OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER

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SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside names of this morning's GAZETTE - Second page: Religious Intelligence, Ephemeris and Miscellaneous News. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, River News, Markets and Imports by Railroad. Seventh page: Annual Meeting of Ladies Tract Society, New Brighton Letter. Court Reports and Real Estate Transfers.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 871. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1314.

ONE CITIZEN of Pittsburgh is an applicant for a Foreign Mission, and seven others for as many Consulships.

THE House, by concurrent resolution. has fixed upon the 20th inst. as the day for Congress to adjourn. Probably the Senate will concur.

THE House, at Harrisburg, has postnesday.

THE citizens of Montreal are so well pleased with General AVERILL that they to continue him in his appointment as Consul General.

THE HON. G. V. LAWRENCE has no been appointed First Assistant Postmaster General, and is not an applicant for the place. So far from it, he is urging the retention of the incumbent.

THE CABINET, as it now stands, is much stronger intellectually, and commands a larger measure of public confidence, than it did as originally constituted. The President improves by prac-

he thinks this appointment is urged by Senator Camenon, for the purpose of getting him out of the country-in which he is altogether mistaken.

THE yiews we have reiterated on several occasions as to the duty of impeaching the late President, and the impolicy of the Office-Tenure Act as a substitute for the performance of that duty, are fully sustained by President GRANT, in a conversation between him and Mr. Ju. LIAN, of Indiana, and Mr. LOAN, of

THE country has some cause to anticipate some startling revelations as to the inefficiency and lack of integrity shown in the management of the Navy Department under the last administration. Its Bureau of Construction especially presents now the objective point of a common public suspicion, which investigations are likely to satisfy.

PRESIDENT GRANT is doubly reported -first, to the effect that he will remove no incumbent of an office for political reasons so long as the Tenure-of-Office-Act remains in force-second, to the effect that he has already resolved to remove many office holders in whose cases only political reasons exist. There is a discrepency In these arguments—but the affair, yet on the sameday, December which is right, and which wrong, events will soon disclose.

SOUTH CAROLINA is the tenth State to ratify the XVth Article. From the South we are told that this Article meets the approbation of the rebel element, and that even Georgia will give to it her constitu. tional suffrage; her Democratic Legislature accepting the situation for themselves the more readily since they see that it places "the Yankees" in the same boat with them. Whatever we may think of such partizan motives, the accession of Georgia to the support of the new Article will supply any possible defection in Indiana and ensures the final establishment of constitutional liberty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS seldom hits the nail more squarely on the head than in this paragraph:

"Congress cannot reconstruct the South—law can. Safety for men and money will. Such a man as Butler in New Orleans is worth now more than a mule load of laws. Hang twenty assassins in every southern Capital six hours after they are arrested, and you will empty half the bank vaults of Christendom into the South; you will light up all its forges and crowd its exchanges with business men. This is the way, soldier of the Wilderness, to hammer the rebellion to pieces. Make your vengeante so swift, sure and terrible that the mere name of a Union man' may be as ample protection even on the Del Norte as that of a 'Roman citizen' was to St. Paul at JeruTHE FRENCH EXODUS FROM MEXICO.

A remarkable statement, in the New York Times of the 10th, completely refutes the opinion, heretofore accepted by the American public, that the exodus from Mexico of the French expeditionary force, which had been sent thither by NAPOLEON III., ostensibly for the purpose of supporting MAXIMILIAN in his pretensions to an Imperial throne, was the result of the vigorous remonstrances of Secretary SEWARD against their continuance within the limits of our neighboring Republic. We need not recall the attention of intelligent readers to the deep and just irritation which NAPO-LEON'S flagrant impeachment of our fayorite Monnoe doctrine awakened among our people at that day. As justly, we interest of a conspiracy which aimed avowedly at the restriction of our natural Republican influence upon this continent, as an offensive menace against international peace. More than that, we were justified in regarding the French policy as a standing declaration of the desire of NAPOLEON to uphold rebel interests within these States, if not by a direct participation in an unhappy conflict, at least by all the moral support which the Confederacy might elicit from a foreign sympathy standing armed at its doors, and never attempting to disguise its hearty good-will.

