Sie Nittsburgh Gazette

POBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN. REED & CO., Proprietors. P. B. PENNIKAN, JOSIAN KING, 2. J. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

OPPICE; BAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential fight having now fairly begun, and the newspaper press being one of the best weapons for effectual warfare, we propose to furnish the GAZETTE for the Campaign at the very low rate of 40 cents per copy for the WEEKLY, and \$2 for the DAILY, from now to the close of the Presidential election.

The GAZETTE has been an earnest, con eistent and efficient advocate of Republican principles, from the start, and it is therefore all the better qualified to present Republican arguments now, in this decisive contest, which must settle conclusively whether the nation shall no back to the old domination of slavery and the slave power, or go forward to the full fruition of the results accomplished by the

The old Southern politicians, galvanizedinto new life by the Democratic nominations at New York, unhesitatingly avow that all the Confederacy fought for is to be gained in the election of Seymour and Blair, and that secession is not dead, but is to be fully and finally triumphant in the success of the Democratic candidates.

It has also been plainly given out, by the Democratic candidate for Vice President. that the Democracy, if successful this fall, inlend to overturn by force the State Governments established by the people of the South, thus giving notice in advance of another war. and the Democratic Convention, in nominating him for the Vice Presidency, gave the emphatic endorsement of the party to the in-

cendiary and revolutionary threat. Shall what the Confederacy fought for, and failed to attain, be now attained through Sermour's success! Shall secession, over-, turned and defeated in the field, be allowed to triumph at the polls? Shall the Democracy, under the lead of Seymour and Blair, be permitted to inaugurate a new Rebellion?

If not, it behooves the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania to labor with an earnest ness and real befitting the perils of the hour: and one of the surest ways of meeting the enemi successfully is to circulate Republican all who are willing to read them.

To this end we offer the GAZETTE at a very low rate for the campaign. There are very few men who cannot afford to give forty cents to aid the good cause by circulating a good Republican paper.

Try it, friends, try it for your neighbors There is scarcely a neighborhood in the country in which from ten to twenty more weekly papers cannot be distributed to advantage; and a fewthousand weekly papers read carefully from now to the election will do more good than tens of thousands of Congressional A Property of Congress. speeches.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morn ing's, GAZETTE: Second page: Ephemeris, Wall Street Sensation. Third and Sixth pages, Commercial and River News, Seventh page, Notes of Summer Travel by a GAZETTE Correspondent, &c.

Gold closed yesterday in New York at

1481@1481. THE letters of "B," two of which may be found an another page, promise to give to our readers very interesting notes of New England travel. The writer, a very prominent and much honored citizen of Pittsburgh, chooses to preserve his incognito, or we should be able to mention a very familiar name to hosts of friends.

THE Indiana Democracy are intensely dissatisfied with BLATE's nomination, especially in the Sixth District, which he canvassed in 1864, for NELSON and against that he denounced the Democratic party as abstain from any illegal proceedings, in the hell-hounds. Naturally, they fail to see the amazing grace which has changed their ceive votes, to canvass results, or of meetreviler into their leader.

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An Exchange says: Don't advertise, it's a bad plan. It will call attention to your place of business, and it is much better for people who wish to trade with you to hunt you up. It gives your customers exercise, and makes them healthy. Besides, if you advertise, somebody will buy your goods, and then you will have to get more, and it will be a bother to you. If you have property to sell by auction or private sale, don't advertise it, or the crowd of purchasers might dirty the door step, or soil your carpet.

TALE OF SEYMOUR'S popularity at home! Why, his party were beaten by nearly the civil authority is in loyal hands, and may 30,000 majority in 1863, although he had safely be trusted to maintain itself against 10,000 majority the year before. In 1884, any unlawful demonstrations in the interests after his exceedingly discreditable opposi- of this or any other rebel scheme. Here tion to the draft, not even the help of his too, if need be, the Federal military pow-"friends;" the rioters, and asylum-burners | er will be invoked, and will be found ample who made up the blood hirsty mob of for the purposes of enforcing obedience and New York, could save him from being of repressing any illegal operations. beaten by FENTON, by a majority larger even than that of Lincoln over McClel. white votes only, whether in States already LAN. BETMOUR has been five times a can- or not yet reconstructed, must be made ef-Truly that is an immense exhibition of but they are not sure of anything beyond but only three minutes to pass a resolution of the kind that New York politic best adapted sites, (at the least expanse.)

