The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¼@95½.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 50½f.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 118¼@118½.

The Kittanning *Republican* says that if their Senator, Kerr, "has a particle of manhood left, he will resign." This is no doubt the general sentiment in that district.

The Louisville *Commercial* is vigorous in its early youth. Scarcely three months old, it has been enlarged to double its former size. Except for its anti-protection notions, perhaps it might have added another column still.

The people of Armstrong complain that their Senator, Mr. Kerr, "would not attend to any of the business from that county, that the Senator of a neighboring county was placed in charge of all the business relating to that county."

We learn from a Beaver paper that, if ex-Representative Buffington should be a candidate for re-election, it would be upon his favorite Irwin basis,—in the expectation of Democratic support. Precisely so, and not otherwise! It will be safe to reckon upon that part of the ring being flattened out by the votes of a Republican people.

The new apportionment of members of Congress will give, under the terms of the House bill, twenty-five new members. It is supposed that New York will gain two, New Jersey and Pennsylvania each one, Missouri and Illinois each two, one each to Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and the other thirteen to the Southern States.

The only tariff bill likely to pass at the present session will be some compact measure, of twelve or twenty lines, including but a few items of internal taxes and customs, which will abate some fifty millions of revenue, and be put through both Houses in a week. That is the programme for about June, unless our Representative upsets all calculations with an earlier triumph against the income-tax.

The Democracy of California are not all idiots, after all. We printed lately the flaming exhortation which fifty or more members of the Legislature, of that party, addressed to the Sacramento county clerk, encouraging him to reject colored votes from the registry. After that letter reached the Clerk, he thought better of the nullification question, and enrolled the name of every colored applicant in the voting list.

The last Pennsylvania Legislature passed less than half a dozen general laws, and over fourteen hundred local private and corporation jobs. The last Ohio Legislature passed seventy three general laws, forty-three local laws and fifty six joint resolutions. Ohio prohibits special legislation upon any matter which can be covered by a general enactment, while our own State permits her legislators to make "an honest living" by the opposite policy.

"How shall *we* nominate," is the *Commercial's* impudent heading to what appears as a communication in its columns. The "*we*" is supposed to intend a Republican signification! Cool, indeed! "How shall *we* nominate?" During the war, there were "bummers" bushwacking on the flanks of both armies, who were at all hours equally ready to pillage a hen roost, rob a grave or cut a throat. Fancy one of those "bummers" saying *we*, when discussing the plans of the campaigns!

We hope to see Masonic Hall crowded to-night, with an audience which is certain to be instructed and gratified by a very interesting and popular lecture, from Patent Commissioner Fisher, upon "Inventors and their Inventions." Admission free to all. The topic is to be one of peculiar interest to our practical people, while the speaker honors his high official position by his thorough acquaintance with mechanical science, his devotion to his duties, and his scholarly ability. If such a lecturer upon such a subject should fail to fill the largest hall in Pittsburgh, it would deeply mortify the public-spirited citizens who have cheerfully assumed the needful expenses.

We perceive that Representative Negley proposes the abolition of the income tax. This tax extinguished takes off $35,000,000 from our annual receipts. No doubt, our Representative will be equally cordial, if not so prompt, in advocating the entire abatement of the taxes now imposed upon tea and coffee, articles of prime necessity to all classes of the people. This would take from us about $22,000,000 more—total at least $57,000,000. How about the other taxes which special interests demand to be relieved from? How much more can the Treasury comfortably spare, from its revenues, to meet the interest and reduce the principal of our debt? If no more, and if these fifty five or sixty millions be the exact figure of the proposed reduction, why not consolidate the two propositions and put them through at once and together? This would save time and perhaps dispense with any further discussions, without point and without profit, upon the tariff. Must this tax upon the income of capital go first, because it is really the most obnoxious to the masses of the people? Perhaps our Representative will allow the people to hear from him, on the tea and coffee question, next week!

