The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Charles Dickens on His Recent Sickness —A Fly-Leaf in a Leaf.

Once upon a time (no matter when,) I was engaged in a pursuit (no matter what,) which could be transacted by myself alone; in which I could have no help which imposed a constant strain on the attention, memory, observation, and physical powers; and which involved an almost fabulous amount of change of place and rapid railway travelling. I had followed this pursuit through an exceptionally trying winter in an always trying climate; and had resumed it in England after but a brief repose. Thus it came to be prolonged until; at length—and, as it seemed, all of a sudden—it so wore me out that I could not rely, with my usual cheerful confidence, upon myself to achieve the constantly recurring task, and began to feel, for the first time in my life, giddy, jarred, shaken, faint, uncertain of voice and sight and tread and touch, and dull of spirit. The medical advice I sought within a few hours, was given in two words: "Instant rest." Being accustomed to observe myself as curiously as if I were another man, and knowing the advice to meet my only need, I instantly halted in the pursuit of which I speak, and rested.

My intention was, to interpose, as it were, a fly-leaf in the book of my life, on which nothing should be written from without for a brief season of a few weeks. But some very singular experiences recorded themselves on this one fly-leaf, and I am going to relate them literally. I repeat the word: literally.

My first odd experience was of the remarkable coincidence between my case, in the general mind, and one Mr. Merdle's as I find it recorded in a work of fiction called Little Dorrit. To be sure, Mr. Merdle was a swindler, forger, and thief, and my calling had been of less harmful (and less remunerative) nature; but it was all one for that.

Here is Mr. Merdle's case:

"At first, he was dead of all the diseases that ever were known, and of several bran-new maladies invented with the speed of Light to meet the demand of the occasion. He had concealed a dropsy from infancy, he had inherited a large estate of water on the chest from his grandfather, he had had an operation performed upon him every morning of his life for eighteen years, he had been subject to the explosion of important veins in his body after the manner of fire works, he had had something the matter with his lungs, he had had something the matter with his heart, he had had something the matter with his brain. Five hundred people who sat down to breakfast entirely uninformed on the whole subject, believed before they had done breakfast, that they privately and personally knew Physician to have said to Mr. Merdle. 'You must expect to go out some day, like the snuff of a candle;' and that they knew Mr. Merdle to have said to Physician 'A man can die but once.' By about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, something the matter with the brain, became the favorite theory against the field; and by twelve the something had been distinctly ascertained to be 'Pressure.'

"Pressure was so entirely satisfactory to the public mind, and seemed to make every one so comfortable, that it might have lasted all day but for Bar's having taken the real state of the case into court at half-past nine. Pressure, however, so far from being overthrown by the discovery, became a greater favorite than ever. There was a general moralizing upon Pressure, in every street, all the people who had tried to make money and had not been able to do it, said, There you were! You no sooner began to devote yourself to the pursuit of wealth, than you got Pressure. The idle people improved the occasion in a similar manner. See, said they, what you brought yourself to by work, work, work! You persisted in working, you overdid it! Pressure came on, and you were done for! This consideration was very potent in many quarters, but nowhere more so than among the young clerks and partners who had never been in the slightest danger of overdoing it. These, one and all declared, quite piously, that they hoped they would never forget the warning as long as they lived, and that their conduct might be so regulated as to keep off Pressure, and preserve them a comfort to their friends, for many years."

Just my case—if I had only known it—when I was quietly basking in the sunshine in my Kentish meadow!

But while I so rested, thankfully recovering every hour, I had experiences more odd than this. I had experiences of spiritual conceit, for which, as giving me a new warning against that curse of mankind, I shall always feel grateful to the supposition that I was too far gone to protest against playing sick lion to any stray donkey with an itching hoof. All sorts of people seemed to become vicariously religious at my expense. I received the most uncompromising warning that I was a Heathen; on the conclusive authority of a field preacher, who, like the most of his ignorant and vain and daring class, could not construct a tolerable sentence in his native tongue or pen a fair letter. This inspired individual called me to order roundly, and knew in the freest and easiest way where I was going to, and what would become of me if I failed to fashion myself on his bright example, and was on terms of blasphemous confidence with the Heavenly Host. He was in the secrets of my heart, and in the lowest soundings of my soul—he!—and could read the depths of my nature better than his A B C, and could turn me inside out, like his own clammy glove. But what is far more extraordinary than this—for such dirty water as this could alone be drawn from such a shallow and muddy source—I found from the information of a beneficed clergyman, of whom I never heard and whom I never saw, that I had not, as I rather supposed I had, lived a life of some reading, contemplation, and inquiry; that I had not studied, as I rather supposed I had, to inculcate some Christian lessons in books; that I had never tried, as I rather supposed I had, to turn a child or two tenderly toward the knowledge and love of our Saviour; that I had never had, as I rather supposed I had had, departed friends, or stood beside open graves; but that I had lived a life of "uninterrupted prosperity," and that I needed this "check overmuch," and that the way to turn it to account was to read these sermons and these poems, enclosed, and written and issued by my correspondent! I beg it may be understood that I relate facts of my own uncommercial experience, and no vain imaginings. The documents in proof lie near my hand.