Truly that is an immense exhibition of but they are not sure of anything beyond but only three minutes to pass a resolution clause give, and in this campaign, going will be made to minister to the gravings of the people for more play ground joint of the people for more play ground joint of the people for more of the people

THE COALITION COMPLETE. What little is left of the "Labor Reform" organization, in this county, yesterday threw itself into the arms of the Democratic party. As all the Republicans had previously left the concern, this was simply the return to the fold of the Democrats who, last year, went into a third party organiza-

It was melancholy to witness the coldness of this reunion. There was nothing hearty, manly or inspiring about it. The delegates, all told, to the "Labor Reform" Convention, numbered but twenty-two, every one of whom was self-appointed, representing themselves and no one else; while the attendance at the Democratic Convention was exceedingly slim, and betokened anything but zeal or heartiness in the purpose to be accomplished.

The whole thing had been cooked up the two parties, and those who came to gether, yesterday, came simply to register the bargain made for them by others. .

As might have been expected, no one took any interest in the occasion. The attendance inside the bar at the "Labor Reform" Convention was so slim as to provoke general laughter, whilst outside the bar the presence of some seven or eight spectators, only served to render the affair as dismal as t was ludicrous.

The old stagers in the Democratic party oncern. The country delegates, under an access of wisdom unusual with them, stayed at home to gather in the hay and oats, and left the small fry of the two cities to worry through the programme. It was plain that there had been any hope of success from the coalition, it would have been inaugurated under far different auspices.

The bargain made was simply to divide tions. The "Labor Reform" men get the Congressman, three Assemblymen, the the Democrats get the Senator, three Assemblymen and the rest of the ticket. The nominations made are of the weakest kind. sardonic grin of death.

The whole thing was what is popularly known as a "fizzle." It had none of the elements of success in it. There was no everybody else was laughing at them.

but does not change the aspect of affairs. The coalition ticket will poll the Democratic vote, and nothing more. The Republican workingmen learned, some time since, that the third party was got up solely to sid the Democracy, and now that it is merged in the Democratic organization, they feel themselves absolved from all obligations to expected elevation in the councils of his papers freely, and put them into the hands of it, and will henceforth vote with their Republican friends.

> The nomination of Mr. Burt for Congress, on this coalition ticket, may satisfy his thirst for notoriety, but can never gratify his ambition. He cannot be elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from this Congressional district. General Sweltzer. two years ago, got many more Republican votes than Mr. Bunr can possibly get, and was badly beaten so badly that he vesterday declined to repeat the experiment. If there had been any chance of success, this time, he would not so willingly have resigned the position. You never catch a Democrat declining a place there is any, chance of attaining.

ILLUSIVE EXPECTATIONS.

The Democratic scheme, for the forcible estitution of their forfeited rights to the white rebel aristocracy of the lately slaveholding States, contemplates that the Presidential elections in those States shall be decided by white votes alone, and that the three unreconstructed States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall have the same right of participation in the electoral vote, as the other seven States which cave loyally submitted themselves to the requirements of the Federal authority.

In the former States, this scheme can only be put into practice by the connivance of the military authorities. It will be the duty of the provisional civil governments, respectively, to declare the illegality of any such elections, and to warn their citizens against such attempts to disregard the authority of the State or of VOORTIEES. It was during that canvass the Nation. They will be admonished to nature of assemblages to open polls, to reings of any Electors so chosen, or any other overt acts in that connection, feigning semblance to the forms of a legal and valid election. If these warnings be disregarded, the civil authority will be exercised to suppress such unlawful gatherings, and military power is at hand to sustain that authority if called for. Whether the call, if made, will be heeded, depends much on the President, but quite as much on General GRANT. All orders must pass through the General's office, and no orders, in contravention of Rederal legislation.

will be promulgated. In the seven States now reconstructed

The Democratic plan of an election by didate before the people of his State and fectual by violence if at all. To this end. three times rejected, every lime, whether they are quite safe in counting upon the elected of defeated, running behind his ticket, hearty sympathics of the present Executive, tion three days to nominate a candidate, planty of the kind that New York politically of the

J. & H. PHILLIPS

wiser and more patriotic hands than his. and we have little doubt that all critical emergencies have been and will be prudently and successfully guarded against.

