The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City
and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95@95½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 51½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113½.

THE New York *Tribune* supports the immense land-grant, under the Senate bill, to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

WE reprint an excellent article, from the Mercer *Dispatch*, on "The next Legislature," which may be read everywhere with profit.

UNLESS the pending tariff bill shall be bodily thrown overboard, some brief and compact proposition like the Judd bill is likely to be adopted. We state the substance of that bill in our news columns.

THE Lawrence County *Courant* prints the full record of the votes of Representatives upon the great railroad steal. Every Republican in that county and district has a direct personal interest to examine that record, and preserve it for future reference.

A BOARD of Fire Commissioners will be elected by City Councils to-day. A preliminary meeting of members, on Saturday, selected an excellent ticket, which merits the unanimous support of the Joint Convention. Two of the nine nominees are Democrats.

THE very remarkable "spots" on the sun, spoken of in this journal a few days since, attract great attention in England. A London letter states the dimensions of "the penumbra on the sun's disk as 65,970 miles in length, and 43,200 miles in width, an area of 2,856,001,000 miles, or fifteen times that of the earth.

UNDOUBTEDLY, the three quarters of a million of men who entered the Union armies prior to February 25th, '62 were entitled to payment in gold, and have a just claim for the difference between what they contracted for, and the paper they received. This claim must eventually be recognized and satisfied.

THE Brookville *Republican* publishes a correspondence between citizens of that district and their Congressman, Judge SCHOFIELD, inviting the latter to accept a Republican renomination. He replies that he will accept, if the nomination is tendered to him. He has been a reliable and influential representative—a fact justly appreciated by his constituents.

THE Tioga *Agitator* is itself under concern. It says of the late veto of the Omnibus railroad raid on the sinking-fund:

> We cannot understand how so many papers, which before the result was known, and when it was understood that it would become a law, favored the measure, are now either silent or giving in their adhesion to the views of the Governor.

Very curiously, certainly!

THE payment of the $100 bounty, under the act of July 25, '61, to soldiers who were honorably discharged to accept promotion, was not legally authorized, but so many of such payments had been already made before the question was brought to the notice of the Department, that it was thought best not to depart from the practice. As to soldiers enlisting under the proclamation of May 3, '61, and promoted, the question was met on the threshold and properly decided in the negative.

A LAWRENCE county newspaper having demanded the adoption of the "Crawford county system" by the Republicans of that county, the New Castle *Courant* cites the fact that a poll was taken on the question last year, resulting in 645 votes for the adoption and 1,015 votes against it. There were 771 other votes cast at the same time for the Republican ticket, without any expression relative to the system of making nominations. The *Courant* very justly infers that the party stands more than two to one in favor of retaining the delegate system.

THE railroad-ring organ quotes a Beaver paper as certifying to the "steady opposition of Senator Kerr to Lowry, upon the Watt-Diamond case." That "steady opposition" dated only from the last three or four weeks of the session. Before that, the Senator was as steadily Lowry's ally and Diamond's supporter. *Why* the sudden change of front? Every body, including Lowry himself, would like an explanation of that—for Lowry himself *did* reckon upon Kerr's vote up to the last moment, on the final decision of the question. These are facts, of which the Beaver editor should be aware.

IN the Erie and Crawford Senatorial Districts, the candidates are crowding to the front. Lowry offers himself, threatening to run opposition if not nominated. McCreary, late Representative from Erie also wants the nomination. Mr. George K. Anderson is highly recommended by one journal. Have the Republicans of the district nothing better than this trio, to choose from, of the Erie delegation to the House? The *Star* says:

> It is customary to re-elect Assembly men so as to give them the office two terms, but it is very difficult to tell just now whether either of our Assemblymen will represent us in that capacity this winter.

WE agree with the Lawrence *Journal* that "if any considerable part of the rumors from Harrisburg be true, there is much cause for severe comment on the proceedings" of the Legislature. We hope soon to have the concurrence of the *Journal* in another view, which is in still less doubt with candid Republicans,—that personal considerations in the matter of the Treasuryship were of minor consequence: that nothing has been gained in that regard to the public interests by the result, but that to the overthrow of the Republican organization and to the dissolution of their political ties by a portion of the Republican members at the opening of the session, we may clearly trace all the subsequent demoralization and misdeeds of that Legislature. It is in this point of view that those personal considerations have great political weight.

