The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING, Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 63f.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

RHODE ISLAND holds her State election to-morrow. Her total vote and her Republican majority are usually about half of those figures respectively for Allegheny county. But, small as she is, the opposition would crow over a victory if they could—which they can't.

THE INDICATIONS at Washington continue to be favorable to the maintenance of the leading features of the funding bill as it passed the Senate, but with the provisions for greenback contraction stricken out, and some concessions to the banks in the matter of taxation. These institutions do not not appear to have made much by their objections to the optional exchange of bonds, as provided in the bill. The sense of the country is manifestly against them—and Congress is not blind to that view.

"THE colored voters are considered almost unanimously Republican," said a report of the current canvass at Cincinnati, yesterday noon. Sensible reporter! They are "considered" to stand on that platform elsewhere as well. It is not long since one of the leading colored clergymen of this city remarked to us that he should feel tolerably safe in offering a quarter's salary for a good look at a black Democrat. Here and there, one may be found to talk that way—but he don't drop a ticket of that stripe into the box, nor if he knows himself. Is it wonderful, then, that the Democratic party is firmly convinced of the unconstitutionality of the XVth Article?

THE work of democratizing the French empire proceeds steadily. The new constitutional changes popularizing the government still more—in the recognition of the people as the source, the support and the appellate tribunal of the political power of the nation—are to be submitted to a general vote, which will not fail to sanction them. We heard that the Empire was peace, in its earlier days, but it has remained for these later, and probably closing, years in the rule of the most sagacious monarch of the present century, to illustrate the spirit of this apothegm in its fullest force. The Empire is domestic peace, peace is popular content, and content universal and enduring must come with that self-government to which France becomes daily more and more familiarized.

THE CASE IN TENNESSEE.

The Governor had, a fortnight since, made a formal demand upon the President, for military aid to enforce the State laws. This demand was constitutionally defective, since it is practicable to convene the State Legislature through which, when so practicable, the application must proceed. Hence the President declines to accede to the request of Gov. Senter, and the Governor himself hastens to take the back track, now insisting that Tennessee has no need for such an interference. This functionary is, or soon will be, in Washington, where he has been invited to confer with the Reconstruction Committee. Suggestions that this Committee may report measures for the pacification of the State through Federal intervention, have been current, but there is no real probability that such a policy would have the sanction of Congress. It is considered that Tennessee can and must herself remedy the mischiefs which her people have inflicted upon themselves.

This view appears to be acquiesced in by the politicians of that State, and we observe indications that the remedies are actually about to be sought for at home. And in this way. The recent State Convention, which framed a new Constitution, submitted to and adopted by the people on the 26th ult., is said to have been a wholly illegal body, and all its acts are accordingly void. The new Constitution, intended to perpetuate the rebel control, and to preclude the dreaded popular reaction, would in that view fall to the ground. It is announced that the issue upon it is now to be squarely made, the Governor refusing to recognize its validity by issuing commissions to the officers elected under it for every civil post in the State. Efforts to compel his recognition by legal process must bring the issue upon the validity of the Constitution, before the Courts and up to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the new instrument be thus vitiated, the rebel force will be broken, and the opportunity given to the loyal people of Tennessee to recover their control of the State.

This plan can only succeed by the aid of Gov. SENTER. He is weak and wholly unreliable, yet the present confidence is strong that he will adhere to the line thus marked out. If it should fail, Tennessee must discover and improve yet other peaceful and orderly means for checking her social disorders, and reorganizing her political affairs in the interests of loyalty and peace. Sooner or later, when she shall have suffered enough, she will find and resume the true path—which, if found for herself, is much more likely to be permanently maintained.

FREE TRADE—WHOM DOES IT CONCERN?

The Chicago free traders have a blunt way of putting their ideas before the public. "All industries that could not stand by themselves ought to fail." We rather like the audacity of that. It candor leaves no one at all in doubt as to the designs, both immediate and remote, of that school of political economists. The spirit of this declaration is in striking contrast with the cowardly subterfuges and treacherous euphonisms of the revenue-with-incidental-protection class of free-traders. We could wish that all the opponents of the protective principle were equally frank in their avowals. Then, there could no longer be an apology for any failure of the people to comprehend their aims, and the consequences which these would be sure to entail upon the industrial interests of the Republic.

