The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Avondale Calamity.

The Scranton *Republican* comments pon the testimony taken at the coroner's iquest as follows:

The intense interest felt in the Avondale disaster will not be lessened by reading the reports of the evidence elicited efore Coroner Wadham's jury at lymouth on Saturday. The theory of e fire, which has gradually been reeived—namely, that the work of the halt was ignited by the heat of the ventilating furnace—is scouted by every experienced miner who was examined. here was no difference of opinion on the oint, while the working of a mine with ut one opening and the building of the reaker over the mouth of the shaft were enerally condemned.

All the witnesses whose opinions on he point were of any value were unanimous in considering the furnace entirely afe. The opinion that the fire was not aused by the furnace in the mine is supported not only by the experience and udgment of experts, but by positive evidence of a well-nigh conclusive character. This is found in the present condition of he brettice, or wooden partition which ivided the shaft to a hoisting-way and n air-way, or an upcast and downcast. This brettice is discolored at the top, and ot at the bottom, except a few feet which vas ignited by the burning debris and shes which fell to the bottom of the haft when the breaker building was conumed.

The brettice was the only material which could have carried the fire from the bottom to the top of the shaft, if the fire had been communicated to the brettice at he bottom, as it would have been had the urnace communicated it. It is impossible to believe that a portion of the brettice, beginning at a point only twenty eet from the bottom, and extending hence upward for one hundred and thirty eet, could have remained unburned as it now remains. What could have extinguished the flames twenty feet from the bottom and rekindled them one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty feet higher up? The thing is inconceivable. Not one of the witnesses could assign as reason for the origin of the fire any cause connected with the working of the mine. Most of them thought it expedient not to attempt any explanation at all, and only one of the hundreds to give positive expression to the horrible suspicion that evidently lurked in the minds of all. One witness on his oath said he believed he mine was intentionally fired.

Let us not attempt further to excite the horror which the mere suspicion of such an enormity at once arouses, but examine for a moment the facilities for incendiarism afforded by the peculiar situation. George Morgan swore that he believed the fire began at the mouth of the tunnel, or a little below it. The tunnel referred to affords the best possible cover for incendiary operations. Beginning under the lower side of the breaker, it ran under that building and opened into the shaft at a point about forty feet below the surface. The part of the shaft into which it opened was not the hoisting way, which was continually traversed by the carriage, frequently with men aboard, and in which any suspicious appearance would almost certainly have been noticed. The tunnel opened into the air shaft, or upcast, by a wooden door. This point in the air shaft, forty feet beneath the surface, was perfectly screened from observation. It was up the air shaft that the fire came, and it came with the speed and force of an explosion, bursting into the engine house, as the engineer swore, with the puff of an explosion of loose powder.

This explosive character of the flame is partly accounted for by the strength of the draft in the air shaft; but the use of the quantity of highly inflammable materials at the mouth of the tunnel would have tended to produce precisely the same effect. What is more easy than to enter the tunnel, say at daybreak, charge its mouth and the brettice opposite with a quantity of kerosene or other inflammable material, lay a slow fuse connecting with it, light the fuse, escape unnoticed and be miles away before the catastrophe came? The fuse and a magazine would be most effectually concealed while the former was burning. It is a dreadful thing to feel compelled to advocate such a theory; but is any other possible? Can it be conceived that such a conflagration, if occurring from any accidental cause, or at the bottom of the shaft, could have escaped the notice of men passing up and down the shaft only fifteen minutes before the flames burst from its mouth? Was not the mouth of the tunnel the only point opposite the burned part of the brettice at which fire could have been communicated? Was it not impossible for any fire to accidentally come from the tunnel? In brief, is not the theory of incendiarism possible, and all others impossible?

In reaching this conclusion we need not take into account the reports about traces of kerosene at the mouth of the tunnel. It will be time enough to consider these when they have been elicited on oath in open court. The evidences of the most heart-sickening crime on record are far stronger than we could desire them to be already.

The Pernicious Influence of Byron's Poetry.

We like the tone of this extract from a recent letter by James Parton defending Mrs. H. B. Stowe. He says with great force: Nor is it true, as we have frequently been informed of late, that Byron's influence in the world is a thing of the past. Except Shakespeare, no poet who is not living sells so many copies per annum in the United States as Byron. Shakespeare, Byron, and Scott are chief among the "staple" poets of the book trade. But Byron is more than a poet to the young men of this generation—he is an influence. His power to do evil is such that any one who can justly and properly diminish his prestige renders a service to morality.

