CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city the six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $3 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Those who intend spending any time away from home during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

The Reading Contest for the Mrs. Margarette Davidson prize, by the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College, will take place this evening in the College Chapel.

Paid the Penalty.—George Rowe, against whom information had been made for selling liquor on Sunday, before the Mayor, appeared yesterday, and after a hearing was fined $50 and costs.

Held for a Hearing.—Mary E. Beigle made information before the Mayor, yesterday, against Virginia Hill for surety of the peace. She alleges that Virginia threatened to take her life. Virginia was held for a hearing.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Allegheny police to a crowd of boys who are in the habit of congregating at the corner of Beaver and Sampson streets, Allegheny, every evening, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood.

A Change.—We notice that officers Wooldridge and Havis, the former night officer and the latter on duty during the day at the Union Depot, have exchanged situations. Mr. Woolridge now does the day duty and Mr. Havis will be found on duty at night.

The Theatrical Embroglio.—A partial hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Victor Parton, charged on oath of C. P. Bailey before Alderman Donaldson with perjury, was heard yesterday. The case was continued until Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Dr. Williams wishes us to return his thanks through our columns to all persons who attended the Festival held at John Wesley Chapel. He was sorry he could not allow dancing, as he knew a great many would have enjoyed themselves better; but he cannot allow that evil to cross into his precious flock.

Academy of Music.—The Academy of Music opened last evening under new auspices. Mr. W. C. Bailey is now the lessee and manager. To-night Miss Jean Hosmer, the celebrated tragedienne, will appear in the title *role* of the "Poor Girl." Wednesday evening she will close her engagement in this city.

Surety of the Peace.—John Grissinger made information before Alderman Donnaldson yeiterday, against John Thompson and Samuel Bryant, for surety of the peace. He alleged that they threatened to do him bodily harm. They were held to bail for their appearance at court.

Felonious Assault and Battery.—Henry Coats made information, before the Mayor yesterday, charging David Jones with felonious assault and battery. The circumstances out of which this case originated, we published in full yesterday morning. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Jones.

Only One.—Mayor Drum's Morning Court was an exceedingly dull one yesterday morning. There was but one case to dispose of and it was a case of drunkenness. The victim had been to Troy Hill during Sunday and had taken too much beer. He was committed to jail in default of payment of a small fine.

Assault and Battery.—Catherine Snyder made information before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, charging Thomas Murray with assault and battery. She alleges that Thomas struck her with his fist and knocked her down. Murray was arrested, and after a hearing held to bail for his appearance at court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Selling Liquor on Sunday.—Chief Hague, on information received yesterday, made information before the Mayor charging Dennis Golden, Hugh Kingston, Wm. Armstrong and Charles Fehun with selling liquor on Sunday. The information is to recover the penalty of fifty dollars, and summonses were served upon the parties.

Taken Over.—Deputy Sheriff T. B. Cluley, yesterday conducted to the Western Penitentiary, S. Parmer convicted of larceny and sentenced for one year, Archy Lawrence who plead guilty to indictment for larceny and was sentenced two years, and A Price convicted of feloniously entering a dwelling house and was sentenced to imprisonment in that institution for one year.

For the Grand Jury.—We respectfully direct the attention of the Grand Jury to the information made on Saturday before Alderman Butler against a city magistrate, charging him with corruption in office, or compounding a felony. If the case be as reported to us, the Alderman, whose name we temporarily withhold till he sets up a defense, should be taught a lesson which may do him good in his administration of justice hereafter.

Summer Vacations.—The Iron City Colleges, it will be remembered, has no vacations, the school being in continued session the year round. Consequently, persons who can, will find it to their advantage to attend during the summer and early autumn, when its classes are not so crowded as during the winter months. Circulars, giving full particulars, to be had on addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh. D&W

Belligerant.—Frank Snyder, it appears, has a dislike for Patrick Price, and meeting him on the street a few days since, it is alleged he threatened to whip him "within an inch of his life." Patrick not being prepared for a trip so near eternity and fearing that Frank would carry his threats into execution, made information before Alderman Lynch against Snyder for surety of the peace. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the belligerant.

Body Found.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a boy was found in the Allegheny river at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, in the Twelfth ward, which is supposed to be the body of a boy drowned a short distance above that point some two months since. It had evidently been in the water a considerable time, as it was so much decomposed as to render it impossible to identify it with any certainty. The body was removed to Devore's, where the Coroner will hold an inquest on it this morning at nine o'clock.