Said the same speaker, "Taxes that went to prop up one industry were just so much injustly forced from those in dustries that were self-sustaining"—and industries so propped up should be sacrificed without compunction! Were this doctrine to become the policy of the Government, one of two results only must follow: either the entire iron interest of the country—*every* forge and rolling mill in the Republic—would extinguish its fires, or our well-paid operatives could have continued employment on the sole condition that they accept the pauper-wages now paid to European labor. Either the iron of Europe, made with wretchedly underpaid labor, would have the exclusive possession of our markets, or we must compete with it on the same scale of cost. Let a country like ours depend wholly upon the foreign supply, for an article of prime necessity such as iron, and in peace we should be hopeless dependents, and in war helplessly at the mercy of our foes. It is easy to see how bad this would be for an otherwise independent and free people. It is quite as easy to realize the almost equally deplorable consequences of a general reduction of the wages paid to our operatives down to the starvation prices of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. As of iron, so it would be in all the manufactures of wool. Every spindle and loom would stand still, under the predominance of the free-trade idea, or would be driven on with wool at half-price and the wages of operatives at one-fourth of the present rates. The cotton manufacturers of this country, having the exclusive advantage of the raw material at their own doors, might possibly continue to defy foreign competition, but theirs would be almost the solitary exception to the general ruin of leading American industries, none of which, with that possible exception, do or can "stand by themselves," and pay living wages to American laborers, without being "propped up" in the precise way which free-trade every where opposes and has at Chicago the frankness to denounce.

The question of protection, of free-trade or of a tariff of duties discriminating in favor of American protection is a question of comparatively little importance to the employing capitalists in this country. But it is of the last vital consequence to the working masses of our people. Throw open the ports, bring in foreign iron and other metals, and all the various textile fabrics, and our mills and forges and shops and factories would be shut for how long? Until the operative classes had faced starvation, no work and therefore no bread, long enough to be willing at last to work for a bare subsistence rather than to die in idleness. People will live on a crust rather than to starve, and then will take the crust when hunger begins to gripe. Capital can wait but labor cannot. Capital makes its terms; labor must, sooner or later, take what is offered. Capital chooses and labor submits. Capital loses for the present, but labor makes up for it after a while. Protection to our industrial interests, then, is the question for the poor man, not for the rich. More than that, it is the question for the poor man against the rich, for the operative against the capitalist—since capital would reap larger returns from its investments at low prices rather than high, and when, if ever, a free trade era shall come, the employer will then be able to have the work of two men with the money now paid for one. Protection for home industry is the doctrine pre eminently for the operative whose labor is his sole capital; it is a mistake as palpable as it has been popular to suppose that none but the employing capitalists are interested in upholding that principle. We tell the workmen of Pittsburgh that the wealthy owners of all these forges and mills would speedily find their own profit in the inauguration of free-trade—and they know it, such of them as comprehend the working of the immutable principles of trade,—while it is the operative classes that alone would eventually suffer. Let the masses of our people appreciate these truths as they should—and as free-traders intend they shall bye and bye—and they would recognize in every supporter of free-trade a public and personal enemy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will meet in Philadelphia, the 19th day of May next, and be opened with a sermon by Rev. P. H. Fowler, D. D., Moderator of the New School Assembly in May last, who, with Dr. M. W. Jacobus, Moderator of the Old School body at the same time last year, will preside jointly, and put all votes and decide all points of order until another Moderator is chosen to preside over the deliberations of the reunited Churches. This will consummate the union in every particular. Presbyteries are now electing the commissioners for the Assembly, and quite a number of names are announced.