Senator Kerr, of the Butler district, finds a volunteer defender in the Beaver *Argus*, which contends that he should be acquitted of current suspicions, because the vote in his Committee on the Watt-Diamond contest stood, with him, five to two for Watt, and a change of his vote would still have left it four to three, in favor of Watt. Let us enlighten the *Argus*. Two of the five so voting were Kerr and Lowry. Both of these Senators had previously been *known* to be friends of the Democratic petitioner. Kerr changed over to the Watt side, about three weeks before the close of the session, very suddenly, squarely and mysteriously. It is that mystery that gossip is busy about. The other man, Lowry, voted for Diamond every time in the Committee. He so voted on the final test vote, the night before the Committee presented its report. The next morning, perceiving that he had, *some how*, lost Kerr, and not being able to persuade Mr. Warfel to go with him in declaring the seat vacant, and that his scheme was wholly a failure, the fellow had the cheek to sign the report in Watt's favor. Thus, the *Argus* will perceive that Kerr's vote enveloped the turning-point of the case. That journal may rely on these facts, and verify them, if it wishes, upon proper enquiry.

Under ten heads, the New York *Tribune* states the Georgia case. Its first specification is as follows:

> I. The Rebel element in that State is primarily responsible for her present condition. It was fully represented in her Legislature; no test-oath has been imposed to its prejudice; in short, all was moving on toward her speedy restoration to her proper place in the Union, when the unreconstructed saw fit to expel the colored members from both Houses. It was an ungenerous, unworthy, disloyal, suicidal act—much like firing on a flag of truce. It was a first step in that revolution backward which Frank Blair proclaimed, and in furtherance of which he was nominated for Vice President. It was the signal gun for a new rebellion in response to the nomination of Seymour for President. Nobody can think worse of that outrage than we do.

—The other nine heads of its "view" merely elaborate as many illogical pleas, to fine away all the practical force of what has been first so conclusively stated. The head of its article ate up the rest, which we do not care to print. It is the revolution backward with which Congress is dealing—and we hope to see the work done with gloves and coats off.

O. O. HOWARD.

A flourishing Protestant congregation at Washington became unhappily divided not many years since. The schism involved on one side the especial friends of the pastor, Boynton, and on the other were Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a majority of the parish. The controversy became a quarrel, then a feud, and at last a regular Corsican vendetta on the part of the Boynton faction, who unhappily perceive that while the Howard wing thrives, has sound preaching and a rapidly-swelling parish, the people show no sympathy for the "regular" Boynton ticket, that branch of the church having dwindled down nearly to a cypher. This makes things unpleasant. Hence it is understood that the scandalous charges just made against Gen. Howard, and now under Congressional investigation, have been put into the mouth of that excellent example of Christian consistency, Fernando Wood, by the Boynton party. The issue of the investigation is not at all a matter for doubt; Gen. O. O. Howard will be acquitted of even the shadow of any official or personal impropriety. Take one brick as a sample of all: he is charged with having profited corruptly by certain injudicious contracts for the worthless bricks of which the Howard University was built; that these bricks were made by a patented process of which he is or was a part owner at the time the contracts were made. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states, upon this point:

> It has been sent abroad that General Howard and his brother have grown rich out of the contracts for brick furnished for the Howard University. It is a fact, for which we have a better authority than any that has been adduced to the contrary, that General Howard has had no interest in the American Building Block Company since it first supplied material for the Howard University. He withdrew his interest from it before the first contract was made. His brother, who is a stockholder in the Company, has *made a loss* of about two thousand dollars in the operation. We feel very confident that the other charges against General Howard will prove as false as this one.

GEORGIA REMANDED.

For the present, the Senate has disposed of the Georgia question. When it shall be once sent back, as it will be, from the House, let us hope that we may be spared any repetition of the wearisome discussion of the last month. The bill is changed in important particulars, making its provisions more severely stringent than before. The Bingham amendment was first dropped, and then the entire bill, substituting simply a declaration of the provisional character of the existing State government, providing for a new legislative election next November, and in the meantime remanding the State under military control, until released by her re-admission to the Federal relations. The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, municipalities are made responsible in damages to persons injured by mob violence, and the President is empowered to organize the local militia. *Every Democratic Senator sustained the proposition to remand the State to the military control*, for which inconsistency the Republican congratulations were offered to them. The opposition then sought to escape Democratic odium for their blunder by refusing to vote at all on the passage of the bill. This final vote was 27 to 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Howe, Kellogg, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Patterson, Pomeroy, Poole, Pratt, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Upton, Trumbull, Warner, Willey.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Chandler, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Fowler, Hamilton (Texas), Harris, Howard, Howell, McDonald, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsay, Revels, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

We should regard the approval of this bill by the House as a wise acceptance of the real situation. Georgian perversity needs to be dealt with as the Senate deals. Yet we scarcely dare hope that the House will concur. Fortunately, whatever is to be done will be done speedily. If effectively also, so much the better not only for Georgia, but for the other lately reconstructed States, whose populations would thus understand that there are limits to the National forbearance.