Let us bring this view of the subject home to ourselves. A veteran journalist of the city of New York is accustomed to say that he can count twenty-three young men connected with the Press or with literature, in the three cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, who, during the last fifteen years, have destroyed themselves by the nasty vices, I might say, the Bryronic vices. From the many I myself have known of, I should suppose that he is within the truth in putting the number of these lamentable suicides at twenty-three. These young men, gifted, promising, many of them capable of great and beneficial careers, have all ignobly perished in the prime of their youth in consequence of an error. They thought pretty verses and striking articles and excuse for vicious excess. Of this sect, Byron is the apostle. He furnished these unhappy men with an example and excuse; and they thought they could do with impunity, or with the applause of the world, what Byron did, effecting to despise those who warned them of the consequences of their course, as Byron affected to despise the decent portion of the literary class of his time. I suppose that no man ever lived who had so much power to make vice seem becoming and graceful; because his genius was essentially histrionic, and he had such fearful reasons for assuming a mask. We meet his baleful influence wherever we mingle with educated youth. Professors in colleges, conductors of newspapers, colonels of regiments and many others know how general is the feeling among young men, that to comply with the fundamental conditions of human welfare, is to act the part of a fogy, and that to trample upon these conditions or set them at naught, is to be a dashing, metropolitan sort of person. Byron may be called the founder of the school, both of literature and journalism, the main end and aim of which is to make vice attractive and virtue ridiculous. We cannot be grateful enough to Mrs. Stowe for tearing off the mask from the most histrionic of writers—the writer of all others who had most need to be histrionic, because he had the most to hide. Not that incest, was the worst of his offences. Moore relates worse things of Byron than Mrs. Stowe has revealed. Compared with his beastly life in Venice, where he spent his wife's fortune upon the lower grades of harlots, his incest soars to the rank of a virtuous attachment. The value of Mrs. Stowe's article chiefly consists in the insight it affords into the infinite difference between Byron on exhibition, and Byron as he was. I am glad to have one more reason for detesting him. Certain as I ever was that Byron's poetry was pervaded with the spirit of affectation, I am glad to have such indubitable assurance of the fact, and to know the precise virtue of the truth which it was the business of his life to conceal. It has been said that Mrs. Stowe should have withheld this revelation out of regard to the descendants of the guilty parties. Then we should forbear to discourse upon the faults of George III. because Queen Victoria is his granddaughter, and never say anything about Lord Bacon's corruptions lest we may wound the feelings of some members of his family who may still survive. Benedict Arnold has highly respectable descendants, but historians tell the tale of his treason still. We are not responsible for the sins of our grandfathers, nor can we be really dishonored by them. If this objection were sound, there could be no biography.

OIL REGION ITEMS.

Mrs. Purcell, one of the sufferers by the kerosene explosion at Titusville, last week, is not dead, as reported, but is in a fair way of recovery.

A NEW ten-barrel well was struck on the Hart tract, Cherrytree run, last week. Mr. James Perkins is the owner. Also one in Wild Cat Hollow, near Petroleum Center, by Mr. H. Derouse.

ARNOLD & PHINNEY's new well on Kane run was to be tested on Wednesday. This well, extending but a few feet in the oil bearing sand rock, has flowed so strongly at times as to compel the drillers to cease work, and the engine house has been burned twice by the oil taking fire. Considerable interest is manifested in this well, as the result will have an important bearing on the value of the territory north of present producing farms.

THE Titusville *Register* gives the following estimate of the production of West Virginia, furnished by an operator who recently visited the district:

	BBLS.
Daily yield at Oil Rock and Burning Springs	190
Daily yield at White Oak, and Hill and Gas Spring Run	355
Total bbls	545

The yield at Cow Run, Ohio is reported at 250 barrels, and that at Smith's Ferry, a like amount, which would make the daily yield in both States, about 1,145 barrels. There are now twelve wells drilling in West Virginia, several of which are old wells being drilled to deeper sand rocks. A new one hundred barrel well was struck at White Oak, a few days ago.

Last Moments of Secretary Rawlins.

Shortly before his death, the Secretary opened his eyes and noticing Pos. Master General Creswell at his bed-side, signified a wish to speak to him. The latter drew closer and asked:

"General, have you anything you wish to say to me?"

Making a feeble effort to raise himself, he replied, "Yes, I have something to say to you. I have not long to live. My days are fast passing away, but may God spare me to see the President. Give my love to the President. Tell him how I wished to see him. I have always tried to serve him faithfully. Tell him to go on in the administration as he has begun. Give my love to the Ministers of the Cabinet. Tell each of them how I love them for their integrity, for their virtue, for their earnestness in their duty. Tell them how I honor them all." Here General Rawlins made some effort to change his position.

Mr. Creswell said: "General, do you feel easy?"

General Rawlins—I am comfortable, but something troubles me.

Mr. Creswell—Is it the future comfort and protection of your family?

General Rawlins—Yes, that grives me. I am poor in the world's goods. I have nothing to leave them to guard them against wart. Could I survive, I could take care of them, but who will take care of them when I am gone?

Mr. Creswell—Do not grieve yourself about your family. They will be kindly cared for. They will be cared for by the nation.

THE Pioneer Association, numbering one hundred and sixty of the early settlers of California, intend paying a visit to the east shortly, coming over the Pacific railroad and via. Chicago, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Railroad company will send an agent to Council Bluffs to meet the party.

