, who sell a large amount of goods to the section directly interested in this road, have not done so. To us it is passing strange that it should need any argument to convince our business men that t is to their interest to furnish the small amount needed to complete this road. The trade it will bring to Pittsburgh will doubly repay all their investment in a few months after its completion. Besides, it is a road that must enure to the benefit of the trade of Pittsburgh alone. It is short and local having no other terminus but this city; and surely the paltry sum asked by the Committee should be raised at once. If our business men fail to contribute the small sums required of them, they will not fail to regret it when it may be too late. Some of the Committee express themselves in terms of much disappointment, to think that they should have to call more than once to induce our merchants, whose interests they are here to promote as well as their own for the small aid they ask.

It may be remembered that "Artemus Ward" made provision in his will for the apprenticeship of his favorite George to the best printer in America. It turns out that the provision was more specific than was reported, for the will names Mr. H. O. Houghton, of the Riverside Press, at Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Houghton has accepted

So FAR the Democratic State Conventions avoiding any very positive expression opinion on the great issues of the day. True to the well-known admirable drill and discipline of the party, they leave themselves open for Pendleton and a white man's government, or Chase and negro may direct. The slavery of party dominan. y has never been more powerfully illustra

In his message to the Senate in Decem ber, 1867, Andrew Johnson said of General Grant, whom he had previously called to the War Department, that salutary reforms had been introduced by the Secretary ad interim, and great reduction of expenses had been effected under his administration of the War Department, to the saving of mil-lions to the Treasury.

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of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula. which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harmseing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculair mode of treating diseases like mine was by a. cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system.

I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man. DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

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