—The yea and nay vote as above will bear an examination for which we have not space to-day. The yeas represent the moderate wing of Republicanism, but their majority is assured by the aid of more than one extreme Radical, who would have voted nay except for the Bullock's element in the issue.

OUR WEST VIRGINIA RAILWAY

Readers of yesterday's issue of this journal shared in our gratification in noting the favorable promise for the early completion of a railway through the Monongahela Valley. We are informed, upon the most reliable authority, that the resources to cover the proposed expenditure are ample, if the public confidence shall so apply them, and this confidence is as cordial as it is general in the most deeply interested quarters. A wealthy and well informed member of the Directory volunteers a very high mark of his faith in the present and future credit of the work, by an offer to double his investment in its stock and bonds. His invitation to other gentlemen of the Board to do the same is a generous challenge which we not think they can ignore. It is to us, in common with a large majority of our fellow-citizens, especially gratifying to learn that the success of this project does not depend upon its securing the irregular aid which seemed to be proffered by the lately proposed Sinking-fund loan. The official publications of yesterday only serve for the still clearer establishment of the fact that the Pittsburgh and Charleston Railway can be built, and that until very recently, it has always been proposed to be built, with only the legitimate aid of our local capital, supported by the customary financial expedient of an issue of mortgage bonds. The most impolitic and unlawful proposition, lately vetoed by the Governor, to divert the assets of the State Sinking-fund to

the use of our railway company, was never thought of by the Directory as a required element in the success of their favorite enterprise, "until it was first mentioned" to one of the Board, also a member of the Legislature "by other parties during the last few weeks of the session." This testimony is the more valuable, because its authority cannot be disputed. It fully supports our previous advices that the second section of the vetoed bill, giving $3,500,000 of State aid to this and other projected roads, was thrown in by the engineers of the main appropriation of $6,000,000 elsewhere, purely as a log-rolling sop, a bribe, to conciliate the support of members who might be otherwise inclined to vote down the vast original gratuity to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of course, it is patent to the reader that, since the Pittsburgh and Charleston project had been theretofore supported as entirely practicable without such aid, its solid interests cannot have suffered in any respect by the most commendable defeat of a mischievously bad supplementary bribe. On the contrary, this journal has recently shown that these solid interests have been in effect protected and promoted by that defeat. The road again stands, as it did before "other parties" flashed their jack o'-lantern allurements before its friends, upon the solid basis of a needed and practicable project.

One cannot read the reported proceedings of the Fairmont Convention without a comfortable conviction that the road can and will be completed without unreasonable delay. The two and a half millions already subscribed for the work is a sum itself ample, with the aid yet to come in, to build this railway. It leaves no doubt that the interested communities are able and willing to help themselves to any needful extent. To complete the story, it only remains for all to emulate the handsome offer of a public-spirited Director, and prove their faith by their individual works. Certainly, we are not too sanguine in the belief that this will be done, and that the Pittsburgh and Charleston Railway is bound to be a success.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It appears to us, that if the present agitation concerning the use of the Bible in our common schools would give way to another, having for its object the compulsory attendance of *all* children at those institutions, great benefit for the commonwealth and the human race would be derived from its successful discussion. It is difficult to see why this subject does not engage the most earnest attention of the people. The excuse that such compulsion is antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions is at best an error with some and a subterfuge with others. If it does not clash with republican institutions to build prisons and shut up in them the perpetrators of crime, it can certainly not clash with them to institute measures that tend towards *preventing* crime. The community has a right to protect itself and its institutions, and it appears that school compulsion is not only desirable but absolutely necessary for that purpose. Without desiring to dwell on the truth of the maxim that one "ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," we would simply direct the attention of our readers to a few points connected with this question of school attendance.