Democratie anarchists will find that they have taken a contract for mischief, somewhat more difficult than they are willing to admit, and that it can only be accomplished by accepting issues so rugged and so perilous that either the disposition, or the ability, or both, of this party of misrule, will succumb in the trial. It would be well if the country, which is thus assured of the ultimate result, could also be spared from the anxiety, the turmoil, the strife, and very possibly the bloodshed out, of which constiintional authority is to be again vindicated and the National quiet restored.

A CANDIDATE'S COURTESIES The letter in which Mr. BLAIR announweek before; by committees representing ces his acceptance of the Democratic nomination, is a document of such spirit and phraseology as to justify the most serious 170,000 annually. imputations against his personal habits. No sober, temperate man, decorously mindful of the proprieties of his position as the nomince of a great party for the second office in the Republic, could be guilty of this undignified tirade of intemperate and vulgar denunciation, couched in the most violent language and directed against the great ers penetrate, in certain instances, as far as party and its distinguished candidate in op- five hundred miles into the interior. position. Never, before, in the history of appear to have kept their hands out of the politics, has a similar instance occurred; no candidate of a National Convention was ever before known to forget the dignified reserve with which such a nomination properly clothes its recipient, by degrading his brief formal acceptance of the honor into the party, as a party, cared very little as to a reckless and violent stump speech, which who was nominated, or what was done. If | would be considered rather strong even for a popular gathering at some township cross-roads. The Democratic party comprehends among its leaders many gentlemen of grace, culture and polished deference to the nominations between the two organizathe courtesies of society, and who never suffer political acrimony to degrade them into blackguards. The Republican reader, even Commissioner and County Surveyor, and the least cognizant of the characteristics of public men, can nevertheless readily recall the names of many such gentlemen among his Democratic friends. They carry no weight with them, and the Not only in the Atlantic States, but ticket bears on its face, from the start, the throughout the West, the more promipent leaders of the old Democracy, no matter how decided in their political sentiments, are known personally as gentlemen, in their utterances public and private. We can imenthusiasm, zeal or carnestness in any of agine the disgust which such men must feel the performers, each of them acting as if when reading the discreditable effusion of conscious of enacting a broad farce. If BLAIR's drunken fury. It is a most rethey did not laugh themselves, they knew | pulsive illustration of the rapid degradation of American politics, when such a black-Two fractions of parties are thus united | guard, as this fellow shows himself to be, beinto a faction. It simplifies the contest, comes invested with such a high partizan distinction. The only reasonable interpretation that the case admits of is, that

> their candidate. THE EASTERN QUESTION. Assurances have been given within the last few months, by the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, that there will be no rupture of the peace of Europe growing out of the re-organization of Germany. As these pacific declarations are not attended by a lessening of military preparations, but rather by an increase thereof, on the part of France, Prussia and Austria, the inquiry naturally arises, why these gigantic armies and costly equipments are maintained? Is it because of mutual jealousies and distrusts? Or, have these powers an

the charges which impeach him as an in-

temperate drinker are too well-founded, and

that, as his recent conversion to Democracy

inspires him with all the well-known bitter-

ness of the renegade, so his sudden and un-

own friends has turned his head and plunged

him into still more intemperate excesses.