The Fourth Presbyterian congregation of this city are considering the question of removal from their present location, on Penn street, to a point several squares farther out. A committee was appointed to report at the annual meeting in May next. The Presbyterian *Banner* says the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny city, Rev. Geo. P. Hays pastor, is beginning to look around for a new site, in order to meet the wants of the congregation.

The correspondent of the *Banner* urges the endowment of the Western Theological Seminary, and proposes that if one hundred thousand, a hundred and fifty thousand, or even two hundred thousand dollars, is raised for that purpose, he agrees to pledge himself to give one fifth as much.

While the Rev. W. F. Collins was preaching in the Methodist Episcopal church at Fair Haven, Connecticut, in behalf of the superannuated preachers, he was struck with paralysis. The physician found the muscles of his throat nearly the entire upper side had been paralyzed. He never rallied and died the next day. He was one of the ablest ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, unexcelled in the departments of Greek and Latin literature.

It is announced in the *Presbyterian* that a deputation from Scotland will be present at the Presbyterian General Assembly in May next, consisting of Rev. Dr. William Arnott, of Edinburgh, and perhaps Rev. Dr. Blaikie.

Girard avenue Presbyterian church, Philadelphia, has enjoyed signal prosperity, financially and spiritually. During the pastorate of Rev. J. Hervey Beede, two years, he has received into church communion more than two hundred and fifty members, and at present upwards of sixty hopeful converts, the fruit of a gracious work of revival now in progress in his church.

At a late meeting of the American Tract Society, in Washington city, addresses were delivered by Senator Patterson, Hon. S. S. Fisher, and Rev. C. L. Shearer and Dr. Stevenson. Senator Buckingham presided. The speakers confined their remarks principally to the wants of the Chinese emigration, and those of the Pacific coast. Mr. Shearer, who had recently returned from the latter, stated some appalling facts in regard to religious destitution; that while the religious charities is seventeen per cent., in some places of the Pacific slope it is only three and a half per cent.

The Baptists of Massachusetts have, during the past ten years lost two churches, and gained thirty-six hundred members, principally in the Boston churches.

Rev. Ezra D. Kinney, of Sayville, New York, a Congregationalist, over seventy years of age, has preached in forty-three years and a half, eighty-four hundred and sixty sermons, and labored in eighty-nine revivals, in which some three thousand were hopefully converted.

Considerable efforts are put forth by churches now-a-days to cultivate the social element among the people, and in many instances the "sociables" are quite a success. In France a different plan is pursued to that of this country. The pastors give religious tea parties, where religious subjects, and religious experiences are spoken of with a familiarity that make the evenings pleasant and refreshing. The entertainment is nothing more than a cup of tea and biscuit.

It is stated Rev. Mr. Wood, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, lately baptized some gipsy children. They were brought to the church by their parents.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks the additions thus far to the Evangelical churches in that city, during the month of March, have been fully twenty-five hundred, and the number is increasing weekly.

The Third Presbyterian church of Cincinnati has declared in favor of free pews by a vote of one hundred and seventy-eight for, to ten against.

The General Conference of the Christian (New Light) Church meets every four years, and is composed of delegates of an equal number of ministers and laymen. This Church is divided into two branches, North and South, each having a General Conference. The Northern branch meets next fall in Oshawa, Canada, and the Southern in Suffolk, Va., in May next.

We Clip the following from the Presbyterian *Banner*:

Grace Memorial Church is a beautiful structure; yet only *in posse*, but soon, we trust to be an actuality.

Presbyterians, in the abounding of grateful feelings for their heavenly Father's goodness in bringing them willingly together after a thirty years' separation, declared their purpose to consecrate five millions of dollars in the way of buildings and endowments, as a memorial; and now it is high time that definite projects were formed and works in progress. How much Pittsburghers mean to do, we know not. If their hearts' emotions abound as their wealth abounds, no city of equal population will do more than they.