Getting Dull.

Business at the Mayor's office, at the morning Court yesterday, was exceedingly dull. The fact that the Sunday liquor law had been pretty generally observed, was quite apparent. There were but three cases to dispose of and only one of them for drunkenness, and the prisoner stated that he had drank nothing but four glasses of beer, which he got on Troy Hill. He was committed to jail in default of ten dollars and costs. The other cases were for disorderly conduct and were discharged upon the payment of a small fine.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Soldiers' Monument.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I am very glad to see in your editorial remarks on the subject, a request that the Monumental Association reconsider their action in regard to locating the proposed structure in the Cemetery. I speak as one who served during the war, from April, 1861, until after the surrender of the rebel armies, and as one who patronized the Monumental Fair almost every day and evening it was held, giving in my mite, all I could afford, to make it successful. I have never taken part as one of the Association, but I have felt and still feel a deep interest in the proceedings of those self-sacrificing ladies who have done so much to rear this testimonial of gratefulness to the dead soldiers. The best of mortals sometimes err, and I feel that I am warranted by the sentiment of the community in saying that these ladies have committed a *grave* error, and one that, if not undone whilst it is yet possible, they will regret as long as they live.

Of all the sites proposed they have undoubtedly chosen the one least appropriate, and the one most obnoxious to the public. Perhaps they have been hampered in their action, by persons having selfish interests at stake; and perhaps, without their knowing it, something of this kind was the weight that finally made the decision.

It is useless to go over all the arguments against having it at the Cemetery—there are too many of them; but if the Cemetery was open to the public, it is not the proper place for such a structure. The object in having a public monument, as I understand it, is to have it in a position at once accessible and conspicuous; where it will be a gratifying object for our own citizens to look upon, and one that will remind our visitors that our patriotic people have not forgotten those who sacrificed their lives that the life of the nation might be saved.

How many of our citizens visit the Cemetery for gratification, pleasure or sight-seeing? How many visitors to the city are taken there to be shown the greatness or the beauty of the place? The answer to both of these queries must be comparatively few. If the monument were to be placed outside the gate the same arguments still hold, and, therefore, Lawrenceville section should not be gratified at the expense of the balance of the community.

As a Pittsburgher, I would like, above all things, to have it located somewhere in the city; but there has not been an eligible site offered in the city. Allegheny, in her commons, has the most eligible, conspicuous and pleasing site that has been offered. I have a small opinion of Alleghenians, because in the interest of a few ward politicians they prevented our two cities being one grand city, ranking, as it should do, in the cities of the world; but, because the village has some open space that is being improved into a Park, gratify Alleghenians by doing a sensible thing, and put the Monument where it will be seen, even by Pittsburghers, on the Commons.

In a few years every poor man wanting to enjoy cooling shade and a grass plat without going a long distance will ride to Allegheny on the street cars, and take a stroll through the Park, as it will then be called.

Persons taking a drive, or showing strangers our rural pleasure-places, will take the well-kept Park in Allegheny "en route," where one of the beauties ought to be the Soldiers' Monument.

But do, please do, get the ladies to reconsider. If they won't locate in Allegheny, get them to put it on Cliff street, Scotch Hill Market square, the Grain Elevator, the Court House, at the Point, or at Point Breeze near the stock yards, anywhere is preferable to the grave yard.

Yours, truly, EAST LIBERTY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: At the close of the late conflict an effort was made by a few benevolent and patriotic ladies, who so lately had distinguished themselves in the cause of humanity, to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to commemorate the heroic deeds of the sons of Allegheny county, who gave their lives in support of our National existence.

Their efforts were pecuniarily successful, and a large amount of money was freely contributed for that purpose. I notice in reading the minutes of their last meeting, which was informal, or at least far from being regular, that some eight ladies, out of twenty, into whose hands this money was placed in trust, located this testimonial in the Allegheny Cemetery—grounds owned by private individuals, surrounded by high walls, and accessible only to stockholders, or others who, by special favor, are fortunate to obtain permission by card, and then only in certain hours in the day.

This is surely a misconstruction of the object of this testimonial. Had the ladies consulted the wishes of nine-tenths of the contributors to that fund, or had they themselves the advantages of a more extended observation, they would not have failed to notice that such monuments are not to be considered in the light of a tomb stone, but, like the shaft of Bunker Hill, or the statues of Washington, Lafayette, or others, are to be admired as commemorative of noble deeds of noble men, and to perpetuate noble principles.

