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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL. President_ULYSSES S. GRANT. Vice President-SCHUYLER COLFAX. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.

THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh. G. MORRISON CHARLES OF PILES DURY OF COLOR OF CO

STATE. Auditor General-J. F. HARTRANFT. Surveyor General-J. M. CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT. Congress, 22d Dist.—JAS. S. NEGLEY. 23d Dist.—DARWIN PHELPS.

COUNTY. State Senate-JAMES L. GRAHAM. GEORGE WILSON, M.S. HUMPHREYS, GEO. F. MORGAN, VINCENTMILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR. AMES TAYLOK, SAMUEL KERR.
District Attorney—A. L. PEARSON.
Ass't District Attorney—J. B. FLAUK.
Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELY.
Surveyor—H. L. McCULLY.
County Home Director—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY. Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH. Controller—ROBT. J. McGOWAN. Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE Second Page: Ephemeries, Miscellaneous Reading Matter. Third Page: Central Live Stock Market, Financial Affairs in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports by Rail, roads, Railway Time Table. Sixth Page: Finance and Trade, Domestic Markets, Petroleum Affairs. Seventh Page: Letter No. 3 from "L. M." a Workingman to his Brother Toilers, Miscellany.

Ir is officially announced to be the duty. of Sheriffs to insert in their election proclamations the law of this Commonwealth relative to deserters. This law is in full force only as to such deserters as have been tried by courts martial:

meet in September. We trust they will make short work with the re viving spirit of rebellion. Of course we shall hear the "old rebel yell," but Union men are no longer frightened by that

WE are gratified to learn from Washington that the President and Secretary of the Treasury have at last consented that the Revenue Law, as passed by Congress a month ago, may go into operation. Let the people be thankful for all favors from His Excellency!

cans of Philadelphia opened the campaign the violent strains, stretching or bending, with a mass meeting on Wednesday night. but never breaking. This statement is so plainly at variance with previous information that we prefer to await fuller advice by mail.

A LEADING Democratic journal—BRICK Pomerov's new paper at New Yorkcomes out squarely for the repudiation of the public debt. That is the dast of copperhead sentiment everywhere, although, with the same timidity which kept them from either front four years ago, but few of them dare now to avow their real opinions.

THE recent action of the Alabama Legislature in relieving disabilities, and restoring the franchise to all citizens late rebels. elicits no gratitude from the rebels of that press. Each of the rebel wings is actuated Republicans who have made this liberal concession.

high will his

ALL that the South contended for its "lost cause" is to be regained, said ex-Gov. VANCE, in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Very naturally, therefore, a score of ex-rebel generals and politicians, lately assembled at the Virginia Springs, are about to present a joint address to the people of the Union which they fought against, as an electioneering document for the Democratic candidates. It should have Ould's pamphlet on his "miserable wretches" of Union prisoners, for an appendix.

THE loyal authorities of Tennessee indirebel element in that State so much of "coercion" as shall secure a complete submission to the laws. We have been partial to that method of dealing with traitors and anarchists since 1861, and cannot but commend the promptitude with which Tennessee proposes to renew the treatment. Her as in itself a fault. In this we agree with example is worthy of imitation in the South- the opinion of a high English authority, J. ern States, wherein armed combinations of F. Smith, Esq., C. E., manager of the Democratic rebels exist to obstruct the exe- Barrow Iron and Steel Company's works. cution of the laws, and to abridge the just He says: "A higher coefficient of rupture

CAST STEEL FOR BOILERS.

Within a few years the manufacture of steel has become one of the most important in this city, the annual product now reaching nearly five millions, without including the value added to much of it by being wrought into tools, agricultural implements and other useful forms. Besides the rapidly increasing demand for the many purposes for which it has already been used, it is constantly being applied to new uses; and while iron is supplanting other materials of construction, steel is encroaching on the domain of iron. Its greater strength has Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny always afforded hopes of its proving fitter than iron to resist heavy strains; but the supposed difficulty of producing uniformity of quality, long prevented its being trusted by engineers. Latterly this difficulty has peen so completely overcome, that our best nanufacturers are able to vary the quality of their steel to suit any purpose for which it may be required, so that quite a vocabulary of terms is used to denote the numerous varieties. One of these, ususually called "homogeneous metal," contains much less carbon than other steel, and so occupies a middle position between wrought iron and cast steel, partaking of the qualities of both. This is so even in the process of manufacture. It is melted with much more difficulty than steel, but with less than iron, the fusibility of steel depending upon the amount of carbon it contains. For this reason its production requires more skill than higher grades of cast steel and is attended with greater expense; crucibles which would last for several heats with the one are often destroyed by a single charge of the other. In maleability and ductility homogeneous metal is equal to iron; it welds nearly as well; is tougher both hot and cold; has much greater tensile strength than iron; and is free from the brittleness of highly carbonized steel. These qualities render it so superior to iron that it is now substituted for many purposes for which the higher grades of steel are utterly unfit.