McCandlesses, Casses, Lowrys, Cly-

MERS, BLACKS, WOODWARDS, REEDS and

PACKERS upon the decorous partizanship of

ulterior end in view in the attainment of which they are likely to co-operate? When NAPOLEON III, visited Austria, in the autumn of 1867, he doubtless meditated resistance to the consolidation of the Germanic States around the Prussian monarchy; but he for nd he had waited so long that his opportunity, had gone by. The Emperor of Austria. in conformity with popular sentiment, had accepted as an inevitable result the reorganization of Germany, and was looking for territorial compensations elsc-

Recently, Prince Napolnon, who is known to be deeply hostile to the Russian policy in Europe, made a tour to Vienna. and thence to Constantinople. Of itself, this is a significant movement; but when it is connected with Count Brananck's declarations that peace will not be imperilled between Paris and Berlin; with the stringent measures adopted by Russia sgainst Poland; with the assassination of the reigning Prince of Servis, and with the demands for an extension of the Hellenic monarchy, a strong probability, at least, is created that the unparalleled armsments now maintained have refer-

ence to a solution of the Eastern question. The Grand Duchy itself is all the German territory retained by Austria, and all the indications point to an early necessity for relinquishing it. In that event-in any event-it would be essential for Austria to gain an eastern extension which would restore her prestige as a first-class power. This would baffle the traditionary aspiration of Russia for extending her borders to the Bosphorus; nay, would confer on Austria what Russia covets, the substance, as it already lias the name, of being the Em-

pire of the East. This project, if entertained, would bring France, Prussia and Austria into harmony with each other; and against their comlined forces Russia would find it difficult to make strict sense of that term.

Ir took the Democratic National Conven-

Two causes are contributing to develop legitimate commerce between Africa, on

THE TRADE OF APRICA

the one part, and Europe, Asia and America, on the other; first, the progress of geographical knowledge as to the African continent resulting from the explorations of Buston, DENHAM, CLAPPERTON, LIVINGSTONE, BARTH, SPEKE and GRANT; second, the comparative suppression of the Slave-Trade These explorations demonstrated the ex-

istence not only of grand possibilities of production, but the actual possession of commodities for traffic far beyond previous computation. So long as the trade in human beings flourished, it was a disturbing element to industry, because it incited to incursions by one tribe upon another for the purpose of making captives. The magnitude of this disturbance can be estimated in view of the fact that as late as 1840 the number of slaves sold and transported was

The imports of Africa, last year, reached the sum of twenty millions of dollars, and the exports twenty-five millions. This commerce is destined to largely increase within the next few years, in consequence of the establishment of lines of steamers on some of the principal rivers. These steam-

THERE IS NO LONGER A DOUBT that Misissippi has rejected the proposition to be reconstructed under a new Constitution, the majority against it being over seven thousand votes. The State will remain under provisional government and the military control for another year, or until, in the discretion of the Federal authority, she shall conform herself to the legitimate results of her unsuccessful rebellion, and desire reunion with the Republic upon the basis of those principles of Justice, Freedom and Equality, which are now paramount in the Sederal Constitution. Of course, the State. as remaining disorganized, will have no voice in the Electoral College this year. The Democratic and rebel design is, howver, otherwise, and their scheme includes vote of the citizens of Mississippi, as well as of Virginia and Texas, to be taken in some fashion, for their Presidential candidates, and to be counted in the result, even at the expense of another civil war. Forunately, there is not the remetest prospect that the loval States will consent to any such forced rehabilitation of these unreconstructed rebels, in an equal enjoyment of those privileges which they have forfeited by their unjustifiable rebellion.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Facre for the people-Col-fax! DIX TO SEYMOUR -"I have troops enough o take care of the mob. and you too.'

THE organization of Seymour "Rangers" has commenced. Seymour derangers will e in order after a while. A. J. compares the New York nomina-

tions to the small-pox - liable to kill, hard to cure and harder to endure. THE World speaks of Horatio Seymour as Riots in New York, in July, 1863.-Detroit

much worried about the loyal carpet-bag-gers at the South. They prefer the knap-sackers. MANY of the unterrified base their hope of Seymour's carrying New York upon the fact that his "friends" can vote oftener than