Another odd entry on the fly-leaf, of a more entertaining character, was the wonderful persistency with which kind sympathizers assumed that I had injuriously coupled with the so suddenly relinquished pursuit, those personal habits of mine most obviously incompatible with it, and most plainly impossible of being maintained, along with it. As, all that exercise, all that cold bathing, all that wind and weather, all that uphill training—all that everything else, say, which is usually carried about by express trains in a portmanteau and hat-box, and partaken of under a flaming row of gas-lights in the company of two thousand people. This assuming of a whole case against all facts and likelihood, struck me as particularly droll, and was an oddity of which I certainly had had no adequate experience in life until I turned that curious fly-leaf.

My old acquaintances the begging-letter writers came out on the fly-leaf, very piously indeed. They were glad, at such a serious crisis, to offer me another opportunity of sending that Post-Office order. I needn't make it a pound, as previously insisted on; ten shillings might ease my mind. And Heaven forbid that they should refuse, at such an insignificant figure, to take a weight off the memory of an erring fellow-creature! One gentleman, of an artistic turn (and copiously illustrating the books of the Mendicity Society), thought it might soothe my conscience in the tender respect of gifts misused, if I would immediately cash up in aid of his lowly talent for original design—as a specimen of which he enclosed me a work of art which I recognize as a tracing from a woodcut originally published in the late Mrs. Trollope's book on America forty or fifty years ago. The number of people who were prepared to live long years after me, untiring benefactors to their species, for fifty pounds a piece down, was astonishing. Also, of those who wanted bank notes for stiff penitential amounts, to give away—not to keep, on any account.

Divers wonderful medicines and machines insinuated recommendations for themselves into the fly-leaf that was to have been so blank. It was especially observable that every prescriber, whether in a moral or physical direction, knew me thoroughly—knew me from head to heel, in and out, through and through, upside down. I was a glass piece of general property, and everybody was on the most surprisingly intimate terms with me. A few public institutions had complimentary perceptions of corners in my mind, of which, after considerable self-examination, I have not discovered any indication. Neat little printed forms were addressed to those corners, beginning with these words: "I give and bequeath."

Will it seem exaggerative to state my belief that the most honest, the most modest, and the least vain-glorious of all the records upon the strange fly-leaf, was a letter from the self-deceived discoverer of the recondite secret "how to live four or five hundred years?" Doubtless it will seem so, yet the statement is not exaggerative by any means, but is made in my serious and sincere conviction. With this, and with a laugh at the rest that shall not be cynical, I turn the fly-leaf, and go on again.

The Rich Young Men of New York.

Donn Piatt, in one of his letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, describing the places of amusement in New York, says:

"One may see, night after night, at these places of amusement, young men well dressed, but carrying in their faces the marks of early dissipation. From among these come the loudest plaudits and the costliest bouquets and baskets of flowers which greet and encourage the poor girls, who are willing to make any exhibition of themselves that may put money in their pockets.

"The majority of the young men are made up of the sons of wealthy citizens, who propose to people penitentiaries and poor-houses with their offspring. Others again are confidential clerks and cashiers or young merchants, who cannot afford such extravagance, and are on the high road to ruin. We read of such cases frequently in the papers, but more frequently the miserable victim passes from sight unnoticed and almost unknown.

"At rare intervals we find a wealthy man leaving behind him sons so mean or so well trained that they keep, and perhaps increase, the wealth they inherit. But as a general rule, the wealth, if not lost before the parent dies, is scattered immediately after. The sons pass into absolute want, with no aptitude for any mental pursuit, and no disposition to do downright labor; they come up after a time as bar-keepers, billiard-markers, or pimps for worse places. And from these they graduate into States Prison or the grave."

A FEW weeks ago, there was a great commotion at the Bonaparte Lyceum, in Paris. It has upward of one thousand pupils, mostly the sons of the wealthiest citizens of Paris. A collection is taken up annually at the Lyceum, for the benefit of the so-called Prince Imperial charities. This year the pupils manifested their hostility to the young Prince and the whole dynasty by refusing to give a single sou for the purpose, but organized an independant subscription for the poor, and drew up a manifesto, stating their disgust at the attempts constantly made by the government to connect the name of Prince with every thing relating to the youths of France, calling upon their brethern in the other schools of Paris to collect money likewise for the poor, but not to allow the Prince Imperial's name to be used in connection with it. The government heard of the affair, and the rector of the Lyceum was ordered to reprimand the students severely. When he did so, he was hissed by the boys, who shouted, also, "Down with the Prince Imperial."