England, for a time signally failed in this the practice continue. way, so that now their manager, WILLIAM BRAGG, whose world-wide reputation as an engineer, gives great weight to his opinion, states that no steel of more than 75,000 Gold closed in New York yesterday by the London Engineer and other high au-Admiralty retain their original specification requiring a minimum tensile strength of 80,000 pounds in steel used for no specific requirement of a certain degree It seems to be settled that Congress will deprecated by English engineers, but, as yet, to no purpose. Steel makers easily fulfil the requirements of the Government specification by furnishing a highly carbonized, and therefore hard and brittle steel. for purposes where the opposite qualities are imperatively necessary. Vessels so made would quickly break to pieces upon rocks, where those made of soft, ductile and flexible plates might be battered out of shape before rupturing the plates or starting a serious leak. So, too, locomotives with over precipices or into each other without

stance of two steel springs, one tempered so the test by striking a heavy blow on each. The strong, rigid, highly tempered spring yields to the blow and then, by its elasticity, returns uninjured to its former shape. Again: bend both, and the stiff spring breaks before the other is at all strained. The same difference obtains in boilers, and is aggravated by other causes. Among these State. Nor has this action been generally are the unequal strains produced by irreguchronicled by the Northern Democratic larities of riveting. The soft ductile steel yields to these without being unduly strained. in this by the same motive—hate for the The hard resists until it is broken, or the offending rivet is torn away. Unequal expression and contraction also operate destructively upon the more rigid boiler, while that of softer material is not endangered. Many mysterious explosions have been so caused. When cold water is rapidly injected into a highly heated boiler it tends to the bottom, cooling that part while the top is kept hot by the steam. In a boiler thirty feet long a reduction of one hundred degrees of heat at the bottom will cause it to contract nearly one-fourth of an inch in length; but the boller heads being kept apart by the still expanded portion above, the bottom plates are distended. so as to rupture them if too hard, or to eloncate their resolute purpose to apply to the gate them without danger if sufficiently ductile. Thus in every way the highly carbonized steel is at a disadvantage. Here the battle is not to the strong, unless that strength co-exists with a mild and flexible. disposition.

or contracti Not that we decry great tensile strength rights, personal and political, of American than forty tons is unadvisable in the present is the difference between a "mum" man state of manufacture, as, although that or a | and a "rum" man.

far higher coefficient may be procured, it is ADDRESS TO SOLDIERS AND CITIso at a more than proportionate loss of elongation, i. s. toughness in the steel." And he rightly considers a moderate ultimate limit of strength, with a large elongation, as that which should be sought by the engineer em-

ploying steel in his structures. Commenting on this the Mechanics' Journal says: "In this we ourselves quite agree, although at the same time urging upon the steel maker that his business is to exalt the breaking standard to the highest point he can, while keeping it combined with a large, at least a sufficiently safe, coefficient of elongation. We saw with some surprise, epecimens of bolt steel which had been pulled asunder under a strain of thirtytwo tons per square inch, and the ultimate elongation of which was as much as onesixth the unit, or two inches to the foot, a degree of toughness which we did not previously believe procurable with Bessemer, or, indeed, any other steel of that tensile strength."

higher strain than this, and were elongated three inches to the foot. These were made mond Steel Works. Yesterday we noticed the testing of a boiler made of that variety of their steel called "homogeneous metal," which bore more than 720 lbs, pressure per square inch, equivalent to 74,000 lbs, tensile strain, without bursting; while the plates stretched enough to increase the circumference nearly three inches. By this trial the gether; but it was plain it was not thought qualities of steel recommended for boilers, by the best engineering authorities were shown to have been combined in that which was subjected to it

AN OLD TIME CUSTOM.