THE Democratic newspapers are very

the friends of any other man. THE Seymour shrickers, who are endeav oring to restore the old state of things in this country, might as well attempt to force a three months' chicken back into its shell. THE new doctrine of peace -"There is but one way to rectors the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare the Reconstruction acts

null and void. !! - F. P. Blair. THE Democrats have taken care to nominate a candidate for President who was in favor of the last rebellion against the Government, and a candidate for Vice Presi dent who has pledged himself in favor of the next rebellion against the Government. Two Democrats recently set fire to a een refused the use of it for a political meeting. Five thousand Democrats once set fire to an Orphan Asylum in New York because several thousand Democrats in gray

had been killed at Vicksburg and Gettys-THE Buffalo Commercial says; We hope nobody will be cruel enough to gather up the fragments of honest sbuse of Frank Blair, when he was playing at soldier in the Union army, which may be found thickly, scattered through the files of the Democratic journals of the day! A big volume of such "elegant extracts" might be made, but tho wants to preserve such mementoes? It might be useful to Democratic editors, as they would only have to substitute the name of Grant for Blair, to use the matter

over again. Our advices from the country show that the Democrats have not yet recovered from their indignation at the trick by which Seymour was nominated in the New York Convention, and the labor of getting them into line is more arduous than usual. The illusion that the nomination was entirely unexpected by the Seymourparty was pleasantly dispelled by the appearance of elaborate Seymour banners on the street within twenty minutes of the vote. Buch things are not painted in twenty minutes, and the

display was injudicious. Culer Justice Chase's Remoree Judge Underwood, of Virginia, who is

Utica to attend the commencement of Hamilton College of which Horatio Seymour, Governor Hawley, Gerritt Smith and himself are graduates -- says that he has seen Chief Justice Chase since the Democratic nomination was made. Judge Underwood was a co-laborer with Mr. Chase in Virginiu onstruction, and is still friendly to him. Mr. Chase expresses himself as a supporter of Grant and Collax. He states that the Democrats treated him, with treachery and design, assuring him of the nomination at New York as a foregone matter, but asking his co-operation in little paragraphic points of platform, so that they might harmonize in convention and not estrange the great minority of Western or Brick Pomeroy Democrats. Leading him so from admishead, and might be so shorn of proportions sion to admission, they magnified and exas to cease to be an European power, in the aggerated his relinquishments with the innee, while they should cast himself aside. The Chief Justice seems to have had a belly ull of Democratic professions, partic-

Washington Topics and Gessip.
The question of adjournment is still un certain. A second reading of the President's veto message, in which he officially enunciates the Blair doctrine, has increased

the number of those who favor a recess instead of an adjournment.

Fuller accounts of the way in which the Mississippi election was carried have had some effect, and have served powerfully to strengther the sentiment in favor of the enactment of that clause in the Sentiment in the Sentiment of the clause in the sentiment of the sent ate Military bill which gives arms to the reconstructed State governments in the South. Messrs. Morton, Wade, Wilson and many others in the Senate believe that the rebels will overwhelm the authorities, and overawe the black voters in every reconstructed State and every age after more structed State and every age after the state of t structed State, unless they are given means for defence. In the House there does not appear to be so strong a sentiment in favor of this, and the newly installed Southernof this, and we newly installed school of the political effect and the exasperating the political effect and the exasperating feeling which would result from such a measure, all of which make it possible that the subject would necessitate a good deal of debate should the bill be passed. It is

denate should the bill be passed. It is likely, of course, to provoke a veto.

General Dyer has written a letter to the Secretary of War, demanding a court martial for an investigation of the charges made against him by the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance. He asks that the Committee may be requested to assist in the prepara-tion and prosecution of the charges, and, if possible, that the court may be composed of the General-in-Chief and other officers of the highest rank in the army. This letter was submitted to the President in Cabinet meeting, and it is said the Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the President of the Senate requesting that the Joint Committee on Ordnance may be directed to prepare charges against Gen. Dyer, with a view to his trial by a court martial, which will be convened as soon as practicable will be convened as soon as practicable after the charges shall have been furnished. If such letter has been written, it had not reached Mr. Wade at noon yesterday.