It is a conceded fact, that premature and overdue application to physical labor is injurious to the proper development of the human mind and body. Yet we find hundreds and thousands of children given or driven to this pernicious practice! We do not merely allude to the children of the poor, who have to toil in the factory, the mill, the mine; but also to those of well-to-do parents, who are taken from the schoolroom at a tender age and placed in the store, the office and the counting-room—for what? For the sake of a few paltry dollars, for the purpose of an early initiation into business; in other words, for the purpose of directing the juvenile mind to the pursuit of the almighty dollar, which has become the bane of this country. The minds of such boys must become unevenly balanced. When grown up, they will be ignorant of all the elements of learning: they will lack the ballast necessary to steady for them the ship of life. In consequence of this, they will be prevented from the real enjoyment of their wealth and from the proper use of it. They will either waste it for the gratification of unrestrained passions, or hoard it up in safes and vaults, and, becoming misers, secure their own misery and the contempt of their fellow-beings.

But bad as such a practice is, a total abstinence from labor, as well as study, is still worse. Nothing is more injurious to the juvenile mind than idleness. If knowledge and morals are not inculcated, vice and depravity are pretty sure to scatter their seeds freely with the prospect of yielding a rich harvest. The vagabonds of our alleys and commons, the inmates of our houses of ill-fame, the loafers of our street corners, draw their supplements from such children, who have neglected to go to school and to store their minds with useful knowledge, thus suffering the blank space to be filled with depravity, as the idle, unworked land is filled with weeds and thistles.

But besides giving knowledge, the frequentation of schools subjects the child to a wholesome discipline. It learns to sit still—to subordinate its own whims and wishes to the general good—it learns to obey. This art of obeying is an indispensable element to a country where everybody is a sovereign lord. Without it, anarchy and confusion would soon reign supreme. Do not object that the child receives this discipline at home. Of course, in many homes it does; but these homes are generally those whose inmates will send their children to school without compulsion. It is not for the purpose of reaching these that we advocate the measure. There are thousands of families in this land where the children do not receive any restraint whatever. They grow up without knowledge, without moral influences, like the whelps of the wolf, the cubs of the tiger, and can one wonder if, like the tiger and the wolf, they turn upon society and prey upon its vital interests?

They say the safeguard of this country is its own Constitution; but we say the safeguard of this country is the enlightened condition of its citizens. Knowledge and morality go generally hand in hand. A cultivated mind rarely feels a disposition to resist or to trespass upon the laws. But let our citizens sink into ignorance, and in its invariable associates—depravity and superstition—and the Constitution is merely a piece of parchment—a dead letter. The people do well, therefore, to take time by the forelock, and, by an early attention to this important subject, check one of the most dangerous evils of the day.

* * *

THE father of the President has written the following letter:

"COVINGTON, March 31, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I never voted a Democratic ticket in my life. The General, while in the army, professed neutrality, and never gave but two votes in his life. While in the army, about 1848, he voted for a Whig for Congress from his native district. He gave as his reason for so voting that the Whig was a man of the most brilliant order of talant; the other of a lower order. The Whig was elected. His second vote was given for Jas. Buchanan, in 1856, from purely personal reasons. He has often said since that any man who would vote for James Buchanan ought to be disfranchised, and if the Government would not disfranchise him he would do it himself, and I believe he has never voted since, unless he voted in 1868. I believe he never was a Democrat, but while in Missouri, in the immediate vicinity of the 'Dents,' he may have had some sympathy in that direction.

"Yours, &c., J. R. GRANT, P. M."

BEAVER.

The Honest Hearts of the People—Our Oil Wells.

BEAVER, April 14, 1870.

Editors Gazette: Your paper makes its appearance every morning in my family, and so great is the satisfaction we derive from its perusal, that I cannot help expressing it in a few lines. After glancing hastily over the telegraphic news of the first page, I quietly turn to the second one and eagerly engage with you in your strife against corruption and its champion. If sympathy is succor, you have the hearty support of your Beaver readers. There is not one amongst them who does not appreciate your ceaseless efforts to check the evil tendencies of an evil time. We appreciate these efforts doubly, because we know very well that they may not *pay* you in a pecuniary way; but rather draw the hatred of powerful *rings* upon you. You will undoubtedly find comfort in the fact that you have the silent, but yet powerful, support of all well-minded persons. When it comes to an issue these persons will unite, like so many plates of a galvanic battery, and send an electric stream through the country which will shock and startle all rings and demagogues.