The late Judge BALDWIN of the U. S. Court was in the habit of frequently handing to the Marshal the names of some of the early settlers, who, by reason of advanced age, had retired from all active or laborious pursuits, but who were known by the Judge to be respected and revered in their respect-Its use in the construction of boilers ive neighborhoods. These persons would should be especially interesting to the pub- be summoned as jurors in the District lic, where it so involves the security of Courts, and thus brought together, the life. For this purpose it might appear at learned Judge and they would find much first sight as if great strength were the most | pleasure in their recountal of incidents of necessary quality, and such, indeed, was the olden time. This practice, inaugurated the belief when it was first used for boilers. by Judge Baldwin, we are happy to be-Steel boiler plates were then required to lieve is continued by Judge McCANDLESS, have a high tensile strength, and this was who like his eminent predecessor, is addicted obtained in the readlest manner by making to doing pleasant things, and always in a them hard; and invariably where this was graceful manner. We ascribe it to this cusdone, failures resulted, the plates often tom that we are frequently called upon the Union. cracking in punching, riveting or caulking, during the sessions of the U. S. Court in and thus preventing a worse catastrophe.

John Brown & Co., of the Atlas Works, whom in our boyhood we were wont to revenue as our venerable senters.

Long may Sheffield, one of the most noted firms in erence as our venerable seniors. Long may

THE MAYORALTY,

We understand that calls are in circula tion for signatures, requesting Mr. BLACKplea is that we should take the Mayoralty Mr. BLACKMORE is a party man-a SEY- military lines. The national judiciary de of ductility. The disastrous results of this | Citizens' candidate, was claimed throughout | ocratic meeting in the State House yard at adherence to exploded notions have been the length and breadth of the land as a Democratic victory.

The rowdies who perambulated the streets last Monday night, attacking our GRANT Club processions, and defiling the air with their coarse howlings, made their throats sore hurrahing for "SEYMOUR, BLACKMORE and BLAIR!" Will any Republican suffer himself to be found in such company, or vote for any one whose name is thus sandwiched between the Presidential candidates of the Copperheads?

CITIZENS, who are inclined to doubt that bollers made of such plates have plunged General Rosechans goes to Mexico for the real purpose of promoting a gigantic land-THE telegraph reports that the Republic explosion, because the material yielded to grant speculation, in the interest of certain capitalists and high officers of this government, seem to allow no weight to the mass Now for the rationale of all this. To of circumstantial testimony on this point, make it obvious to all, let us take the in. If they await the explicit ayowal of this scheme, from the parties concerned in it. hard as to be brittle, the other soft and they will never hear it; no better evidence elastic. The first is more rigid and will is likely to be had than what we have alsupport a much heavier weight than the ready—until it culminates in the armed ocother. In this sense it is stronger. Vary cupation of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Lower California, and another war with the protesting Mexicans. And snaps off, while the more mild tempered this is what is to be styled "the acceptance of a Protectorate" over that wretched country. In reality, this land-grant speculation is perfectly well understood, notwithstanding the attempts to deny it, which emanate from Washington, and it is equally apparent that it can never be consummated with the acquiescence of the Mexican people. They will resist it with what strength they may. As for the vulgar notions about "manifest destiny," "the absorption of the known language of Governor Seymour, Continent by the Anglo-Saxon race," and all that sort of thing we are clad to observe that sort of thing, we are glad to observe that such discreditable talk is confined to very few of the American journals, and is seen in none which are recognized by the slifted all the predictions of Pierce and Seythat such discreditable talk is confined to people as safe and prudent exponents of public sentiment. With these inconsiderable exceptions, the press concurs in denouncing this Mexican proposition, as being what it is, and what we have heretofors characterized it—a gigantic job of usurpation and spoliation, to be put through, in private interests, but in the name of the American people, by the prostitution of the National influence and strength, and at the certain cost of a war with our outraged neighbors.

OULD, the rebel Commissioner of Prisoners, who has recently been pamphleteering in behalf of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, is the same infamous traitor who, writing to his superiors at Richmond while an exchange was in progress, used the following language: The arrangement I have made works large ly in our favor. We get rid of a set of mis-erable wreiches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.