Mr. Evarts attended the Cabinet meeting yesterday for the first time. Great deference was paid to him, but it is known that

yesterday for the first time. Great deference was paid to him, but it is known that his peculiar views will not be altogether acceptable. He argued rather in favor of thetax bill, and had such influence with the President as to induce him to let the bill become a law without his signature. The Texas delegation got but little en-couragement from the Reconstruction Com-mittee relative to their patition, for organi-

ing a State militia force.

Mr. Hendricks' speech in Executive session, declaring that the Democracy and the President would not submit to the election Grant and Colfax by negro votes, stil attracts attention, as it is believed to be semi-official in its character. The Republicans think it decidedly revolutionar Col. Cooper has respectfully declined the commissioner f Internal Revenue, and his name his been

of Internal Revenue, and his name are oven withdrawn. If the candidate named for that office is rejected, Mr. Johnson will appoint Col. Cooper to the office as soon as Congress adjourns. Lawyer Watts has friends here working tor him in the Senate, and it is said he has a very fair chance for an agree the new Minister to Austria. confirmation as Minister to Austria.

Mr. Sumner is opposed to the confirmation of candidates for the Russian, Austrian and Mexican Missions, but in the event of Mr. Hale's resignation of the mission to Spain, Gen. Rosecrans would be confirmed. The Michigan Senators oppose Mr. Wells for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury,

and he will surely be rejected.

The Chinese treaty will be ratified, but the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty meets with agreat deal of opposition.

The Army Bill is certain of a veto, as it gives General Grantauthority to distribute the Santh.

The Question of Parks.

Public parks are to the grown up population what play-grounds are to childrenthe spots for recreation and enjoyment. Wise city governments will always provide such grounds, beautified with verdure and water, alluring by their refreshing shades and balmy breezes the denizens of

pusiness.
Pittsburgh, considered with its present boundaries, is not well adapted for such purposes, the ground suitable for business (owing to the hilliness of much of it) being quite contracted; but there is a convenient outlet to the citizens, where abundance of ground is ready to their hand; and not only that, but the people of Allegheny, with a liberality unprecedented; are now actually beautifying it for the use and pleasure of Pittsburgh.

I am a citizen of Allegheny, and was

greatly in favor of consolidation, because it would have been for the benefit of both cities—Pittsburgh wanting more room; and Allegheny needing more wealth and repu-tation. But, in spite of the limited means of the latter, she refused the opportunity of union, whereby two-thirds or more of the cost of her park would have to be derayed by the former. The Councils of Pittsburgh have appoint-

ad a Committee to secure a site for a city park. Now this ought not to be. It will be an utter waste of money. There is no earthly reason for such prodigality. It would cost a million or two for anything worthy of the name and of the city, and obtained would not be as acc as the Allegheny park. Don't let it be said that Pittsburgh will spend her millions simply because she is unwilling to have it go abroad that Allegheny has a park and

she has none.
Allegheny needs /no park—her wide streets and "magnificent distances," all cities of that sort, are not much encum-bered with business; in fact, as everybody knows, it is a large town made up, to a reat extent, of the homes of those who have their business in Pittsburgh, and who return to their ample and shady grounds after the labors of the day are ended.

Let Pittsburgh be content with the park that Allegheny provides for her; it will be large mough for some time to come, and in due time consolidation will be achieved, and it will then become the Pittsburgh park.

Meanwhile there is a place of Meanwhile there is a piece of ground gradually rising out of the waters unobserved, day after day enlarging its area, which I think is destined to become the very spot for repose—where the breeze, fresh from the beautiful Ohio, will ever be ready to fan the fevered brow and give delight to such as seek it. I allude to the lo-cality known as "the Point," where the two rivers unite. There is already a very large piece of ground, made by the constant dumping of earth and other refuse material dumping of earth and other refuse material of the city, and a "battery like that of New York is even now quite practicable for size, if the ground were only brought up to the level of the adjacent atreets, which will occur in the natural progress of the plan that has already accomplished so much.