MR. VARLEY is at Brest making experiments, with a view to improving the condition of the French cable. Insulation is imperfect about 1,000 miles from the French coast, where the cable was cut in a storm and afterwards spliced. Unless insulation improves the cable will probably be under run next year.

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. They 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, nature 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 326 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. 35 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 3 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. mw19:151-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 office, 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

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EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOPTHORPE SCHOOL for GIRLS, will begin its second year D. V. on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next. The number of pupils all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French is taught by a resident governess, and so far as possible is made the language of the family. Address, for circulars, etc., MISS CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penna. au30

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH AND FRENCH. For Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. FRENCH is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

jy29:TTHS

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No. 29 NINTH STREET, late Hand,

Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept 1st. The School has elegant and commodious rooms, a full corps of able and competent teachers, and every facility for a thorough education. Besides the usual advantages of Maps, Charts and Philosophical Apparatus, pupils will have the benefit of a large and valuable Cabinet of Natural History. Applications for admission may be made personally or by letter to the principal, at No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

REV. S. M. GLENN, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

a: 31:n76-TTHS

Miss M. MARKHAM,

(Late Associate Principal of Irving Institute,)

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL FOR

Young Ladies and Misses,

MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

At the rooms lately occupied by the Curry Institute, No 52 and 54 Sixth street (late St. Clair).

Circulars can be had at all the principal Bookstores, or any information may be obtained of Miss Markham, at 312 PENN ST., Pittsburgh. au18-nW

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NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Pike, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States.

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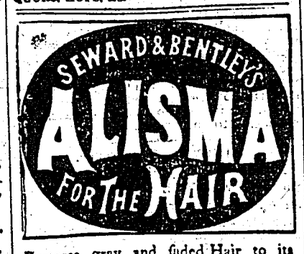

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MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.

Depot, 1301 Market street. M. MARSHALL & Co., Druggists, Proprietors.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by GEO. A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. fe4:d99-TTTS

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 16, 1869, last night but two of the brilliant engagement of the charming

WORRELL SISTERS.

And most lively last time of Offenbach's great Opera Bouffe,

LA BELLE HELENE.

Paris.....Miss Irene.
Helene.....Miss Sophie

The performance to commence with the glorious farce of

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

Betty, the Fool, with Clog Dance...Miss Jennie.

Friday Evening—Benefit of Miss JENNIE and first time of BARBE BLEUE.

Worrell Sisters' Farewell Matinee on Saturday.

Monday Evening first night of the regular Dramatic Season.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Sole Lessee and Manager. TO-NIGHT, the inimitable JAMES TAYLOR in New Songs and Sketches. Miss EMMA GRATTAN, Miss ALEXANDRIA and the Great Company in a New Programme.

James Taylor Matinee on Saturday. Admission to Matinee, 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Return of

"THE GREGORYS."

The Gregory Family will have the honor of appearing before their patrons at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY, September 20th,

And during the week. In addition to "THE GREGORYS," Mad'lle Gertrude Gregory, Miss Bessie Gregory, Jean Gregory, Arthur Gregory, Alfred Gregory, Willie Gregory and Prof. J. C. Gregory, the celebrated

CLODOCHE TROUPE

OF GROTESQUE DANCERS AND PANTOMIMISTS, direct from Niblo's Gardens, New York, and many new attractions. se16-o33

MASONIC HALL.

FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 14th, and continuing WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, the world renowned

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

Will appear after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their MYSTERIOUS and STARTLING WONDERS.

Their wonderful powers have been witnessed by the crowned heads and nobility of Europe, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries. They must be seen to be appreciated.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 50c Reserved Seats 25c extra.

Tickets in advance at HOFFMAN & HALE'S, 60 Fifth Avenue. se9:o3

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

COL. AMES' NEW ORLEANS

MAMMOTH

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

DOC. CHAMBERS, Business Manager.

ON THE

DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY,

Friday and Saturday,

September 17th and 18th.

In all the attributes required to render the entertainments rendered by this colossal aggregation preeminently brilliant, effecting and interesting, it stands without a rival.

Over 200 Men, Women and Children

Are connected with it. Among them are many of the first artists in the profession, their inimitable achievements in the arena, combined with the extensive

DISPLAY OF WILD BEASTS

Form an entertainment of matchless pleasure and interest.

See the Grand Procession of the troupe on FRIDAY MORNING.

ORPHAN ASYLUM EXHIBITION

Free to the little objects of charity on Saturday forenoon, from 10 to 12.

See bills, programmes and lithographs. se13:o35

FIFTH AVENUE HALL.—

No. 65 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the coolest and most desirable place of resorte. Liquors can be had at this place Pure and Good. The Billiard Rooms are on the ground floor in the rear.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1869.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading MILLER STREET, from Centre Avenue to Reed street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 17th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

se7:n98 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for the Boardwalk on Broad street (East Liberty) from the Frankstown Road to Hiland avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 16th, 1869. When it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

se6:n92 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4, 1869.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading of BLUFF STREET, from Cooper to Mill emberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

se6:n85 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.