OUR new voters will devote to-morrow to public rejoicings over their political enfranchisement. The occasion will be remarkable in all its aspects; to the colored race it will mark the inauguration of a new era in their annals, and their own interest in it will be correspondingly testified. The public demonstrations cannot fail to be of an imposing character, shared in not only by the resident population but by large delegations from nearly every locality in Western Pennsylvania. Our exchanges from the country around bring to us reports, from all sides, of meetings held and the sentiments professed. Uniformly, we find among these declarations, a pledge of fidelity to the country and the constitution, the express recognition of the importance of education, and a grateful acknowledgment of the Republican influence which has achieved political freedom for the race.

OF THE legal-tender decision, the N. Y. *World* says:

> The reasoning of the Chief Justice goes for nothing, however sound and conclusive, unless it shall appear at least one of the new judges accepts it. The presumption is that they both dissent, and that they owe their appointment to that fact.

It must be apparent to the *World*, and to all intelligent observers, professional or otherwise, that "at least one of the new judges" *has* practically accepted the reasoning of the Chief Justice. The strongest "presumption" points that way—and it effectually refutes the *World's* own slander that the Court has been "packed by the Administration" to secure a reversal of the first judgment. Litigants who shall rely upon the "dissent" of *both* of the new appointees in future decisions will miss their reckoning. The present position of one of them is known by his record; that of the other will be manifest in due time.

WE heard the other day, from Washington, of "an important and significant meeting, made up mainly of Republican Journalists and other influential leaders of the party," which had taken the contract to regulate the pending questions of revenue taxation, the currency, &c. The names of these influential "Republicans" now transpire. They are such gentlemen as Commissioner Wells, C. F. Adams, the free-trade editors of the New York *Post* and Chicago *Tribune*, and the managers of the free-trade lobby. Certainly such "Republican influences" would be likely to fix everything in a lovely way. What they said and did, in the arrangement of national affairs, we may patiently wait to learn. The auspicious occasion was celebrated at a dinner given by the free-trade lobby to their friend, Commissioner Wells, and the other "influential Republican journalists." In the meantime, the special friends of the tariff for revenue and the incidental protectionists, have discovered that they are about to be gobbled up by the free-traders and wholly extinguished as a distinctive element. Result, they are withdrawing in all quarters from that fatal alliance, and free-trade must stand or fall alone.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* begins to see its way more clearly. For a season, it seemed inclined to open the gates of its sheep-fold to a colored Democracy. Catching none of those estrayed citizens, it then slams the gates together, and vows that the XVth Article is "a Congressional usurpation consummated by fraud, force, revolution and violence;" that the Democracy will not court a race which is only to be in fact the instrument of the enemies of the Constitution," and asks "the governing or white race in the United States to save itself from the debasement of being ruled by the negro." This is conclusive as to our neighbor's present position. As usual, its future opinions may be modified by circumstances. It is enough for to-day to know that it goes back upon its idea of last week, of running a candidate for Mayor on the next Democratic municipal ticket. Colored citizens should file away last Thursday's *Post* for future reference. In the meantime, the *Post* itself has experienced an editorial crisis, as is manifest from the following private dispatch sent from this city to a Cincinnati Journal. It speaks for itself:

> PITTSBURGH, April 21.—The *Post* came out to-day in a set editorial against the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr Taylor, late of the *Enquirer*, and political editor, has resigned his position in consequence.

THE STORY OF GEORGIA.

The Georgia question attracts at present much of the public attention. The points in the case may not be generally understood, and we shall endeavor to state them, as briefly as possible. The first legislature of that State was organized, by virtue of the reconstruction acts, in July, '68. The influence of President Johnson was successfully exerted to secure the admission to seats of some thirty members, who were, in fact, disqualified by the existing laws, being, in effect, still disfranchised rebels. But this did not invalidate the organization of the body as a lawfully convened Legislature.

In its two branches were over thirty colored members. This Legislature proceeded to complete the specified conditions for the restoration of the State, by the ratification of the XIVth Article and the election of United States Senators. Having thus, as they supposed, complied with the terms imposed, the majority in each House—constituted such majority by the votes of the disqualified intruders into membership as above—proceeded to "purge" the Legislature of all its colored members. For this act they claimed authority under the old code of State laws, which forbade any rights of citizenship to the blacks, and which code, by some oversight of the Constitutional Convention, there was a colorable excuse for claiming to be still in force. The colored members were expelled accordingly, and their respective white competitors before the people were inducted into the vacant seats. Neither did this act, gross violation as it was of the spirit of the reconstruction laws, and although a wholly indefensible invasion of the clear rights of the colored members, as afterwards established by the judgment of the Georgia Supreme Court, invalidate the legal existence of the Legislative body.