Allegheny has also a spot far more capable of gratifying the senses than that which is now undergoing the beautifying PC.

ble of gratifying the senses than that which is now undergoing the beautifying process, although not so large. I allude to the ground lying along the river and bounded on the north by South Avenue. Were that leveled up to the height of the pavement and a Nicolson carriage way of twenty or twenty five feet in width constructed, just outside of the present curb, there would be a large area of ground, capable of making a most enchanting resort for the lover of a combination of wood and water. The animation of running water with the cease mation of running water, with the cease-less interest afforded by the movements of the rapid steamboat, the lazy but picturesque raft, and numberless other objects that float on the stream, would make an attraction that no spot surrounded by houses can ever hope to compete with Let Allegheny go on and finish her park, and let Pittsburgh he not too prond.

and let Pittsburgh be not too proud to patronize it. In a few years the two cities will be one, and the increasing population will be all for more parks. Then let the grounds that I have indicated be brought equisition, and the most beautiful and adapted sites, (at the least expense,)

COMMUNICATIONS

City Treasurership.

CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH: Habit nor inclination does not induce me to thrust myself upon your notice; but, partly by my own desire, chiefly, however, at the earnest solicitations of many of my most ardent friends, I assume the liberty of thus addressing you.

Those who know me—and I believe that Those who know me—and I believe that I can say, without being charged with egotism, that a majority of the tax payers of Pittsburgh know me more or less for many years, and those who are most infimany years, and those who are most infi-mately acquainted with me know full well that I am not an adopt in the art of politi-cal working, nor can it; be expected that I should be a favorite with political wire-pullers, for I have never been initiated into the "ring," nor do I expect to ever have that honor (?)

It is generally known that I officiated in clerk and confident of my worthy prede-

clerk and confidant of my worthy predecessor and dear friend, Mr. Eichbaum, for ten years, and that at his demise the City Councils were pleased to appoint me to fill his unexpired term of office. Believing that I had as great a claim for the office as any other humble individual in this communi-ty, I made it known generally that I aspired to the bearing of the mantle of my preds-cessor, and up to the day of that memors ble Convention it was conceded all around that I had no opponent. The workings of that meeting are too nauseous for me to dwell upon, and the effects of the af-fair too well known to need repetition here. Certain persons have charged me with having "bolted" from the Republican party because I appealed to that party and to the people in general for their decision in my case last fall. A few self-constituted dis-tributors of the public pap designed to lay me aside in so uncermo me aside in so uncermonious a manner that my friends insisted upon my right to ap-peal directly to the people, and I did so. If I bolted, the Republicans of Pittsburgh bolted also, as is well known from the result of the election. I have no cause other wise than to be grateful, and I am certain that the citizens in general are as satisfied as I am, otherwise they would not have sustained me as they did: Once more, I ask the citizens of Pitts:

burgh for their suffrage. If they relieve me to be deserving of their votes for the City Treasureship, they will show so at the primary election polls on the 16th of August, but it they should prefer either of my esteemed opponents, they have a right to do so, and I will bow submissively to their will.

Cily Treasurership.

MESSES. EDITORS: -As the time is anproaching when it becomes necessary-in ccordance with the decision of the Republican Executive Committee to place in October next, for such municipal offices as october next, for such municipal oncess as will become vacant in the beginning of the year, I, in conjunction with many of our citizens, invite Mr. S. Allinder, our present worthy City Treasurer, to offer himself for re-election. Mr. A. has always been a consistent and truthful Republican, and, without disparaging others, I may say that a more capable or deserving person for the position could not be found within our city limits. Integrity of purpose and action; affability of manners, and a becoming willingness at all times to serve the public, whose courteous servant he is, are conspic-uous traits in his character, and such characteristics are enough to point him out as being the fitest man for the position. Then, by all means, let him come forward, and the public will greet him with he same cordial welcome as they did last.

-A culvert on the Camden and Amboy Railroad gave way on Thesday, and a pas-senger train was precipitated into a creek. The engineer was fatally scalded and quites number of persons injured.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM! Many nersons, supposing they are suffering from

ther Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derange-ment of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but; wery important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unuatural color of the urine. A Diuretic

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills. Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a lrect influence on the cells of the kidneys. assists nature in relieving them of any fereign particles, and stimulates there to a healthy and vigorous at

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

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