THE waiters' strike in New York was rather funny. At dinner-time the aproned attendants marshalled in good order, served the first course, and then marched out of the dining-rooms in body, to the very great astonishment of the diners and disgust of the landlords. Of course there was much confusion, and the dinner was finally served at each of the hotels by the aid of the chambermaids, porters and office clerks. At one or two of the hotels the proprietors donned the white aprons and asserted their authority, as well as contempt for "strikes," by themselves serving the guests.

IN Fayette county, Pa., is an apple tree which was planted in 1772, four years before the Revolution. It is said to be still in good condition. Forty bushels of apples is its average yield each season. "Woodman, spare that tree."

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000.
PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA.

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice President.
EMERSON W. FEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company offers the following advantages:
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868:
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount, and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures, not to pay dividends to policy-holders, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.
Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch office of the Company, or to
E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia and West Virginia.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Agents for Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Washington counties.
LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies with suitable endorsement, should be addressed To THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts. mh28:mwfsr

WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPER
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF
New and Handsome Designs,
NOW OPENING AT
No. 107 Market Street
(NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,)

Embracing a large and carefully selected stock of the newest designs from the FINEST STAMPED GOLD to the CHEAPEST ARTICLE known to the trade. All of which we offer at prices that will pay buyers to examine.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mh23:g41

WALL PAPER.
THE OLD PAPER STORE IN A NEW PLACE,
W. P. MARSHALL'S
NEW WALL PAPER STORE,
191 Liberty Street,
(NEAR MARKET.)
SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY. mh8

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.
100 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO.
NEW GOODS.
FINE VASES,
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA.
NEW STYLES
DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS,
GIFT CUPS,
SMOKING SETS,
A large stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS
of all descriptions.
Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.
R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—By a Decree of the Court, made at Beaver County, Pa., April 29, 1869, the undersigned was confirmed Receiver of C. H. HALL & CO., and in compliance therewith I will dispose of Lubricating and Refined Oils and Barrels of said firm, and will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Glasgow, Beaver County, Pa., on the 8TH OF JUNE NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the property of C. H. Hall & Co., known as the "Point Oil Works," consisting of Leases, Machinery, Tanks, Buildings, &c., &c., together with all oils then remaining unsold. Terms Cash. And also give notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me.
H. BENNETT, Receiver
of C. H. HALL & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1869. apl1-td

ROSADALIS
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
de7:b12mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. The Pills cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, when she throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 245 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparation with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 25 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. my19:151-d&F

DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from self-abuse, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal emissions, and finally impotency, permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces offices, reception and waiting rooms; also, boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Read what he says in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Wylie street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for two stamps. ap2

DOCTOR E. de F. CURTIS, of Baltimore and Washington, author of several medical works, &c. &c., at the earnest solicitation of his Pittsburgh patients, has concluded to devote the following days in PHILADELPHIA to their interests: From

TUESDAY, JUNE 1st, TO SUNDAY,

JUNE 3d inclusive at his consulting rooms,

252 South Ninth Street.

Hours from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. SPECIALTY.—Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, the result of twenty years' successful practice. je2

ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE.—Dr. A. H. STEVENS has been using Electricity as a SPECIAL REMEDY in curing chronic as well as acute conditions WITHOUT MEDICINE for more than TEN YEARS, with unbounded success. A PAMPHLET, including all particulars, with certificates and reliable references, will be sent to any inquirer.

A few furnished rooms vacant, for boarding patients in the Doctor's family, if applied for soon. Office and residence, 2,001 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. my13:j22-d&F4

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world: the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond street, New York. my21:j20

EPILEPSY CAN BE CURED.—Those having friends afflicted are earnestly solicited to send for a Circular Letter of References and Testimonials, which will convince the most skeptical of the *curability of the disease.* Address VAN BUREN LOCKROW, M. D., 36 Great Jones street, New York. mh19:g23-d&F

THE MARRIAGE RING.—Essays on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, and the FOLLIES OF AGE, in regard to SOCIAL EVILS, with certain help for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my21:j53-d&F

ICE.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
No. 55 Diamond Alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders addressed to W. KREBS, Eighth ward, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention. Wagons running in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. my15:110