We deprecate any action regardless of public sentiment, and would insist upon a free and unrestrained exhibition of this testimonial of public gratitude, and advise; that the eight ladies in question desist from pursuing for the second or third time a course of action which must eventually bring upon themselves discredit, and mar, if not obliterate, all the good that was originally intended.

SOLDIER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: So much has been said and written of late concerning the advantages presented by the different sites offered for the location of the long talked of Soldiers' Monument that it seems out of place now to go any farther; but having been a soldier myself, serving through nearly all of the time of the late war, and having a deep interest in this proposed monument, I cannot even at this late hour forbear protesting against the late action of the Committee having the matter in charge as being unwise in so far as it does not, nor never can, give satisfaction to a very large majority of our citizens, whose contributions in money and influence have brought the enterprise so far towards completion. Now that it is certain we are to have a monument somewhere, the object of which is familiar to every one, the only question is, Where shall it be located in order to be seen by the largest number of our citizens and strangers without incurring any expense or the loss of any time from business?

This is the only question at issue, and before entering upon any discussion of it, permit me to state that I am not writing in the interest of any particular party, but rather desiring to see the whole county represented as far as possible. Now, if the Monument be placed in the Cemetery, the result is that it will never be seen by many of the business men visiting our cities annually, not by one of the great throng continually passing through and stopping over occasionally a day or two to visit some of our most extensive machine shops and mills, and never by any of our multitude of working men, from whose ranks it must be remembered a majority of those whose memories we would perpetuate and honor come, unless they lose a day from their work or wait till Sabbath and be obliged to pay out their hard earned money for conveyance out and then most likely not get in unless they happened to be ticket holders.

Now it seems to us that there is really only one site among them all, and that is Seminary Hill—a spot which in itself, without any ornamentation more than Nature, the great head and chief of all artists has bestowed upon it, possesses a sublimity of grandeur such as can be found nowhere else in the county. Situated as it is in the heart of the city, and rising as it does almost perpendicular to a height of nearly two hundred feet above the level, while on one side sweeps silently by the three rivers, with the Pan Handle Railroad and high range of hills in full view, and on the other stretches away in beautiful contrast the public park grounds with the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad winding gracefully through, and from the summit both cities with all their surroundings, including the principal depot, come in full view.

Now, if the ladies having the matter in charge will lay aside all prejudice, I am sure they cannot find another spot that presents to many attractions, and will be of so easy access and stimulate the subscription of so much money in addition to the liberal offer already made by the Allegheny authorities. In placing the monument on Seminary Hill it will give satisfaction to a larger number of citizens of the county, it is believed, than anywhere else, and then, and only then, will Allegheny county have erected a monument which shall show forth to other cities, and other States, their appreciation of those of her sons who fell in the endearing cause of human liberty, thus perpetuating their memories through succeeding generations. A CITIZEN.

Beaver County Temperance Convention.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BRIGHTON, June 19, 1869.

The Good Templars of Beaver county held their Quarterly Convention in Bridgewater on the 17th and 18th insts. The Lodges were all represented, and considerable interest manifested. Public meetings were held in one of the churches both evenings, and good earnest lectures delivered by Rev. Hartman, of Altoona, who is employed by the Order as a regular lecturer.

The following are the principal resolutions passed:

1st. That it is the duty of all Good Templars to take a personal interest in the prosperity of the Lodge to which they belong.

2d. That it is the duty of all Good Templars to patronize, as far as possible, those in business who give us their aid to advance the cause of Temperance.

3d. That by receiving the youth into our lodges, and teaching them our principles, we aid them in forming good characters and preparing for future usefulness.

4th. That we feel renewed confidence in the final success of our cause, and that we will go forth from this Convention ready to do all in our power for the work in which we have enlisted.

5th. That the time is not far distant when we must make a step in advance of any yet taken, and make a determined onslaught on the enemy at the ballot-box, feeling that the success of our cause depends upon the law making power of the State, and the sooner that is purified the sooner will victory crown our efforts.

6th. That we tender our thanks to Brother Hartman for his invaluable services in our Convention.

7th. That we hold our next Quarterly Convention at Rochester about the 16th of September, 1869. C.

"Personalism."