THE difference between Grant and Blair

From the second address, prepared by the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee" a- Philadelphia, we make the annexed extracts:

WHO PROLONGED THE WAR. The reverses of our armies before Richmond in the summer of 1862 gave new ilife to the Peace Democracy who, in November of that year, elected Mr. Seymour Governor of New York. The victory at Antietam did not abate their ardor, followed as it was by the proclamation of the President on the 22d of September, announcing that on 1st of January, 1863, he would proclaim freedom to all the slaves in the rebel States. Of the views of Mr. Seymour and his friends in New York, Lord Lyons, in an official dispatch to Earl Russell, dated Washington, November 17, 1862, wrote as follows: On my arrival at New York, on the 8th

inst., I found the Conservative (Democratic) leaders exulting in the crowning success achieved by the party in that State. Several of the leaders of the Democratic party sought interviews with me, both before and after the arrival of the intelligence of Gen. Now we have recently seen several pieces of Pittsburgh steel tested, which bore a much EIGN MEDIATION BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. Many of much afraid of its coming too soon. It was evident that a premature proposal of foreign intervention would afford the Radical plans of the Conservatives.
"At the bottom I thought I perceived a

risk of losing the Southern States altoprudent to avow this desire. Indeed, some hints of it. dropped before the elections. were so ill received that a strong declaration in the contrary sense was deemed necessary by the Democratic leaders.
"They mantain that the object of the mili-

tary operations should be to place the North in a position to demand an armistice with nonor and effect. The armistice should (they held) be followed by a convention, in which such changes of the Constitution should be proposed as would give the South ample security on the subject of its slave

The more sagacious members of the party must, however, look upon the prooosal of a convention merely as a last experiment to test the possibility of re-union. They are no doubt well aware that the more probable consequences of such an armistice would be the establishment of Southern in-'It is with reference to such an armistice

as they desire to attain that the leaders of the Conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation. If the Democratic leaders had dared to declare these views, and this trafficking with the representative of Great Britain

they would have been branded as traitors to After the issuing of President Lincoln's

slavery, then the Union ought to be given

On the 4th of May, 1863, Mr. Vallandigham was arrested by General Burnside for "declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object of weakening the power of pounds tensile strength should be used for become a Citizens' candidate for unlawful rebellion. He was tried by a boilers, and in this opinion he is sustained Mayor. We trust that no Republican will court martial and convicted and sentenced continuance of the war, which was changed out of politics; but every one knows that by the President to sending him beyond our MOUR man, in fact, and that every vote cast clined to interfere, and his cause was taken armor plates and for steel vessels, and make for him will be claimed as a vote for SEY on the 16th May, by the Ohio Democratic MOUR, just as his election last year, as a Convention on the 11th of June, by a Dem-Philadelphia, and by the Democratic Guber natorial Convention held at Harrisburg in the month of June, at the moment the rebel army was marching into Pennsylvania.

The President's replies to the Albany and Ohio committees were conclusive and are models of Executive correspondence, courteous, dignified, and keeping strictly to the point. How far Mr. Vallandigham's patriotism justified the exertions of his political friends, to return him from banishment and to elect him Governor of Ohio, an anecdote chronicled in "The Rebel War Clerk's Diary" may illustrate: "June 22d, 1863.— To-day I saw the memorandum of Mr. Ould of the conversation held with Mr. Vallan. digham for file in the archives. He (Mr. Vallandigham) says if we can only hold out this year, that the Peace party of the North would sweep the Lincoln dynasty out of ex-istence. He seemed to have thought that our cause was sinking and feared we would submit, which, of course, would be buin-ous to his party. But he advises strongly against any invasion of Pennsylvania, for that would unite all parties at the North; and so strengthen Lincoln's hands that he would be able to crush all opposition, and trample upon the constitutional rights of the people." The President (Davis) endorsed on it his disagreement as to the inva-sion of Pennsylvania. "But," added Mr. Davis, "Mr. Vallandigham is for restoring the Union, amicably, of course; and if it cannot be so done, then possibly he is in favor of recognizing our independence."