In deference to the situation, whether that contemplated the peril of an American war or merely the difficulties encountered through the obstinate hostility of the Mexicans themselves, the French Emperor, at last, seemed to yield to the firm and significantly menacing remonstrances of our Government, and, in April '66, offi. cially declared his intention to withdraw his force from Mexico at the earliest possible moment. It has been a matter poned the consideration of the XVth of real satisfaction to our national pride to Constitutional Amendment till next Wed. | cherish a sincere and apparently just belief that this decision resulted from the Emperor's fear of a serious complication with the United States. Secretary SEW-ARD's famous note to Count Montholon, will ask the government at Washington the French Envoy at Washington, categorically insisting upon the retirement of the troops, has always been cited as decisive of the issue, and our diplomacy has naturally plumed itself upon the triumph.

We now learn that the withdrawal of the French expedition was due, in one epart, to Napoleon's conviction that he had made a decided misiake as to the temper of the Mexican people, and as to the popularity of the affair with the people of France, and that, for the rest, all the diplomatic honor in the premises must be given to Mr. J. W. WEBB, our own Minister to Brazil. This gentleman, an early and personal friend of the Em-It is announced that Gov. Curtin peror, charged, on his way to Brazil, to will not accept the Russian Mission, if it | confer with Napoleon relative to the shall be tendered him. It is farther said, | blockade of our Southern coast, had an interview with him in July, '62, and reported its very favorable result to President Lincoln. In February, '63, at Rio, conjecture, if he indulges it, we think he first heard of this Mexican intervention, and wrote at once to the Emperor pointing out his mistake. In May, '63, Napoleon replied, in an autograph letter, confessing the blunder and stating his resolution to withdraw at the first practicable moment. That letter was forwarded from Rio to Mr. Lincoln. By request, it was kept a State secret. but its assurances were regarded as satisfactory. But when Johnson came in, in the autumn of '65 the situation became again critical. Fortunately, Gen. WEBB was on his way home in October, and was summoned from London to meet the Emperor at St. Cloud, and there, in a persoarrangement for withdrawing the troops were agreed upon, as afterwards carried out. It was one stipulation that the agreement should remain a State secret with both governments, until April, '66, when the Emperor should himself announce it in the Monitour, his official organ at Paris. Arriving home, General WEBB laid the paper before the President in

> Count Montholon, which the country has since accepted as the really effective solution of the question. This is certainly a remarkable statement but one claiming some credit, since it is based, by the Times, upon the authority of General WEBB, and upon the original papers and correspondence. The inference is that; while the undisguised sentiment of the American people had its just weight in influencing Napoleon's decision, the final agreement was due, not to the menaces of our Secretary, but to the personal intervention of another official hitherto unknown in the business, whose good offices co-operated with the judg-

our Government. This practically closed

nent of the Emperor himself. Very naturally, the New York press receive the Times' article with much distrust. The Post says that Appomatox did the business for Napoleon in Mexico, but the suggestion will not account for the Emperor's acknowledgement of Holleyhunkemunk, Maine, are said to be his error in '63—two years before. The Tribune says, "wait and see what Sr-WARD says"—and that remark expresses a very general public curiosity. Of tell where they lived, course the other journals ridicule the

very likely, especially when we remember that the fiction would be altogether too audacious to do any real service to an office-seeking politician.

Conversations with the President. From the Syracuse Journal. WASHINGTON, March 1.—On Saturday

evening Representative George W. Julian of Indiana and Gen. B. F. Loan of Missouri called on Gen. Grant, in pursuance of a previous engagement, and had a long and interesting interview with him. A friend, to whom the chief points in the conversation that ensued were narrated, furnished me with some points, which I give.

Mr. Julian, after the usual courtesies,

asked in substance what General Grant's policy would be as to local appointments.
Mr. Lincoln's rule was to refer all local applications for places, such as postmasters, collectors, assessors, &c., to the Representative of the District, and accept regarded this armed intervention, in the his judgment thereon. If it was not incompatible with the General's ideas of propriety, he (Mr. Julian) would be glad o know what rule would be adopted by he new Administration, as he was in the receipt of many applications, and if expected to give his views, would like to have time to examine fairly into each case. Gen. Grant replied at once that, except in a few cases all over the country, where in a few cases all over the country, where he might desire to appoint a personal or army friend, whose ability, &c., he had personal knowledge of, the rule Mr. Lincoln followed would be his. Representatives were directly responsible to the recole and they were the proper persons people, and they were the proper persons to recommend

Mr. Julian then remarked: "General, the case is a little different now. In Mr. Lincoln's time we had no Tenure-of-Office act; now we shall have to defer to the Senators more."