ICE FOR SALE
BY THE TON OR OTHERWISE,
At No. 64 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
my27:j86

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FREDK ATWATER & CO.
Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewers' Vats, &c.; Hearth and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 356 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines. jm28

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD of First Mortgage Bonds Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, due JUNE 1st, 1869, will be paid on presentation of the coupons thereon on and after that date at Banking House of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange Place, New York.
je1:k3

NOTICE.—FIFTH AVENUE BANK.—The first instalment of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE on the stock on the above bank will be due on the THIRD OF JUNE NEXT, payable at the banking house, No. 195 Fifth avenue.
F. E. SCHENCK,
my7:j89 Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 328 S. Third street.
The office will be opened at 9 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.
my8:198

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of their respective interests in New Stock, at par, as follows:
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares, shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 12, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the Twenty-five per cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
my3:193 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

CITY TAXES, 1869.

In accordance with Section 6th, Page 298 of City Digest,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
TO THE
CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH,

That the assessments for 1869 of City, City Building, Special, Poor, Business, City School and Ward School Taxes and City Water Rents have been returned to me for collection.
The above taxes are subject to a DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENTUM if paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, and TWO PER CENTUM if paid between the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST and the FIFTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER.
No deduction will be allowed on taxes paid between September fifteenth and October first.
An addition of five per centum will be made to all taxes unpaid October first, and an additional five per centum will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid on November first.

STATE MERCANTILE LICENSES!

The State Mercantile Appraiser has returned to me for collection the appraisement for 1869. State Mercantile Licenses must be paid on or before July 1st, 1869.
All Licenses remaining unpaid at that date will be placed in the hands of Aldermen for collection.
A. J. COCHRAN,
CITY TREASURER, 4th AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, June 1, 1869. je5:169

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 26, 1869.
The President and Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two dollars ($2) per share on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of Government tax, on and after June 1, 1869.
JOHN H. CLANEY,
my25:j68 Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership between the subscribers as Boiler Makers, &c., under the name of WM. BARNHILL & CO., was dissolved by agreement on May 8th, 1869. The books and debts owing to the late firm will be settled and collected only by Mr. GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, at the office of the late firm, No. 26 Penn street, who is thereunto duly authorized, and claims against the firm will be presented to him.
WM. BARNHILL,
LEVI BRENNEMAN.
PITTSBURGH, June 3, 1869. je4:k27

OFFICE WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
May 10, 1869.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of EDWARDS, SMITH & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted under the style of SMITH & WARRICK.
R. EDWARDS,
J. H. SMITH,
WM. WARRICK.
Having disposed of my interest in the West Point Foundry to Messrs. Smith & Warrick, I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the confidence and patronage of the business community.
je2:k11 RICHARD EDWARDS.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GIN, &C.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
409 PENN STREET,
Have Removed to
NOS. 384 AND 386 PENN,
Cor. Eleventh St., (formerly Canal.)

JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO.,
Nos. 185, 187, 189, 191, 193 and 195,
FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper Distilled Pure Rye Whiskey.
Also, dealers in FOREIGN WINES and LIQUORS, HOPS, &c. mh23:n55

BEEF TONGUES.—Just received from smoke house, extra quality Beef Tongues, for sale by the dozen or at retail by JNO. A. BENSHAW, corner Liberty and Ninth streets. my26

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
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MAFFIT & BARTHOLOMEW.
And the Pantomime Troupe.
MONDAY EVENING, June 7th, 1869, the Comic Pantomime entitled
SIMON'S MISHAPS, OR THE MILLINERS.
Flying Rings by John Levantine, Character Dance by Mlle. and Sig. Constantine. Mons. Couteller and Mlle. Rosita in their wonderful performances. La Tarantella, by Misses Sallie Maddox and Lillie Whiting. La Partorre by the Levantine Brothers.
To conclude with the Trick Pantomime of
OLD MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE.
Wednesday Evening—ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Grand Farewell Matinee on Saturday.

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H. W. WILLIAMS, Lessee and Manager.
The great BURLESQUE AND VARIETY COMBINATION in a superb olio of Songs, Dances, Negrolsms, &c., &c., including the local drama called AN HUNDRED YEARS HENCE, OR PITTSBURGH IN 1869.
Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
The Fair and Festival for the benefit of the
SEVENTH U. P. CONGREGATION
Of Pittsburgh, (formerly Lawrenceville,) Rev. W. H. Andrew pastor, will be formally opened in the church on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1st. The ladies of the congregation having the matter in charge, encouraged by the liberal contributions of kind friends, expect to make the Fair interesting, and propose keeping open each afternoon and evening during the week. Tickets of admission may be had of members or at the door. my29

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