If you have no objection, I shall now and then give you the news of the neighborhood. At present I shall confine myself to the description of a visit, which I paid the oil wells at the mouth of Brady's Run. The wells are two in number, situated a few hundred feet from the mouth of Brady's Run, which, as you are aware, empties into Beaver Creek.

The original company bored these two wells to a certain depth; but becoming discouraged leased the machinery, wells, etc., to a new company, which is to have the sole use and benefit of the wells for one year from the day on which they pump oil in paying quantities.

The second company began to increase the depth of their wells about three months ago, and they have since been rewarded for their efforts by a fine show of oil. The second well has in some way or other become blocked up, but although it can not be pumped, it sends up a current of gas with so much force that a stream of water would be thrown many feet into the air if it was not forced into a tank, from which it flows into the run after yielding the gas to an apparatus, from which it is led under the boiler, where it is used, with a small quantity of coal, to raise the necessary steam.

The first well had been tubed to the depth of nearly nine hundred feet, and from it flowed a stream of water strongly impregnated with salt. Since the insertion of the tube the show of oil had ceased, and at the time of my visit the workmen were on the point of drawing the tube out again. I remained long enough to witness the commencement of this interesting operation, which was accomplished by means of a pulley, the rope winding around a windless turned by steam power. One member of the company informed me that they intend going deeper, and are very confident of finding oil sooner or later. They have passed through two strata of sand stone and found oil beneath each. Below the third one they expect to find it in paying quantities. I hope they will succeed, for such a stroke of good fortune would not only pay them well, but everybody else about here, as money would flow not only from but also *to* the spot from every direction. Nothing would gratify me more than to be able to inform you in my next letter of the development of a hundred barrel well.

Yours sincerely, R. L.

TRUE WOMANHOOD.

A High Spirited Girl—Love Turned to Hate—A Revengeful Libertine.

A young lady who has been staying the past few weeks with the family of Gov. Randolph, at Morristown, N. J., was attacked recently by a young man from Brooklyn, who made a desperate attempt to kill her. The affair has created intense excitement among those who have heard the circumstances, and inquiries regarding the cause of the young man's animosity have developed the following facts, which show that the course of fashionable courtship does not always run smooth:

A few months ago the young lady—whose name is withheld for obvious reasons—was engaged to be married to the would-be murderer, and received his visits at her father's house in Brooklyn, where the wedding was to take place. The father of the lady is a man of great wealth, and of a high position in society, in the highest circles of which the expectant bridegroom also moved. The former was a General in the Union army during the late war, and bears a name eminent for military services. During the engagement, and even up to two days before the time at which the marriage was to take place, the engaged couple were, to all appearances, supremely happy, receiving the congratulations of their friends, who gave unnumbered valuable presents to the lady. The General was not less attentive to his daughter's happiness. Apartments were fitted up under the paternal roof—the furnishing of which cost $6,000—for the young couple, whose monograms marked every piece of the rich furniture. Elaborate preparations were made for the wedding, invitations were issued, and no one for a moment entertained a doubt of its fulfilment. Two days before the day fixed upon, the young lady discovered that her promised husband, although a man of excellent family and high reputation was a libertine—a person with whom she could not consent to trust her happiness. She immediately broke the engagement in the face of all that scandal could say concerning the strange termination of the wedding arrangements, and ordered her suitor never to appear before her again. But he did appear, begging her to marry him. Upon her repeated refusal, and the scornful words which she is said to have used toward him, he attempted to stab her in her father's house. She escaped, and being again threatened with death at his hands, she left the city secretly, telling only her parents her destination, and went to Morristown to visit the family of Gov. Randolph. Her suitor, by some means, learned her whereabouts and presented himself at the door of the Governor's mansion, a few days ago, demanding admission. Having seen him approaching, the lady gave orders to bar the doors, and he found his efforts to obtain entrance fruitless. Then he attempted to break the doors and finally, it is stated, fired at the lady through the window. He is said to have been seen since this occurrence, lying in wait for her near the house, and a guard has been stationed in the grounds to capture him if he makes another appearance.—*N. Y. Times.*

English Iron in America.