The Rev. Thomas H. Hanna delivered a lecture last evening before the Literary Societies of the Western University. The subject of the lecture was "Personalism," which Mr. Hanna handled in masterly style. We have no space for an extended report, although the lecture was one that would bear reporting. Personalism is a man being himself. He is not to be moved like a puppet or operated upon like machinery. He is to think for himself, and act for himself. He is to lay his own plans, execute his own designs and speak his own words. He is, of course, to place himself under proper instruction, but is not to speak and act just as others speak and act. He is to have a mind of his own and not lose his individual personalism by allowing others to think and act for him. In order to do this, he must choose such occupation or profession as nature intended him for, and inclination prompts him to.

The lecture was richly illustrated by facts taken from Grecian and Roman, as well as English and American, history. A vein of humor run through it which was as sarcastic as it was refreshing.

The audience was select and appreciative, and gave ample testimony of its high admiration of the lecture by hearty and enthusiastic applause. The assembly was dismissed with a benediction by Professor Craul.

Dr. Woods, the President of the Institution, will deliver the Baccalaureate this morning at eleven o'clock, and there will be a public examination of the students on Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Trapped at Last.

For some time past it has been evident to the authorities that Mary Murphy, who resides in Virgin alley, was running a brisk trade on Sunday, in the whiskey business, but it appeared impossible to get sufficient evidence to substantiate a charge against her. Men, women and children, it is alleged by the neighbors, thronged her "ranche" from "sunny morn till dewy eve," every Sunday, and the night was made hideous by their drunken brawls, yet no one could be found who was willing to swear that Mrs. Murphy sold liquor on Sunday, either spirituous or malt. So numerous were the complaints that Chief Hague determined to break up the establishment, if possible, and in order to get evidence against the offender upon which to base a charge, two officers were dressed in citizens clothes and sent in for a drink. The trap was a success, as on entering the house the officers found the room crowded with men and women, and the old lady dealing out whiskey and taking in money as fast as she could.

Information was made and a summons served upon the defendant. We would suggest also the propriety of an information for selling liquor without license, as it is hardly probable that Mrs. Murphy's house is licensed to sell liquor.

S. S. Marvin, No. 94 Liberty street, sells the best bread, best weight, made of the best flour, of any house in the city. Always ask for Marvin's Bread for family use.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, June 21.—In the case of Irvin vs. Bleakley, This was an action resulting from an oil transaction, made several years ago. The plaintiff entered into a written contract with the defendant to pay a stipulated sum for a certain tract of land on the delivery of the deed. Two payments, to make good the purchase, were made. The plaintiff failed ever to make tender of the remainder of the money, although the plaintiff had the deed waiting in ready for him to do so. The case had no bottom whatever, and Judge Kirkpatrick directed a non suit to be entered.

The argument and equity list will be taken up Tuesday morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

MONDAY, June 21.—John and Christian Latterly, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, B. Renter prosecutor, were arraigned and plead not guilty. The parties reside on Troy Hill. It is alleged that the accused pulled the prosecutor's whiskers. The jury returned a verdict of assault and battery, and they were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each and costs.

B. Renter, indicted for assault and battery on oath of John Latterly, was found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

Jacob Higler and John Schell, indicted for larceny, were arraigned, plead guilty and sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of one year each in the Western Penitentiary.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. Peter Riley, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Stephen Bulger prosecutor. The parties reside at Noblestown, where the difficulty, out of which this case originated, occurred some two months since. Bulger, it appears, was in a tavern in Noblestown, and had been drinking, when Riley came in and the two got into an altercation, when the landlord put Bulger out of the house. Sometime afterward Riley came out, when they got into a scuffle, when, it is alleged, Riley drew a knife and cut Bulger several times, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds.

Mr. Swartzwelder appeared for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Marshall for the defendent. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY

147. Com. vs. Lewis Thomas.
149. " David Gilmore and James McCloskey,
150. " Thomas Sheridan and Pat Foley, 2 cases.
154. " Thomas Morgan.
141. " Wm. W. Keenan and J. H. Clark.
152. " Frank Gent.
157. " Catharine Stehle.
158. " Wm. Milligan and John McClain.
162. " Wm. Milligan, et al.
163. " Jacob Fluxman.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterritt and Mellon.

MONDAY, June 21.—Jno. Roberts vs. Geo. W. McGraw & Son. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,317.82.

Isaac Mills vs. Heirs of George H. Bell. Action in ejectment for land in Wilkins township. On trial. This case will probably occupy the Court for two or three days.

Up for Twenty Days.