Gen. Grant replied, speaking quite de liberately: "Well, gentlemen, on that matter I can only say that if the law is not repealed, I consider myself bound to enforce it. He had told Senaters, in conversation on the subject, he was a citizen. and bound to obey the laws, which he should do. If the law is not repealed, I shall remove no man from office except for cause." "Then," remarked Mr. Ju-lian, "the fact, General, that an officeholder is a Democrat, and has been a Johnson man, will not in itself be a sufficient cause for removal?" "Ne," was the emphatic response, "I shall protect office-holders who do their duty, whatever may be their politics, if the law remains, against both Executive and Senstorial in terference. I have said this to Senators and the justice of the view was acknowl

edged."

There was a great deal of quiet humor in the General's manner when he said he had made a point which would worry the anxious politicians into repealing the meddlesome law. A good deal was said in regard to the law, and General Grant expressed his regret at differing with some of his best friends in the Senatementioning particularly Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. He seemed also quite confident that the law would be repealed by

the Forty-first Congress. General Logan, who will be remem-bered as one of the strongest advocates of impeachment, remarked during the conversation on the Tenure-of-Office act, that "I did not vote for the law; my policv was to turn Johnson out.

To this Gen. Grant answered, speak slowly and thoughtfully, good many persons were afraid of impeachment and of the effect of it as a precedent; but," with emphasis, "if they had known Mr. Johnson as well as I did they would not only have favored the imeachment, but seen that it would have been just the thing that ought to have been done and made a precedent of."

Grant and Cen. Hancock. The Hartford Courant has the follow-

ng concerning the personal relations of Grant and Hancock The New York World blunders in its haste to make a point against Gen. Grant. t intimates that Hancock is assigned to the Department of Dakota in a spirit of petty fevenge, and evidently supposes that he is to live in Dakota. It should have related the fact that after the Tammany Convention Gen. Grant, against whom no unkind word or deed against Hancock is charged, met the latter in the streets of Washington, and in his usual nal conference, the precise details of the good humor gave him a cordial word of greeting, which Hancock passed unoticed; that is, he "cut" the General. The insult, if tendered while they were on duty, would have subjected Hancock to court-martial. Instead of viewing the assignment of Hancock as malicious, the arcastic remark of The World that it is 'magnanimous' is literally true. 'Department of Dakota' embraces Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, with head-quarters at the pleasant post of St. Paul the department from which Gen. Terry December, '65, and the General was has just been relieved. Gen. Hancoc on the 6th instructed by Mr. SEWARD to has been treated with a courtesy and a inform the Emperor of its approval by consideration that his unofficial conduct did not merit.

THE Democrats of Indiana have placed 6th, Mr. SEWARD wrote, and on the 11th themselves and the State in an ugly situation. The Democratic members of the delivered, the famous threatening letter to Legislature having resigned in order to defeat the Constitutional Amendment, and new elections having been ordered it is now arranged that the Democrats who shall be elected to the vacancies shall not present their credentials at all, and so continue to defeat the amendment by making a quorum of the Legislature un-attainable. This action will leave the State administration without means of support, and the public institutions, charitable and other, must be closed for want of appropriations.

THE Melbourne Argus, of January 4th states that wild horses have become such a nuisance in the Orange (N. S. W.) country that devices for trapping them at their favorite watering places are resorted to. Those branded are impounded to be owned—the rest shot and killed, if not old at auction. One hundred and eighty of them were sold at two cents a head at Blaquey Pound. Skins, at Sydney ere worth one dollar, and hair fifty cents per pound.

superior to those of either Lake Weeleyo-bacock or Moosetecmegantuc. Those of Chauhungogungamaung were very fine, but they all choked to death in trying to

course the other journals ridicule the Times for getting ahead of its rivals in the way of a sensation. And all these agree that this new version of the Mexican affair is only to promote the official aspirations of General Webs. This is

Washington Items.

These is undoubtedly a clear majority now in the Senate in favor of keeping out Georgia from representation until she is so reconstructed as to provide for guarantees to colored men in their rights and to arrest the outrages on and murder of Republicans, and it is to secure final and necessary decision that the subject is now pressed

Mr. Sumner has urged J. L. Motley strongly for England, and believes he will be appointed. The President said e should not remove Hale from Madrid at present. Mr. Sumner thinks Mr. Marsh will be retained in Italy, while many think Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, is going there. Cassius M. Clay's resignation of the Russian Ministry has been re ceived.