The following statement exhibits the quantity of rails, pig iron and iron of all kinds, exported from Great Britain to this country annually since 1850, in tons of 2,000 lbs.

Year.	Rails.	Pig Iron	Iron of all kinds.
1850	159,080	74,874	295,521
1851	226,350	67,249	343,223
1852	294,750	91,573	343,269
1853	358,794	114,227	518,000
1854	339,439	160,483	506,508
1855	153,019	98,924	342,831
1856	186,594	59,011	332,899
1857	215,166	51,794	332,100
1858	90,894	41,985	....
1859	83,958	72,517	243,582
1860	146,610	71,497	327,870
1861	89,388	110,025	260,116
1862	10,186	22,147	53,285
1863	20,506	31,007	141,160
1864	142,457	102,223	317,317
1865	63,827	44,601	159,815
1866	117,878	108,804	345,442
1867	184,840	134,238	410,614
1868	300,166	96,546	473,782
1869	336,509	148,383	506,550

* * *

THE statistics of divorce in Ohio will startle the devout Positivist of the differently devout Roman Catholic, or any other thinker who holds to the sacredness and inviolability of the marriage tie. We find the following statistics in an exchange, borrowed from a Cincinnati journal. The divorces for the last five years are classified as follows:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Adultery	234	259	317	233	240
Absence and neglect	230	394	417	265	460
Cruelty	190	124	133	114	158
Drunkenness	48	79	73	65	84
Fraud	15	30	10	9	13
Miscellaneous	152	123	28	61	41
Total	837	1,159	978	847	1,093

But this exhibit, when further explained, is even more startling. In 1866, the divorces bore the relation to the marriages of 1 to 26; in 1867, of 1 to 30; in 1869, of 1 to 24. The average annual number of marriages is 1 to 100 of population; the average number of divorces to population is 1 to 2,800; the average of divorce to marriage is 1 to 28. At this rate, in ten years Ohio, allowing for the increase in population, will have 300,000 marriages and 10,000 divorces. That this rate is not exaggerated may be inferred from the fact that for all causes the divorces during the years 1865-69 have been 4,900. Is it not almost a farce to speak in Ohio of the "marriage tie!"

DONN PIATT takes the correct view of the McFarland case, and states forcibly what every man of sense ought to know. He says:

There is something exceedingly degrading to the wife in this law of the infuriated husband. She is deprived of all responsibility, and reduced to the level of the Turkish harem. It never seems to enter the skulls of these noisy sympathizers that Mrs. McFarland may have seduced Richardson. The same lot now engaged in writing and hurrahing McFarland out of his dirty scrape would hoot a Joseph with intense gusto, as less than man. And there is no less degradation of the law. Capital punishment is not awarded the man convicted of seduction—yet the drunken husband goes acquit for murdering the suspected wrong doer, at the hands of a jury that commits perjury when it renders the verdict. And the jurymen know that they have perjured themselves; and the Judge knows it—and the crowd recognizes the fact, and while the accused walks out of court the law falls into contempt. This sort of thing will go on until some terrible outrage occurs to jolt us into common sense and common decency.

SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD
YOU WILL FIND ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED
Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeon and Toilet Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also, a complete stock of Congress Water, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other periodical diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous astringent. It does not touch the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition, to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. It is aperient and anti-bilious as well as directly invigorating, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. M. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
Have just received a very nice assortment of
SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
ICE URNS,
TEA SETS,
CAKE BASKETS,
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SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
All the newest patterns and at reduced prices.
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S
102 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
ap13

PRODUCE.
Fresh Butter,
Fresh Eggs,
Dried Fruit,
White Beans,
Green Apples,
Sorghum Molasses,
Apple Butter,
Early Rose Potatoes,
Peach Blow do.,
Buckeye do.,
Sweet Cider,
Cider Vinegar,
Brooms,
Onions, &c.
Receiving daily and for sale by
WM. C. ARMSTRONG,
ap4 38 Market street.

JOHN GILLESPIE.
CHIMNEYS SWEPT.
All orders left at Post Office Box 775, or at No. 14 Strawberry alley, between Liberty and Smithfield Sts., promptly attended to. ap14:v95

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

REMOVAL.—FREDERICK SCHROEDER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 93 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.
mh28-v70-F

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
fe23:t4 146 Grant street.