Thus reorganized, the Legislature surrendered itself to its ruling rebel proclivities. At the same time—the early autumn of '68—the social condition of the State was terrible. Under the impulsion of the New York platform, and of Blair's letter, not only political outrages, but all forms of the most infamous personal violence were rife in every quarter of Georgia. Burnings, assassinations, murders, by individuals and mobs, even wholesale massacres, like that at Camilla, were the ruling frenzy, every hour, and uniformly bent against the obnoxious Republicans of either race. The State proceeded to vote for President in November, giving of course, a vast majority for the Seymour and Blair ticket. Congress met in December. The Georgian Senators and Representatives presented themselves for admission. Congress hesitated. Counsels were divided; nerve seemed to be wanting, and mistakes followed. The Senators were not admitted; the Representatives were sworn in. Thus the situation stood, with the State neither out nor in, until in February the electoral votes were counted. Then the two Houses reversed their positions, the Senate insisting that Georgia's vote should be counted, and the House opposing it. Our Constitution makes it the duty of the President of the Senate to open the certificates, and the settled practice requires the same officer to declare the results. He announced that result, including Georgia's vote, and the convention of the two Houses ended in a storm.

The true ground for Congress to stand upon was, that Georgia was entitled neither to representation nor to an electoral vote, because she had not yet complied, *upon her own showing*, with the conditions fixed for her reconstruction. Upon that showing she had not legally ratified the XIVth Article, for the ratification claimed had been effected with the votes of those colored members whom she afterwards expelled from their seats as intruders. As intruders, their votes must have been held of no account in legalizing a ratification which, without them, had not a majority vote in its favor in either branch; and which, once restored to all her Federal relations, the Legislature of Georgia was certain, with the countenance of the Democratic party generally, to try to repeal at some fitting moment. The House therefore had erred in admitting her Representatives in the face of a flagrant wrong still persisted in, while the Senate made a still more palpable blunder in counting the electoral vote of a State whose Senators were still kept in her ante-chambers.

That Congress expired in March, its errors with it, and the XLIst Congress came in. In neither branch of the present body, has the Federal status of Georgia yet been conceded. The Legislature of that State met again in January, '69, remaining in session until nearly April, always defiant in its attitude.

In December, '69, on the recommendation of the President and in view of the situation, an act was passed, December 22d, ordering the State Legislature to reassemble, directing the restoration of the expelled colored members to their seats, and excluding the disqualified white members who had sat in that body from the first. All which was done.

Under the Georgia Constitution, the Legislative term is for two years. Whenever and however the State shall be admitted, that term legally counts from the original organization, in July, 1868. A local party, headed by Governor Bullock, who may be an honest man, but whose record shows him clearly a time-server and expediency-seeking politician, of a type of Republicanism which does not merit any popular approval, desire to perpetuate their control of the State, and insist that the two years' legislative term shall date from the final admission of the State. This claim was denied by the Bingham amendment, and is not countenanced in the Pomeroy bill from the Senate, both of these propositions dating the term, as it should be dated, from the first legal organization in July, '68. But the Logan-substitute, now proposed in the House, is objectionable, in demanding the immediate admission of the State. The Senate bill, in view of all the irregularities of the record, declares the present government provisional and orders a new election next fall, remitting the question of admission to the next session of Congress. Why admit the State, if we still interpose to regulate its elections? That is a power which we can only assume, on the theory that the State is not yet reconstructed, and therefore, of course, not entitled to admission. The Cessna-substitute is objectionable because it extends the present Legislature two years longer, yet accepting the validity of a legislative act—the ratification of the XIVth article—done two years since. Both the Logan and Cessna propositions are inconsistent with themselves—a criticism from which the Senate bill is free.

It is clear that the present Legislature was duly organized two years since, and that its term will now expire under the State authority. The admission of certain disqualified members did not invalidate the Legislature as a body. *All the bills concede this, for none of them requires a fresh ratification of the XIVth article.* All the propositions take it for granted that this article has been legally accepted, *by a body which accepted it nearly two years ago.* In that fact alone, Congress excludes the suggestion that the organization must legally date, as claimed by the Bullock faction, from January, 1870, when the Legislature was re-assembled under the act of last December. This fact is ample to brush away all the fine-spun theories with which the Bullock men would mystify the public, in Congress or in some of the journals.