We have, in our city and its surroundings, some thousands of colored people, of whom a few were recently organized as a Christian society, and are known as Grace Presbyterian Church. They are an industrious, orderly, and spirited people. Their pastor is a graduate of Lincoln University. At present they worship in a hall. They have a site for an edifice. Shall they have the building? And shall it be, GRACE MEMORIAL CHURCH? The name is beautiful; and to erect it, and make it commodious and tasteful, will be a deed worthy of Pittsburgh, Presbyterians. Who will put forth his hand? Let him whose large heart prompts him to say, *I will*, speak to his neighbor.

PITTSBURGHER.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

FARM WORK FOR THE SEASON.

Hauling out Manure.—Those who may not yet have hauled out their manure, as is no doubt the case with many, should see to it that the fertilizing qualities of it are preserved, as we have before advised, by the spreading out of a bushel of plaster to say every twenty double horse cart loads of the manure, which will arrest the escape of the volatile gases, which are the riches of all such kinds of manure; twenty bushels pulverized charcoal, or a solution of copperas and water, or of sulphuric acid and water, would also answer the same purpose. Salt also would be effective, but we think plaster is the handiest and probably the most effective of either of the other ingredients named and the cheapest. It is powerful in its effects, not only economizing the nitrogenous portion of the manure for the future use of the crop, but through the lime and sulphuric acid in it, will act also in the capacity of a feeder to the future crops. The small expense to be incurred in the application of plaster should not be a hindrance to its use, for the labor of the year is the accumulation of the manure will in a great degree be lost without it or some other of the retainers of the nitrogenous substances alluded to.

Potatoes.—If you have not yet got your early potatoes in, lose no time in forwarding the work. Your late crop should be got in between the last of April and the 10th of May, in this latitude. Early planting of potatoes is one of the best securities against the rot, if you combine with it the early harvesting thereof. Grass swards, clover leys are best adapted for the growth of potatoes. Light, loamy soils, well filled with vegetable matter, will produce the mealiest and best flavored roots. It is a coarse feeder, and requires no little quantity of food, but if all the prerequisites for its production are given to it no crop pays better, on a general average. We have before alluded to the kinds of manure suited to it, but as a general rule farmers will mostly prefer the barn-yard manure for it; but whatever kind you give, do not stint in quantity. Twenty double horse cart loads of barn-yard and stable manure per acre will be necessary; add to which ten bushels of ashes and one bushel plaster, well mixed together; or three hundred pounds guano, ten loads woods mould and one bushel plaster, well mixed together, will also make an excellent dressing; as will also ten bushels bone dust, ten loads of muck, ten loads of mould of any kind, well mixed together; or ten loads barn-yard manure, ten of marsh mud (salt marsh preferable) would be a good compost for an acre. The ground should be deeply and carefully plowed. If the ground be a grass sward, the roller should precede the harrow, to compress the furrow hills, which should be turned flat, and the harrow run lengthwise, the furrows to be followed again by the roller. Lay off the rows from two and a-half to three feet apart—the latter distance will allow more space for the circulation of light and air, which is of no little importance in the growth of potatoes; the furrow make six inches deep to allow ample space for the manure, the inserting of the sets and for the covering; strew the manure two or three inches in depth, place the sets ten inches apart upon the top of the manure, eyes upermost, and cover. It is best to change your seed every year, and if you have not obtained seed from a distance, an exchange with a neighbor would be preferable to using that of your own growth. Cut the seed so as to have two eyes in each set, and as they are cut, the cut part should be rubbed in ashes or plaster, so as to dry the wound, which is believed to be also a preservation from the rot, if they are spread out on a dry place to remain about a week before planting them. The after culture we may hereafter speak of. It requires from ten to fifteen bushels potatoes for seed for an acre, which will be governed by the size and the variety, and the manner of cutting, some kind yielding more eyes than others.

HINTS FOR GARDENERS—APRIL.

For taking your cabbage plants from the seed bed, a garden trowel, or a kitchen case knife, or a small paddle of wood should be used; have a basin of pigging at hand to put them in, in which prepare a mixture of mould, soot and flour of sulphur, reduced to the consistence of cream with water. The plants should be placed in this mixture, up to the leaves; make a hole with a dibble made of hard wood large enough to receive the roots easily, and seize the opportunity after the first rain to put them out, taking care to have them firmly fixed in their places. The plants should be moderately watered every day or two, if a drought should intervene, and a dusting of plaster or soot, single or combined, in the dew of the morning, has an excellent effect on their growth. Sow cabbage seed in a warm southern border, early in April, to grow plants to succeed the earlier kinds.