John Kinberg, a Swede, came to the Mayor's office, yesterday, and made information against Patrick Campbell for disorderly conduct. It appears that Kinberg is a stranger in the city, and Pat endeavored to play a small confidence game upon him, but the Swede was too sharp to be taken in by him. Campbell, it is alleged, met Kinberg, who was in search of employment, on the street, and proposed to get him a situation, and while they were conversing together, he got hold of a diamond for cutting glass, the property of Kinberg, who is a glass cutter, and started off with it. Kinberg asked him where he was going, to which he replied that he would be back in a few moments. This answer aroused the suspicion of the stranger, and he followed after Campbell and caught hold of him, when the latter picked up a brick and threatened to knock his brains out. At this stage of the proceedings an officer came up, and learning from some citizens the cause of the difficulty, took Campbell in charge, and conducted him to the Mayor's office.

The stranger, who was unable to speak English, still held on to the prisoner, for the purpose, as was afterwards ascertained, of obtaining his diamond, which Campbell kept possession of until he entered the Mayor's office, when he threw it on the floor.

The services of an interpreter were secured, through whom it was ascertained that Kinberg did not intend to remain in town but a short time, and consequently refused to make an information for larceny.

A charge of disorderly conduct was substituted, and after a hearing Campbell was fined ten dollars and costs, and in default of payment was sent up for twenty days.

At a meeting of Henry Lambert Lodge, No. 475 I. O. O. F., held at their hall, on the evening of June 18th, 1869, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It having become known through the public prints that our German fellow citizens intend celebrating our Nation's birthday, which falls this year on Sunday, on that day, contrary to the custom and in opposition to the religious feeling of American-born citizens and those of other nationalities, be it, therefore,

Resolved, By Henry Lambert Lodge, No. 475 I. O. O. F., that we consider this act of a part of our citizens to whom we have given the same rights and liberties as we ourselves enjoy, as contrary to the spirit of our institutions and derogatory to the moral and spiritual well being of the people of this country.

We, therefore, as Odd Fellows, and as citizens solemnly protest against this intended violation of our rights and respectfully ask our German fellow citizens to reconsider their action and celebrate the preceding Saturday or the succeeding Monday, in common with other citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the *Weekly Mirror*, *Daily Gazette* and *Commercial*, and also a copy be sent to the District Deputy.

JOHN H. HOFFER, N. G.
W. B. EVANS, Sec'y.

Pitt Building and Loan Association.—A meeting of Stockholders of the Pitt Building and Loan Association will be held this, Tuesday, evening at 7½ o'clock at the National Hotel, corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets. It is important that all members be present. There are a few more shares of stock for sale, and as no more associations are to be chartered, it would be well for parties to attend and procure an interest in the Pitt.

Marvin's Superior Crackers the best in the market. Ask your grocerer for Marvin's Crackers. Use none other.

Corporal Punishment in the Public Schools.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In this age of velocipedes any man may have his "hobby," and, so far as applies to school government, possibly every teacher has a hobby. A good hobby differs from a bad hobby just so far as good or bad mechanical contrivance differs.

A good method of government differs from a bad method so far as good or bad principles are involved in it. And any method is good only so far as it develops *good* and *true* principles in the life and conduct of the child; humanizes instead of brutalizes; elevates and refines instead of degrades and debases. It requires but little perception to discover the superiority of a good rule over a bad one, when they are both brought to a practical test. And as applied to teaching, the success of a rule is generally measured by the amount of "book learning" a child acquires within a given time. But as teachers have no rule for measuring *health* and *morals*, no account is taken of the physical injury or demoralized condition of the child as an offset.

The moral training of a child is of the first importance, and every method that tends to demoralize should be abandoned; and there is plenty of proof to show that the prevailing practice of *flogging* inevitably leads to lying, deceit, hatred, revenge, tardiness, truancy, absenteeism, indifference and disgust, and the fear of severe punishment frequently so confuses and agitates the thoughts that the mind loses its equilibrium, and is lost in vacancy, entirely unfitting the child for study. I was a school-boy once myself, and I retain some vivid recollections of the use of the rod, and these recollections lead me to make war on the infernal practice.

In those days there was no such thing known among farmers as a "threshing machine," except, indeed, in the country school houses. It was the fashion in those days to "thresh" out the grain with a *hickory flail*, and it was also the fashion to "thresh" in the mental grain with a hickory rod, and was done by the "posterior" method of threshing. The only wonder is, that while the farmer keeps up with the age of improvement, and does all his threshing at once by machinery, that the teacher has not invented some instrument by which he could give a general threshing and make one job of it. But this is only a proof of how hard it is for teachers to get out of old practices and adopt new.