The appointment of Hamilton Fish is not received with much enthusiasm, but no objections have yet taken shape. General Rawlins, as Secretary of War, s a general surprise, although his name has some times been mentioned in that connection. It is generally supposed that his appointment is only temporary, as General Grant has repeatedly declared that he should not appoint a military man at the head of the War Department, nor a naval officer to the Navy Department. It is also thought that his feeble health will not endure the confinement and anxiety of a Cabinet office.

The nomination of Confederate General Longstreet for the lucrative office of the Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans is variously commented on. The selection is warmly applauded one side and severely condemned on the other. All admit it was a brave act on the part of the President. His confirmation will meet with strong opposition and provoke

The Wisconsin delegation in Congress are pressing the name of Horace Reubler, editor of the Madison State Journal, for Minister to Switzerland, and they announce that he will be nominated

According to the results of late recent deep sea soundings, it is announced that the bottom of the sea, at great depths, is covered by a continuous mass, extending over miles in extent, of what may be considered as one single animal. It is thought to form the lowest stage of animal life on the globe, and is supposed to derive its nourishment directly from the mineral world, as in the case of plants. The new animal has been baptized by the euphonious name of Bathybius.

-Sandwich Islands advices to February 20th state the Honolulu papers are discussing the Coolie trade, authorized by act of the Legislature in June last. The Board of Immigration had dispatched vessel to the Polynesian Islands for that, and he evidently seemed to feel that | cargo of natives. The missionary author ities were prohibited from sending letters and papers by vessel, creating great ill-feeling. This suspicious movement fails to meet the approbation of the United States Minister, and it is expected the government of the United States will ingovernment of the Officed Spaces will in-terfere to prevent the forced importation of natives from the neighboring Islands.

> Obituary, We are pained to announce this mornng the demise of Mr. Frank C. McClure. which occurred at his residence, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock. The deceased served during the BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS rebellion in Company A, 102 Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. He was a brave and "Well, a faithful soldier, and a genial, warm-raid of im-it as a pre-regretted by a large circle of comrades and friends. The association of his

Regiment will doubtless take some ac lon in regard to his/death. BE CAREFUL. At no season of the year is the above injunction of more weight than now. The changes of tem-perature have been so sudden from warm to excessive cold, that the human constitution, like everything eige in Nature, feels the shock, and gives way to its impressions. Thousands of peo ole who lie down at night, unconscious as it oarseness and coughs, which, unless the fire ings or some other of the vital organs in deep seated and incurable disease. If the fact wer is well known to all our readers as to ourselves ailments may be procured in DR. KEYSER'I LUNG CURE, the Doctor's new store would soon be too small to meet the exigencies required of it in the manufacture of this valuable ease, a fact well, known to thousands of people er. If the proper estimate were placed on hu ife and health. those who neglect coughs and would in no case, of a serious character, advis the dispensing with a doctor, but low many hunreds are there who, in the beginning of a dis-

btained in Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is no longer a doubtful problem. Let not the March winds make dangerous inroads upon your health. when, with a few dozes of this Pyrup, you can fortify your system as well as drive out of it those noxi us missms which undermine its strongholds and nder its exertions nugatory. SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, ONE DOOR FROM LD ST. CLAIR, NOW SIXTH STREET. Dr. Keyler's Office for the cure of obstinate Chronic Diseases and Examinations, No. 130 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

reached. It is in these cases, as well as others of

o our aid and dispenses health and comfort

healing syrup, which is often the precursor of health and usefulness. The suffering invalid would often apply for relief if he knew where to

promptly obtain it; and that it can be promptly

BOW HOSTETTERS BITTERS CURE DYSPEPSIA THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL. The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This effected partly by the action of a solvent, called he gastric juice, which exudes from the coating the stomach, and partly by a mechanical moveent of that organ, which churns, as it were the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to he bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritious portion of it convert ed into a fuld called *Chyle*, which eventually be

ed into a second comes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric pince, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the first process of divisions will be but imperfectly performed. It is also f the chyme into the material of the blood, is ongested, or in any unnatural condition, the scould process will not be thoroughly accomitabled. The result of the two failures is dysseptia, complicated with biflourness.