This gentleman was the active, real manager of the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1864, and the intimate personal and po litical friend of its president, Governor Seymour, and the real manager who made Mr. Seymour the nominee of the New York Convention. Pendleton and Thurman are but names, whilst Vallandigham, the master spirit of the Peace Democracy, dictates the nominee and will PRESCRIBE HIS POLICY. The address proceeds to quote the well

mour, and demonstrated to these Peace Democrats that the American people were determined to subdue the Democratic rebels in the South by force of arms, and not, by a timid attempt to use moral force only, which must have inevitably led, as those distinguished gentlemen must have known, to the establishment of a Southern Slave. Confederacy.

The Democratic peace plan would have

dissolved the Union, whilst the Republican plan saved and preserved it entire, not losing one single inch of our territory, or waiving one single constitutional power to put down treason and rebellion against the lawful Government of the United States. It seems almost incredible that with such persistent and traitorous opposition, the loyal soldiers and sailors abould have suc-

—Late advices from Hayti state that Sol-nave was again defeated, and was acting solely on the defensive. He had forced a loan of \$200,000, and two wealthy merchants have been to Europe to negotiate for money. The rebel war ship Liberte was blockeding Gonaves. Solnave had purchased another war vessel. The Minispurchased another war vessel. The Ministry has been organized, and a reconciliation between Solnave and the British Minister

ceeded in saving the nation.

By order of the Committee.

THE DEMOCRATIC REBELLION. The successive steps, by which the Demo-

cratic programme for another civil war is w be executed, were significantly foreshadwed by Blair when, in his Broadhead letter. he declared that the existing Southern State governments can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive and the army at his back. How this is to be accomplished is more minutely set forth in the annexed extract, from Harper's Weekly, which shows precisely the inevitable results of the election of the Democratic candidates:

"How a Democratic success at the election would occasion civil war is easily seen. General Blair does not hesitate to avow it Congress must be wholly disregarded. The Supreme Court must not be invoked. The President must usurp all power of the government and act alone. He must be a Ca sar. 'Because,' ssys General Blair in his let-ter 'if the President elected by the Democracy enforces, or permits others to enforce, these Reconstruction acts, the radicals, by the ac cession of twenty spurious senators and fifty representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr Johnson.' Force is, therefore, the only al

"If Mr. Seymour be elected after this three inches to the foot. These were made by Park, Brother & Co., of the Black Diacome at last, but they appeared to be very that his election will mean forcible overthrow of the present State governments in the Southern States, the result is evident party a means of reviving the violent war party a means of thus defeating the peaceful and probably convicted; but the Democratical party and party a means of reviving the violent war ments void. He would then be impeached and probably convicted; but the Democratical party a means of reviving the violent war ments void. He would officially declare these governic party, victorious at the polls, with the whole rebel force jubilant and ready, would desire to put an end to the war, even at the dispute the sentence and rise against its execution. Meanwhile in the Southern States the new Democratic State organizations summoned by the President, would be formed. They would dispute the State au thority with the present incumbents. The President would recogniz the new claimants and order the army to their support, and to 'trample in the dust' the others. They in turn would appeal to Congress, already en-gaged in conflict with the President. Meanwhile the Representatives and Senators from the new State organizations would arrive in Washington, and in concert with the other Democratic members would be recognized as Congress by the President. But, in-deed, long before this event, civil war would be ravaging the country, and Wade-Hampton, and Robert Toombs, and Howell Cobb, and the old rebel chiefs who say with Albert Pike, 'We do not love and will not pretend to love that Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror,' would gladly behold in a desolating war and a ruined republic the fullness of their

> -A letter from Florence, Italy, says 'My observation and information only tend "My observation and information only tend to confirm my impression that the party of action is secretly working throughout Italy. In the first place Menotti and Ricciotti Garibaldi are constantly travelling in Italy, and make frequent voyages to Caprera. When visiting Italian towns they are known to have long confidential interviews with leading Garibaldi partizans, and it is not unreasonably concluded that these visits, costing long and expensive journeys, are not taken for the more pleasure of exchanging friendly salutations. Menotti Garibaldi, according to a Turin Democratic organ, has lately visited England in order to collect funds for a second Garibaldian invasion. His brother, it may be rememiinvasion. His brother, it may be remembered, made a similar visit last year with very good results. Another significant point is, that a movement has been recently set on foot to organize mutual relief or beneficial contents.

eficial societies among the Garibaldians.

IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM! Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Linaments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very 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 unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should tonce be resorted to.