Small children, with reason undeveloped, should be governed by affection, and a difference of sex should not be overlooked, and should receive somewhat different treatment. With the young something like a family feeling should be cultivated in school. With the older a more rigorous, soldierly discipline should prevail. Instruction should be imparted through the medium of the eyes and ears, except such as relates to taste, smell and the sensations from touch. The organs of *perception* are situated in the anterior portion of the head, above the eyes, and plainly indicate the direction from whence we receive ideas. Phrenology confirms this, and teaches that the reflective or rational organs are in the front of the forehead. The ideal at the sides, and the moral or religious above in the highest region, whilst the affectional organs are situated at the posterior and base of the brain. Hence we may logically conclude that instruction cannot be driven in from the posterior direction, nor through the *hands*, or *ends of the fingers*, as is frequently attempted, by means of the rod. All that sort of effect is not only futile, but positively cruel.

There are persons in all communities who are morally constituted, with large "benevolence" or philanthropy. Such persons are naturally kind hearted, and with ordinary intellectual powers inevitably drift into the ranks of reformers. This class formed the first Abolitionist, Liberty or Anti Slavery party, because they had convictions that slavery was wrong, cruel, brutalizing and a curse morally and politically to the country. Slavery was abolished. And now the same class, whose minds were easily affected by the magnitude of evil involved in slavery, will readily seek some other field of reform. Unfortunately many of them will find a new field in the public schools, and the same noble feelings of refinement and benevolence which were shocked in contemplating the barbarism of slavery, will in due time raise a hub-bub in our Public Schools until the disgraceful practice of flogging is abolished from the school-room.

The love of rule in some degree is implanted in the nature of every one. This love has two elements, or qualities. One is the love of power over others, from an *evil love*, of *self*, and makes tyrants and cruel task masters. The other is the love of ruling over others, from the love of being useful to them, and is the good, love of "loving the neighbor," and makes men benevolent, charitable and philanthropic. The former love, when found in teachers, makes them severe, stern, driving task masters, and exacting beyond comparison. Apparently without a kind feeling in their natures, or government, they demand blood as the price of disobedience. Fear and hate is the fruit of such rule, and an *iron rod* should be hung in the school as a fit symbol of its hardness.

The good element in teachers leads the scholars by winning their affections and confidence, and holding the attention by kind, soft, loving words and manners. Love inspires love, confidence and trust, and when that state is once induced the child is easily managed, because school becomes attractive and delightful, and is no longer regarded as a prison and place of confinement.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

A Highly Intelligent Lady, a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., says that she was afflicted nearly a year, periodically, with derangement of the circulation, the blood rushing to the lungs with such force as to threaten congestion and death. This was attended with the most intense pain in all parts of the body. Failing to obtain relief from any of the physicians whom she employed from time to time, she was induced to try the PLANTATION BITTERS, and to her surprise and joy they have relieved her, and she is now in good health and flesh.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. TH.S.T.F.

Marvin's Superior Crackers the best in the market. Ask your grocerer for Marvin's Crackers. Use none other.

Western Avenue Residence at Auction.—Remember the sale this (Tuesday) afternoon at two o'clock, of that good property, No. 205 Western avenue, Allegheny City. The lot is 48 by 120 feet. A first-rate location. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Shaving Saloon.—Thos. H. Lyles, (late with H. B. Williamson,) 45 Diamond square, Allegheny, (Diamond Bank building.) Shaving and hair cutting by first-class workmen. Every effort made to give satisfaction. Try us.

Marvin's Superior Crackers the best in the market. Ask your grocerer for Marvin's Crackers. Use none other.

MARRIED.

MCDONALD—WOODS—At the residence of Dr. Wm. Woods, Sewickley, Pa., on Thursday, June 17th, by Rev. J. B. Bittenger, D.D., Captain D. A. McDONALD to Miss M. F. WOODS.

YOUNG—ALLISON—On Tuesday, June 15th, at the First Presbyterian Church, Ironton, Ohio, by the Rev. John H. Young, Mr. J. H. YOUNG, formerly of Pittsburgh, and Miss EMILY T. ALLISON, both of Ironton. No cards.

DIED.

MURRAY.—On Saturday, June 19th, 1869, at her residence in Sewickley, Mrs. ANNIE R. MURRAY, relict of the late Dr. J. C. Murray.

Funeral will take place THIS DAY, 22d inst. Religious services at the house at 12:30. Will leave Federal street Depot, Allegheny city, on the arrival of the train at 2:30 P. M., and proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.