The mode in which HUNTETTER'S BITTERS

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. IN DESCRIBING A

RECEPTION

AT THE WHITE HOUSE,

The Washington Star Says:

"A peculiar style of wearing the hair, last even ing, among the ladies, was a subject of much mment, and the remarks were, for the mos part, altogether in its favor, as a becoming subtitute for the waterfall.

An exchange says: "Now that the 'waterfall' i little passi, it is rumored that it originated not in Paris, but in India." The luxuriant, lossy tresses of the maidens of the Indies have or centuries, been celebrated and sung by s housand bewitched poetasters, while the secre their highest charms remained undiscovered t was left to Burnett, the famous Boston chemist, o solve the mystery, in the invention of the artile styled "COCOAINE," by which the active principle of cocoa-nut oil (a product which the natives used,) is secured in a deoderised and liquid form, delightfully perfumed and chemeally combined with other ingredients. This ompound forms an article unrivalled in excelence, upon which the public has, for years, set its seal of enduring approval. Its fame is unrivalled. "-Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 19, 1865.

Burnett's Cocoaine

s the hair-dressing which the belies and fashion of this country use. The effect upon the glossiness and richness of the appearance of natura and artificial hair is equally durable, splendia

"Burnett's standard preparations are cele rated throughout the civilized world."-#.]

Burnett's Standard Preparations

Are just now all the rage among the ladies, who generally indorse them as unrivalled. They express themselves as highly delighted with

Burnett's Cocoaine, and dwell with no slight enthusiasm on its won erful effect in promoting and preserving the

eauty of the hair. Burnett's Kalliston

s equally admired as a healthful, fragant and beautifying cosmetic. Burnett & Co. are also the proprietors of the choice perfume called

Burnett's Florimel, and of the pleasing dentrifice

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash. They have since added

Burnett's Cologne Water o the list. It is much admired by connoiseurs mong whom it has acquired the reputation c eing second to none other, foreign or domestic

Take unexceptional rank as the best made in America. They are carefully prepar fruits and spices of the best quality. Their uniersal success is based upon their merit. Befer ence is made to the principal Purveyors, Confectioners and Hotels in the United States -Chi

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

REGARDING

Burnett's Standard Preparations.

Unequalied among the preparations of Amer

The ladies of our household indorse them as un rivalied.—Home Journal, N. Y.

Enjoy the highest reputation among the ladies

Are fully established as goods of high order.

Important auxiliaries to a lady's toilet .- Wash-

Of approved usefulness-all that they profess to

The best preparations of their kind extant .-Sears' National Review.

Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity

We heartily recommend them to all our readers

Once used, they recommend themselves .- Chris

Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of his preparations. - Bost

We learn from the first confectioner of this city hat Burnett's Extracts of Fruits and Flower

are equal to the English articles of the same kind

SUBSTANTIAL TESTIMONY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 6, 1966.
BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS sank high among the leading staples in our line of trade. Experience has taught us that a repu-tation so wide-spread and enviable as that on-loyed by the articles of their manufacture, can only be earned by genuine merit.

Yours, respectfully,
DAMAS BARNES & CO. The above expresses the opinion of dealers generally. For sale wholesale and retail by all

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash Is a preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them the a present to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of Chemists and of the Dental Faculty substantiates these facts.

Burnett's Florimel

Closely resembles the odor of a rare and delien poquet of flowers, and in this respect stands un-rivalled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and lelightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE

PENN STREET. NEAR SIXTH, LATE ST. CLAIR. W.C.Smythe, Sole Lessee and Manager.

DOORS OPEN AT7, COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOOK.

SUCCESS!
SUCCESS!
Crowns every effort of the management. As a proof of the manner in which business

AMERICAN THEATRE,

The Manager respectfully submits to the general public the following copy of the RULES AND REGULATIONS

governing each and every performer at his es-:ablishment:
Punetuality and attention being necessary to success in business, the Manager deems it expedient to establish the following Rules and Regulations for the purpose of guarding against results which might ensue from the carelessness of those persons who do not sufficiently appreciate the responsibility which they assume in a pro-

tessional engagement : FIRST-It is assumed, in all engagements, that the performer is an expert in the business, and fully qualified to perform according to the contract; therefore, incompetency will render the contract null and void, and subject the per-