Broccoli and Cauliflower plants should be set out during the first ten days or two weeks of April in this latitude—the soil, management and manures, as recommended for cabbages, are applicable for these vegetables—and seed for the cauliflower may be sown in the open ground any time during the month, to raise plants for heading in October.

The *Siberian Kale* furnish, next to the cabbage, the best sprouts in our markets, and a space of fifteen or twenty feet will be sufficient to supply a large family; and furnish them, too, at a time when most vegetables are scarce, and they will be found of ready sale in market. The seed can be sown early this month.

Garden *Peas* and *Beans* should be sown at intervals, and the plants from the seed beds put out, so as to keep up a succession. Set out Lettuce plants also if you have them large enough to transplant; set them out in a well prepared bed to head, and sow seed at intervals of about ten days for future supplies of plants.

Small *Sallading* and *Radishes* should have the seed sown every four days throughout this month, in order to have them in a crisp state, and in succession.

For *Spinach* prepare a bed by manuring well, digging in the manure a spade deep and raking well; then make drills one foot apart, one inch deep, and drill there in the seed, rake them in and compress the earth with the back of the rake; dust the bed afterwards with a mixture of equal parts of plaster, ashes and salt. When the plants come up thin them out, so as to leave them four inches apart in the drills; keep them clean, stir the earth and in drought water the bed. Every few weeks or so drill in a few more rows, so as to have a successive supply, as this plant does not last but two or three weeks in warm weather after it is first fit for use.

Celery plants, from seed sown in February or early March, will now be fit to be thinned out, three inches apart, in a nursery bed of deep, rich soil—to remain five weeks—water often. Prepare a bed about the middle of the month, for raising plants for a general crop—manure and work it as formerly directed—and don't fail to attend to watering the plants.

Asparagus beds should now be dressed, if not already done—and new beds formed.

Beets, Carrots and Parsnips.—These in the garden can be treated as we advised on a former occasion, for field culture.

Onions should be drilled in early this month, and culinary and medicinal herb plants should also now be planted out as early as possible.

Early *Turnips*, of the Dutch variety, should now be sown, and treated as we have advised for the kale—and *Salsify* or vegetable oyster seed should be cultivated as we have recommended for carrots and parsnips. Potatoes for early use should now be planted out—treat as before advised. Put down at once Grape Vines, before the middle of the month—and look to your strawberry beds and Tomato plants.—*Baltimore American.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE warts from the teats of cows the Massachusetts *Ploughman* recommends tying a fine silk cord tightly around the root of the wart when the cow is not in milk. That stops the circulation of blood to it, when it will soon die and fall off. That is a common and effectual method. If the wart is large at the base, and of a form which does not admit of tying, you can burn it off by lunar caustic. Get it at any apothecary's and all that is needed is to rub it well over the wart. In a few weeks the wart will disappear.

In reply to an inquiry the *American Agriculturist* says: Potatoes, cabbages, beets, rhubarb, and radishes, will not mix if planted near each other unless you raise the seed. Corn shows the mixture the first season. Pumpkins, melons and cucumbers do not mix with one another; the different varieties of each crop mix readily, but the mixture does not generally show itself in the fruit until the next generation. Varieties of beans and peas mix more or less, probably by the agency of insects.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Maine Farmer* gives the following experience in relieving choked cattle: A year ago last fall, while driving a drove of cattle to Brighton, a heifer got choked with an apple, and was so far gone that she could hardly stand. I got a pint of soft soap at a house near by, which was rather thick, and I added a little water, and poured it down her throat. I had never known this to fail of removing the obstruction either up or down in a short time.