The State election must be held *this* year. It *will* be held, unless Congress stultifies itself a second time by illegitimatizing the organization of 1868. The election will be a fair one, for the State is firmly compressed with the military hand, and a peaceful poll will be ensured. Be its result what it may, it should and will be satisfactory to the Republican party. Thereafter, the State will proceed in her own career, her local politics under her own control, and her people at liberty, so long as they regard all Federal duties, to govern themselves as they shall be inclined. We shall make the State Republican in her form of government, and she will be free to administer it, if she will, on the extremest Democratic basis of disorder or violence. We have no apprehensions that Georgia, thus reconstructed, will emulate the bad example of Tennessee. In either State, there is a clear Republican majority on a full and fair popular vote. Tennessee has been betrayed into a bitter, but not a lasting experience of error, while Georgia will also have learned wisdom by trials of a somewhat different but equally searching nature.

—We sincerely hope that the House will agree to the main features of the Senate bill, for the good of Georgia, for the credit of Republicanism, and for the peace of the country. It is the only proposition yet offered which is supported by the facts, and is logically consistent in its purview. It is the fault of the other plans thus far suggested that they are but half-way compromises, neither wholly repudiating nor endorsing the past efforts at reconstruction, but unwisely attempting to do a little of both.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

SELMA, ALA., April 16, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Since my last communication, I have visited several places of interest and importance.

There is Opelika, with only 2,600 inhabitants, at the intersection of the Columbus branch with the Montgomery and Atlanta Railroad, where over 10,000 bales of cotton were shipped this season. Three more railroads are expected to cross there soon. Auburn, six miles further west, is supported by a college and other schools. Many of the dwellings are so far separated from each other as to give the place the appearance of a community of splendid lodges in a well regulated wilderness of magnolias, bay trees and pines, always fresh and green all the year round. But most of these apparently fine residences are unoccupied and very poorly furnished.

Tuskegee, the county seat of Macon county, five miles from Chehaw station, has 4,000 inhabitants. Its present dilapidated condition shows evidence of great former wealth, but the withering effects of war are more apparent there, than in any town I have visited. The Baptist University, erected at great cost, has been unroofed by storms and is an uninhabited pile. A large church building that was commenced in 1861, has its outer wall and steeple complete, but the war came and it was abandoned, and now a young forest is growing up within its unconsecrated walls. Tuskegee was not ravaged during the war, as was Atlanta and many other southern towns, except by cotton and such like, but it had lost all its vitality, and is just recovering from its paralysis. The Methodist College has resumed operation and is prospering well, and the Baptist College has been purchased by parties from Baltimore, Md., who will have it soon refitted for educational purposes again, and the church

that was unfinished is to be taken down and rebuilt upon another site.

It is pitiful to witness the destitution of a people once so proud in their wealth, all for the mistake of that *designed* revolution, which, in failing, proved a rebellion, and that ardent patriotism, which, for want of success, proved a damning treason, and for these errors they are suffering their penalty, and may God grant a speedy relief.

The people are, however, most thoroughly revolutionized in many of their habits and views. Poverty is now no disgrace, and industry is highly commendable. The lady who before would scorn to pick up her own handkerchief, preferring to wait the slow motion of a servant, now works with a right good will in house or garden, and is pleased to find that it does her good. Economy has become one of the cardinal virtues, and one of the most common expressions I hear from day to day is, "can't afford it since the war."

The colored *operatives* in the cotton fields are so sensitive that much judicious care is required in their management. One offended darkey may disaffect many more in the same neighborhood, so that they will leave their employers in the lurch at the most embarrassing time. If the planter has a large supply of provisions on hand, which he generally buys on credit, giving a mortgage on his plantation as security for the pay, he may lose everything if unable to secure labor to make his cotton crop. This credit system, secured by mortgage, is almost universal. Overtrading is thus encouraged, and as most all of the provisions, even corn and pork, come from the North, if they fail to produce cotton, utter ruin is sure to follow. Raising corn don't pay, as an acre of cotton will purchase as much corn as three or four acres would produce if planted with it.

The railroads from the North are frequently blockaded with freights and great embarrassment was experienced this season in consequence.

Musical entertainments in the larger cities are highly appreciated. Carlotta Patti, Brignoli and Caroline Richings have recently visited Columbus and Montgomery with their companies, to the intense satisfaction of their delighted audiences.