DISSOLUTION—Notice is hereby given that, having sold all of my interest in the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, Glass Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, I have ceased to be a member of said firm.
SARDIS T. DUFF.
PITTSBURGH April 14, 1870. ap15 v90

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between PARKINSON & HUMPHREYS, in the Carpenter business has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by J. T. PARKINSON, and he will settle all accounts.
J. T. PARKINSON,
ap15:v91 W. H. HUMPHREYS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Work House up to the 10th of May, 1870, for the stone work on the foundation of the main wall round the prison buildings at Claremont; also for the brick laying on said walls and the cells in the wing in accordance with the plans in Barr & Moser's office.
ap20:w13

THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF the FIFTH WARD, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the usual time and place for holding Elections, on TUESDAY, April 26th, 1870, to ELECT ONE PERSON to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Daniel McNeal, Select Councilman, resigned.
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.
PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1870. ap15

SALAD DRESSING.—Just received a fresh supply of Crosse & Blackwell's Prince of Wales Salad Sauce in season for lettuce; also finest brands of fresh Olive Oil in quarts, pints and half-pints, by the case or bottle, for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
ap20 Corner Liberty and Ninth Sts.

CHEESE.
180 boxes Goshen Cheese;
100 boxes Factory, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First Avenue.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines. ja18

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Grading and Paving of Buena Vista street, from Taylor avenue to Ackley street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Buena Vista street as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Buena Vista street respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Buena Vista street respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap21

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Grading and Paving of Union avenue, from Taggart street to northern terminus.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Union avenue as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon each side of the said Union avenue respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Bell Ave., as aforesaid, respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes, passed the 30th day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance or parts of ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER.
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap21

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Grading and Paving of Mulberry street, from Rebecca street to street terminus.

SEC. 1. Be in ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Mulberry street, as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Mulberry street respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Mulberry street respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 14th day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of the Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap21

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Grading and Paving of Taggart street, from Washington avenue to Union avenue.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Taggart street, as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expense of said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Taggart street, respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said Taggart street respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of the Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. ap21

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Grading of School street, from Robinson street to the Allegheny River.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading of School street as aforesaid, and to contract therefor with the lowest bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said School street respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon said School street respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the city of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1852.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of April, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of the Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH
Clerk of the Select Council. ap21

AN ORDINANCE to authorize

the Construction of a Lateral Sewer on Frazier alley.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the Sewer Commission be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer located as follows: On Frazier alley, from Fulton street to connect with the Sedgwick street sewer, the plan of the same to be approved by Councils, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said Sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be levied, assessed and collected as provided for, by an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "a supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act entitled an 'Act relating to Allegheny City,'" approved March 26, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 14th day of March, A. D. 1870.

JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
HENRY WARNER,
President of Common Council
ROBERT DILWORTH,
ap21 Clerk of Common Council.

CHOICE AND RARE

CONFECTIONS,

FOR PRESENTS, AT

GEO. BEAVEN'S,

112 Federal Street, Allegheny.
mh1:u78

WHEELER'S
PATENT STAMP CANCELERS.

EDWIN STEVENS,
No 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap1:v42

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 ap1:v42

BUTTER.
15 boxes Fresh Roll Butter;
10 half barrels do.;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
Light and Dark Delaines.

At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD DARK CALICOS.

At 8 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos.
FAST COLORS.

At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.

At 25 Cents,
Extra Wide Double Warp Poplins.

At $2.00,
GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,
A Great Bargain.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY.

Public Sales
OF
BURIAL LOTS.

The Trustees of Chartiers Cemetery will hold FOUR PUBLIC SALES of Burial Lots, on the Cemetery Grounds, for Four Successive Saturdays, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on

SATURDAY April 23d, 1870, and continuing
SATURDAY, April 30th, 1870.
SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870,
SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.

Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, Pan Handle Railroad.

This is now the ONLY public incorporated Cemetery on the "South Side." It was chartered and set apart for burial purposes in 1862. It is not necessary to speak of the many natural advantages it possesses for beauty of situation and capability of high improvement. Situated on the highlands, it overlooks the beautiful Chartiers Valley; and whilst it is near the cities and surrounding boroughs, yet the location is such as to forbid its ever being removed or encroached on by city or town. The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. The decorations and improvements already made by lot holders will compare favorably with older cemeteries. All heads of families and others who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come at once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.

Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11:25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11:35 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11.40 A. M.; and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.
ap21:v2

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,
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW 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

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
J. C. MATTERN, Pittsburgh,
R. E. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
ja25:tfs

DREKA.
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

CEMENT.—100 bbls. Louisville Hydraulic Cement, the best in use.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE,

180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Is Offering to his Numerous Patrons

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

IN

Price, Quality and Styles

IN

Dress Goods,

GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,

Black and Col'd Dress Silks,

Light Spring Shawls,
Pannier Arabs,
Open Centre Shawls.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Table Linens, Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts, Wristbands,
Collars, Cuffs, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, April 20, 1870.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.

The Sewer Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, Inlets, Manholes, etc

CONTRACT NO. 1.

Comprising about 1,150 feet of 2 feet Circular Brick Sewer, on North avenue, from Palo Alto street to Pasture Lane.

CONTRACT NO 2,

Comprising about 650 feet of 15 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Bush alley, from Fulton street to connect with the Sedgwick street sewer.

CONTRACT NO. 3,

Comprising about 650 feet of 15 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Frazier alley, from Fulton street, to connect with the Sedgwick street sewer.

CONTRACT NO. 4.

Comprising about 525 feet of 15 inch and about 420 feet 18 inch Circular Pipe Sewer on Sheffield street, from Fulton to Frazier, along Frazier to Ohio avenue, along Ohio avenue to Sedgwick street sewer.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information obtained, at this office.

Bids must be endorsed Sewer Proposals, Contract No. 1 (or 2, &c., as the case may be), and delivered on or before

3 P. M. April 25th, 1870.

Forms of Proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Commission.

CHARLES DAVIS,
ap20-w16 CITY ENGINEER.

ON A PAR WITH GOLD.

OUR NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

Buyers Should Call and See

Choice and Attractive Goods

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

**ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,**
No. 115 Wood Street.
ap13

Genuine Preparations.

From the Celebrated House of

PETER SQUIRE, London'

Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb, 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, Star, 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.
fe12:STTH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
REGISTERED BONDS,

having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.

These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.
au9:v63

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

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:d29-T:TH S

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

ja29:t27 (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK.

Fine, Medium
AND
COMMON
CARPETS.

Our Stock is the largest we ha ever offered to the Trade.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh16:d&F

CARPETS.

New Rooms!
New Goods!
New Prices!

We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the

FINEST DISPLAY OF

CARPETS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.
ap5

APRIL 1, 1870.

Specie Payment Resumed.

FROM THIS DATE,

Silver Change Will be Given
TO
ALL CASH CUSTOMERS,
AT

M'FARLAND & COLLINS'
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

☞Our prices are the LOWEST in this market!
ap1

NEW CARPETS.

Reduction in Prices

TO CORRESPOND WITH

WHOLESALE RATES.

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
fe28

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No. 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7:u86 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
ALDERMAN JAMES LINDSAY

Has removed his office, from corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, to No. 187 FIFTH AVENUE. ap14:v32

REMOVAL.
The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

Has removed from No. 67 to 61 FOURTH AVENUE, in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank building. ap13

REMOVAL.
The Monongahela Insurance Company

Has removed from No. 98 Water street to N. E. corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue (second floor), entrance on Fourth avenue.
ap5:v61 JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

DR. SPRECHER,
MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,

Has removed to 357 PENN STREET.

N. B.—The poor unable to pay for treatment are received at the office between 8 and 9 A. M. for gratuitous treatment. ap7:TTHT

REMOVAL.
DR. L. H. WILLARD,

Has removed his office and residence to the corner of OHIO and BEAVER STREETS, Allegheny city. ap6

GLASS. CHINA. CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

R. E. BREED & CO.

QUEENSWARE.

Fine French
CHINA AND GLASS,
Silver Plated Goods,
DINNER AND TEA SETS.
Tea Trays and Cutlery.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.

R. E. BREED & CO.

R. E. BREED & CO.

100 WOOD STREET.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases. Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

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