SECOND-All the members of this Company are regarded by the Manager at the time of engagement, as adies and gentlemen; ther any conduct which is unbecoming the above mentioned character, or calculated to bring the establishment into disrepute, will subject the offender to immediate dismissal, with forfeit of he salary due at the time of such occurrence. THIRD-There will be a rehearsal every morang, (Sundays excepted,) at 10 o'clock A. M., miles otherwise arranged by the Stage Manager.
FOURTH—Being late at Rehea: sal, (ten minutes being allowed for difference of clocks.) \$1. utes being allowed for difference of clocks,) \$1. Being absent the entire Rehearsal, \$3. FIFTH—Any member making unnecessary noise behind the Curtain, either on the Stage or in the Dressing Room, during the time of the performance, will forfeit 25 cents.

SIXTH-Any member bringing strangers behind the Curtain, or on the Stage, or into the Dressing Room, without the consent of the Manager, will forfeit \$10.

SEVENTH-The Stage Door is the proper entrance for the members of the Company, and any performer passing through the auditorium after ie hour of opening, will torfeit 45. EIGHTH-Persons commencing the evening performance must be ready at the time adversed in the Programme of the day; \$5 will be exacted for a failure to comply with this rule, and \$1 forfeit will be exacted from any performer

who shall make an unnecessary stage wait during NINTH-Every performer is expected to acceptan encore when the bell is rung by the Stage Manager. His decision is alone considered ne-Manager. His decision is alone considered necessary. Failing to comply incurs a forfeit of \$5. The Stage Manager and Ballet Master will hand their weekly accounts of forfeits to the un-dersigned on each Saturday evening.

W. C. SMYTHE

The above rules are deemed sufficient to satisfy e public that none but the Best and Most Talented Performers Ever appear at the AMERICAN.

In Respectability, UNEQUALLED!
In Merit, SURPASSING! In Originality, TRIUMPHANT!

THIS EVENING, SPLENDID PROGRAMME,

Replete with the humors of THE MINSTRELS.
THE MINSTRELS. THE MINSTRELS.
Under the direction of that King of Comedians,

HUBERT W. EAGAN, HUBERT W. EAGAN, And aided by the equally droll and inimitable ar-MR. W. BLAIR.

MR. E. MORLEY MR. E. GARDNER, W. THOMAS, E. THOMPSON, nd others. 'In the Department of VOCAL MERIT

THE NAMES OF MISS NELLIE TAYLOR MISS JENNIE BRADDEN are respectfully submitted as Artists of the first elebrity. The great AMERICAN STAR COMIQUE,

MR. GUS WILLIAMS, MR. GUS WILLIAMS, MR. GUS WILLIAMS, In his side splitting Comic Songs, including the "Kelser, Don't You Want to Buy a Dog?"

"YORKSHIRE SAM," DRAMATIC COMPANY. Embracing the names of MR. F. A. TANNEHILL,

(For many years the leading Tragedian of Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati; the Olympic Theatre, New York, and a number of our best Southern MISS CLARA BROOK. MR. T. W. SHAW INNIE POSTER.
MISS JUNNIE POSTER.
MISS MILLIE HOWARD,
And a corps of first class theatrical artists.

THE CORPS OF DANSEUSES

COMPRISE
MISS JENNIE EMMA MARSH,
MISS EMMA MARSH,
MISS MARIE DURET,
MISS JOSIE FARRA,
MISS JOSIE FARRA,
AND A FULL AND SUPERIOR CORPS DE BALLET.

SMYTHE'S AMERICAN TREATRE, SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE, SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE, SMYTHE'S AMERICAN THEATRE, MYTHE'S ANEMIUAN AMELARE,
Penn street, near St. Clair,
Burpass in Original Merit, Respectability and
GENERAL SATISFACTION
Any similar entertainment in Europe or America.

The Manager respectfully solicits the presence and sapport of the Amasement Loving Citizens of Pittsburgh, feeling satisfied that the enter-sinment will prove worthy of it.

BEMEMBER AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Particular attention is called to the GRAND ORCHESTRA Of the American. The musicians are all artists of the first merit, selected by the talented Ordenstrai Director,

MR. FRED TRORGE. The grand Plano is under the baton of that ster-MR. NICHOLAS TEORGE. The overtures of this Orchestra nightly form an attractive feature in the programme.

MONDAY, March 15th, new faces.

Admission 28c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Private Boxes \$2 and \$5.