Roller-skating is decidedly fashionable in the South. Every large town has its skating rink, with the advantage of being independent of the weather. The roller-skate is used with the same dexterity as the ice-skate. But let not the accomplished skater on ice presume too far in his first attempt with the rollers, or he will find himself the misplaced "victim of confidence."

Business is extremely dull, except in articles of necessity, and whoever comes South to trade in articles of luxury would do well to remember that "men do not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles." Yours, &c., Y. K.

[From the Mercer Dispatch.]

The Next Legislature.

If the experience of the past winter has taught the people of this State anything, it is that they should pay more attention to the character of the men who are selected to represent them at Harrisburg. A number of gigantic schemes to rob the public treasury were set on foot during the past session, one of which—the "Border Raid Bill"—failed only from lack of time to "set it up," and the last and most stupendous—the "Omnibus Railroad Bill"—was prevented from becoming a law only by the manly independence and integrity of the Governor. Other measures of less importance, but equally obnoxious in their character, have been rushed through under the same corrupting influences, that have characterized the legislation of past years, notwithstanding a majority of the members were elected on pledges of "honesty and reform." This system of thieving and corruption has been growing year after year until it has become positively alarming in the fact that our treasury is no longer secure from the raids of lobbyists and ring-men. These sinking fund thieves, from their past successes, have become bold and audacious, and they now openly declare that they will be on hand at the next session of the legislature with their "Omnibus Railroad Bill" and their "Border Raid Bill," and that they intend to put them through. They expect to elect their men on the "retrenchment and reform" dodge, as they did last year.

"To be forewarned is to be forearmed." The people are fully apprised of the designs of this gigantic combination, and if they do not take steps to break it up, and root it out, effectually, the blame must rest with them. The safety of our Sinking fund, the integrity of the State, and the interests of the taxpayers imperatively demand that only men who are above suspicion, and whose public and private characters cannot be questioned, be chosen as members of the next legislature. Such men can be found if the people will evince a positive determination to elect no others. Let every man who has established his character for honesty and uprightness be returned, and let him who has in any manner violated the confidence of his constituents be thrown overboard. If the people will establish this as a rule, and rigidly adhere to it, it will not be long until we shall see the end of such disgraceful proceedings as have by far too frequently characterised the sessions of our State Legislature.

This reform cannot be accomplished by growling, fault-finding and bluster, but must be done by earnest, practical effect. Men are too apt, when things do not exactly please them, to become indifferent and refuse to take part in the selection of men for these positions, and by that very course leave the field open for the success of men who they desire to see defeated. The way to have a reformation is to help to make it by our influence and votes. Any person who does not do this neglects a duty he owes himself, his family and the community at large.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The New Apportionment.

In the following table, we present, 1. The total population of each State, as returned by the Census of 1860; 2. The estimated population of such State according to the Census about to be taken; 3. The number of its present Representatives in Congress; 4. The number to which it will probably be entitled under the new Census. We think this will vary but one each from the actual number in any case, and not at all in most instances.

	Population.	Probable	no. Reps.	
States.	1860.	1870.	'69.	'70.
Maine	628,279	700,000	5	5
N. Hampshire	326,073	350,000	3	3
Vermont	315,098	325,000	3	2
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,450,000	10	10
Connecticut	460,147	560,000	4	4
Rhode Island	174,620	200,000	2	1
New York	3,880,727	4,700,000	31	32
New Jersey	672,034	900,000	5	6
Pennsylvania	2,906,370	3,500,000	24	25
West Virginia	324,010	350,000	3	3
Virginia	1,272,069	1,350,000	8	9
North Carolina	992,667	1,050,000	7	7
South Carolina	703,812	718,000	4	4
Georgia	1,057,329	1,100,100	7	8
Ohio	2,339,508	2,600,000	19	19
Indiana	1,350,941	1,600,000	11	12
Illinois	1,711,753	2,500,000	14	19
Michigan	749,112	1,100,000	6	8
Wisconsin	775,878	1,100,000	6	8
Minnesota	172,022	500,000	2	4
Iowa	674,948	1,100,000	6	8
Missouri	1,182,317	1,800,000	9	11
Kansas	107,110	400,000	1	3
Nebraska	28,841	200,000	1	1
Delaware	112,216	130,000	1	1
Maryland	687,034	900,000	5	6
Kentucky	1,155,713	1,300,000	10	9
Tennessee	1,109,841	1,200,000	8	9
Alabama	964,296	1,000,000	6	7
Mississippi	791,305	900,000	4	6
Arkansas	435,427	508,000	3	4
Louisiana	708,002	800,000	4	6
Florida	140,439	180,000	1	1
Texas	602,432	800,000	4	6
California	380,016	500,000	3	3
Nevada	....	100,000	1	1
Oregon	52,464	120,000	1	1
New Mexico	83,009	150,000	..	1
Total	*31,443,790	38,340,190	241	275

*This total includes the population of the District of Columbia and all the then Territories, amounting to 295,217.