DE. SARGENT'S

Liuretic or Backache Pills Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and mulater them to a healthy and vigorous ac-

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

contain nothing injusious, being composed of en tirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken no on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and stores tone to the system. They are recommended y all who who have tried them.

Price 50 Cents Per Box. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. Sole proprietor.

GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, 37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

THE BODY RENEWED. According to Physiologists, the human body is According to Physiologists, the human body is renewed once in seven years. Every day, every hour, every moment, the fiesh, the cartilage, bone and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly, replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather, the waste of the system is agree yearld, and reather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustain-ing organ, the consequence is debility, emaclation and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condi-tion at this trying season, and the safest, surest and best for it that can be employed for that purpose s HOSTET ER'S BITTERS. This incomparable is HOSTET to G. Bet a most red energy to the digestive powers, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood, (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body,) and thereby puts the system in the best posmbl state of defence against epidemic or other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak, to re-invigorate them. It consists of the pu-rest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the ices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permahent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dispensia, billousness, cosiveness and general debility.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR. In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER. of this city, on the various diseases of the car, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipioncy if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Dictor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known sural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the essertion which I made on several for-mer occasions, that if the disease of the ear were as meroccasions, that if the disease of the ear which as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment.

Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the reset. louers to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear, The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Dis-charges, Buxings and Morbid Growths peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lin-gured through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliars and in-

PR. REYBER'S MESIDE AT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT UP OBSTRATE CHEONIC DESEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL St. M. August 15th, 1889.

THE annual loss by attrition, in the silver coins of Great Britain, is stated to be increasing: The worn shillings and sixpences are purchased at the English mint at the value expressed on the face of the coin. To make up the difference between the real and the nominal value of the silver pieces bought at the mint for re-coinage, the Government granted in 1867 the sum of £15,000 sterling, or 300,000 shillings. This amount was estimated as representing the abrasion of the silver coinage of Great Britain during the year 1867. The weight of the silver thus rubbed off by constant handling amounts to 54,750 ounces.

NOTIOES -"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not ex-seeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these olumns once for TWBETY-PIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTED-HELP.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS.—
Two good Blacksmiths, to go to Chicaso, to
work on Tools. Inquire at No. 264 JACKSON
STREET, Allegheny. WANTED-MOULDERS.-Im-

Machine Works, three good MACHINE MUUL-DERS. WANTED-HELP-At Employment Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOYS, IRLS and MEN; for different kinds of employ-ent. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be applied on short notice.

WANTED---BOARDERS. WANTED-BOARDERS-Pleaswith hourding, t 187 THIRD STREET.

WANTED-BOARDERS.-Gengood board and lodging at No., 25 FERRY ST. WANTED-BOARDERS.-A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Room is a front one, on second floor, and opens out on balcony.

WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED 20,000 AGENTS. V A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear \$35 daily, in three hours. Business cuttree, lynew, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and temale. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. OHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York.

WANTED-AGENTS-FOR Na-TIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 Steel.
Engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day.
Also, National Campaign Blographies of both, 26cents. Pins, Badges, Medals and Photos for Democrate and Republicans. Agents make 100 per ct.
sample packages sent post-paid for 31. Sent atonce and get the start. Address GOODSPEED &
GO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. def WANTED-IMMEDIATELY
Two live and energetia men, to solicit for a
first-class Life Insurance Company. Apply at the
office of the ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 108 Smithfield street, second

WANTED—AGENT.—AS Trav—
with the Queensware and Glass business. None
other need apply. Address P. O. Lock Box 197.
Commputeations condential.

WANTS

WANTED A Pleasant Home of 12 to 15 rooms in a good location, either a Allegheny or Pittsburgh, Address A. S., this WANTED-The Patronage of

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from was stopping at "Gottman's Exchange," in the Diamond. (in May, 1860.) in the City of Pitts-burga. Any person who may chance to read this notice, and know of the wherabouts of the said FRANCIS M. WEBB, will confer a great faror on his mother. Mrs. R. FRANKL!N. by addressing a letter to J. C. FRANKL!N, theadowrille, Umatilia County. trepon

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ea fourth more butter, and of a better quality t by the old process. Live men, having \$20 st, can make a good arrang ment by calling Machine Jacob Tile Ton, No. 10% ST. Chair St. WANTED-PURCHASER-For LOST.

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