A WRITER in an exchange states that he cured a cow that was badly afflicted with the scours by the following remedy: One quart of wheat flour tied light in a cloth, put into a kettle of boiling water, and boiled three hours. After it was taken out and cooled, it was pounded fine, and given her to eat dry. By twice feeding her with this she was cured, and never troubled with it again. It is said to be equally effectual in cases of dysentery with persons.

For worms in calves' windpipes, a disease most prevalent in dry summers, and often occasioning great mortality, V. H. Hubbard, Rochester, Vt., communicates the following remedy: Assafœtida, three ounces; tincture, one quart. Give a teaspoonful in each nearest every third morning, taking care to hold the head up well to prevent waste.

In some parts of Surrey, England, as at Dorking, the first migration from the parent hive is called a swarm; the next is cast, while the third increase in the season goes under the name of a cole. The latter is also called a "spindle" in some of the midland counties of England.

A JASPER county, Iowa, farmer says that last year he made $400 from twenty hives of bees, against $200 from forty-five acres of wheat.

An eminent agriculturalist says, "I had rather leave to posterity 1,000 trees than $1,000—living groves than decaying mansions."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *American Agriculturalist* says that a good coat of durotted manure, plowed in six or eight inches deep, is a sure preventive against white grubs in corn or potatoes.

ALWAYS loosen the check rein before giving the horse water. Even if the pail is held so high that the rein is not drawn tight, the position is not a natural one in which to drink.

RECENT experiments show that of milk that has been set in pans and skimmed, 100 pounds have produced 20 pounds of cheese; milk skimmed in vats, 100 gallons made 115 pounds of cheese; milk not skimmed at all, 100 gallons made 136 pounds of cheese.

Gen. Sherman's Opinion of Logan's Army Bill.

I learn from an intimate friend of Gen. Sherman that he is very bitter, and that he cannot refer to the matter without getting off two or three well selected oaths, as a means of outlet to his anger. He evidently regards the whole proceeding as a gratuitous insult to the army, and one that should be resented by every officer throwing up his commission as soon as the bill becomes a law. He does not disguise the fact that the proposed reduction of his salary touches him in a tender place. The bill does not affect him in any other respect. Liberal as his salary is regarded, he maintains that he could not keep up his rank and live upon less. He is compelled to entertain, or rather he is expected to do it, and this costs money. He intimated to a friend not long ago that he would be obliged to resign and go into civil life, and he would do it most cheerfully rather than be burdened with a rank without proper compensation to support it. But Sherman has no idea that it will become a law. He no doubts thinks it will meet its Waterloo in the Senate, and that the House will gracefully back down.

There is reason to believe, from what I can gather, that should it run the gauntlet of the Senate it will meet with an obstacle at the White House in the shape of a veto. The President is a warm friend of the army, and he is said to have expressed his surprise that the House should pass a bill of this character. It is doubtful, however, if the President would go so far to serve and save his old comrades in arms. Logan, Butler, and others who put the bill through the House, think he would not; in fact, they intimate that he dare not, because the measure is too popular. It went through the House with a rush, its opponents not being able to muster enough strength to call the yeas and nays.—*Herald.*

A BALTIMORE correspondent writes: "Thunder sours milk and kills oysters. You may load a vessel to its utmost capacity, start for market, and one good round clap of thunder will kill every oyster in the vessel, immediately. Pounding with an axe upon the deck of a vessel when oysters are thrown on, or pounding upon the sides of a vessel with a heavy weight, will kill every oyster that feels the jar. But thunder fetches them every pop."

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

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For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
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For Mottled Castile Soap,
Sold by the box, single car or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Bath Store,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of Fine Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.
Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.
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Death of a Notable Inventor.

Mr. Seth Boyden, a well-know resident of New Jersey, died in the eighty-second year of his age. He came to Newark in 1815 and engaged in the manufacture of leather. From that time until his death he resided in or near the city, to the prosperity of which he largely contributed by the introduction of new branches of manufacture. In 1816 he invented a machine for cutting "trade" by which their cost was largely diminished. At about the same time he commenced to work a machine of his own invention for splitting leather. The manufacture of "patent leather" was first commenced by him in 1829, and the business which he then started upon a small scale has since been widely extended, and forms one of the most important of the business enterprises of Newark. He made the first specimens of malleable iron in 1826, and continued its manufacture until 1831; perfected the first locomotive with a driving rod on the out side of the wheels; invented, with others, the steam "cut-off;" produced the first daguerreotype in America, assisted Prof. Morse in working out the theory of electric telegraphy; invented the process of making the zinc known as "spelter;" discovered the method of making Russia sheet iron, which he manufactured, but at so great a cost that he could not compete with the imported article, and patented a "hat-body machine," which is now extensively used in all hat manufactories in this country. In his later years Mr. Boyden gave his attention to agriculture, which he benefitted by the introduction of new inventions and methods of culture. Many of the most celebrated descriptions of strawberries were his, and those grown in his garden last season were the largest ever known in the history of the plant. During all his life this remarkable man, whose inventions have made millions for others, was himself poor, but his poverty was forgotten in his genial spirits and his noble life. Up to the latest days of his life, the thought that had accompanied him from early manhood and that had accomplished so many beneficial results, were still working after further discoveries; his intellect as clear and his spirits as ambitious as ever.

A WOMAN at New Philadelphia, Ohio, who had been in delicate health for some months was found dead in her bed a few days ago. Upon examining her wardrobe, it was found she had every thing in the way of grave clothes carefully prepared.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Subconscutic or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not is ten.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the at appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in a lot of other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss success in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, enables to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia when no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Truss and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is twofold. The fluid which it secretes imparts the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more natural and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition, the better. And it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to restore a sluggish or irregular liver without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for dyspepsia, and the numerous cases of persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protective against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best preventive of biliousness. The symptoms of constipation, giddiness, coated tongue, loss of appetite, costiveness, pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, Pa., March 28, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M.

J. B. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
3 22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEELER'S PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
apl:w2

SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
101 FIFTH AVENUE.
Persons going to housekeeping won d do well to call and examine our fine STOCK OF SILVER PLATED WARE.
Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN CLOCKS, all selling at very low prices. apl2

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Specie Payments Resumed!
SILVER
Given in Change at
W. W. KNOX'S
Agricultural & Seed House,
apl 132 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND THE NORTH!
THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.
mh 30 w7

PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter, Early Rose Potatoes,
Fresh Eggs, Peach Blow do.,
Dried Fruit, Buckeye do.,
White Beans, Sweet Cider,
Green Apples, Cider Vinegar,
Northern Molasses, Hominy,
Apple Butter, Onions, &c.,
Receiving daily and for sale by
W. G. ARMSTRONG,
apl 25 Market street.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
1s2n:14 146 Grant street.

THROUGH IN FORTY DAYS.
We are just in receipt of a small invoice very choice Japan Tea, put up in handsome lacquered tea pound caddies; also by the pound, or 1742 via San Francisco; for sale by
JOHN A. BENSHAW,
mh10 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in
FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.
CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.
We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.
McCORD & CO.
mh30

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND HOW RIBBONS,
—LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh12

THE BEST BARGAINS OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00,
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

1870. 1870.
SPRING.
C. ARBUTHNOT. J. G. STEPHENSON.
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
mh30

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London'
Granular Effervescent Bicarb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia; Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the importer and sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.
P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of MINERAL WATERS, Saratoga, Vichy, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
fe11:3ttu

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
H. HIGBY & CO.
April 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods apl v2

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIPATION.
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.
fe26:d&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
AT SEMPLE'S.
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
AT VERY LOW PRICES AT
SEMPLE'S.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN
NEW SPRING DELAINES
VERY CHEAP AT
SEMPLE'S.
DRESS AND SHIRTING PERCALES
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
SEMPLE'S.
A Large and Complete Stock
TO SELECT FROM
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
UPON EXAMINATION
Will be Found to be the Best
AND THE
CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
This will be Borne Out by
THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.
THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
THE VERY LIBERA