NOTE.—The population of the Federal District and the Territories probably exceeds 500,000, raising the aggregate population of the United States and Territories to about 39,000,000. The majority of estimates carry it above 40,000,000, which we think the actual enumeration will fail to sustain.

SENATOR WILSON in the debate on the Northern Pacific land-grant, revolted and declared against land subsidy lobby influence, and looking significantly up to the galleries and towards the cloak rooms, declared he would have none of their dictation, that he is one of the Committee on Pacific Railroads and had been instrumental in breaking up a gigantic combination for seven railways, whose purposes included a grab of over two hundred millions of acres of lands, to be used merely as a grand gambling scheme at the cost of the people. Mr. Wilson said he was now in favor of establishing a policy on the railroad land grants. He was in favor of a Northern and Southern Railroad to the Pacific, but he would compel the lands to be sold at once, at Government prices or thereabouts, the proceeds to be used in constructing and equipping the roads. He would not allow these lands to be held by the road or capitalists, but they should be placed within the reach of persons desirous of settling upon and cultivating them.

Literary Notes.

The announcement of a new novel from Disraeli has made a sensation in the literary world. It is twenty-three years since the publication of the last romance of this brilliant writer, during which time he has had a great career in politics, and has attained the highest position open to an English subject. "Lothair," his new novel, of which we have read the advance sheets, is full of wit and genius, and treats in a most interesting manner all the political and social questions of the day. It is full of sharp reflections, and keen though good natured satire. The London *Saturday Review*, of April 9th, in noticing its announcement, says: "One thing is certain. During the first weeks of May all England will be occupied in a single absorbing employment. It will be reading Mr. Disraeli's new novel. Messrs. Longman may find it desirable to guard their publishing offices in Paternoster Row by a strong body of police. At Mudie's it will be necessary to form a *queue*, as at the doors of a French theatre. Lord Shaftesbury and his friends of Exeter Hall will do well to take counsel together as to the propriety of postponing the May Meetings. Managers of more profane entertainments will perhaps find that it is not worth while to keep the play houses open. Members of both Houses, instead of reading public bills, will be reading Mr. Disraeli's novel a first and second time, and referring it to extemporized select committees of talk and criticism; possibly it may even reach a third reading, and receive the Royal approval. If Mr. Disraeli had announced that on Monday, the 2d of May, he would sing at the opera, dance on a tight rope at the Crystal Palace, or preach a sermon at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, popular surprise and curiosity would not be more strongly roused than they have been by the advertisement that on that day will be published 'Lothair. By the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M. P. 3 vols., post 8vo.'" Another English paper states that Mr. Disraeli has been offered ten thousand pounds to allow "Lothair" to be published serially in a newspaper.

D. Appleton & Co., will be the publishers in this country, having purchased the early sheets.

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Will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets,

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Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

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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Depositors Secured by Real Estate and Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—J. S. CRAFT, ADAM JACOBS.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD HOUSE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, ROB'T W. MACKEY,
THOMAS STEEL, JARED M. BRUSH,
THOMAS W. DAVIS

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Assistant Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.

Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. daily, and every Saturday evening from 7 to 10. ap23:w24

STONE Water Pipes,

CHIMNEY TOPS,

Hot Air and Chimney Flues, &c.

A LARGE AND FULL

Assortment Constantly on Hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

ap21:w31 133 SECOND AVENUE.

REYNOLDS, STEEN & CO.,

124 Wood Street,

Importers and Dealers in

French China, Fine Cut Glass,

AND

QUEENSWARE.

The largest assortment a. New York prices.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

$30 Watch for	$25.00.
$35 Watch for	$30.00.
$40 Watch for	$32.00.
$45 Watch for	$35.00.
$60 Watch for	$50.00.
$75 Watch for	$65.00.

All other Watches reduced in same proportion. An elegant assortment of GOLD CHAINS on hand. Call and purchase now. ap23

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER ADAMS and ARCHIBALD AUSTIN, under the firm name of ADAMS & AUSTIN, dealers in Flour and Feed, at corner of 19th and Penn streets, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be settled by A. Austin, who will continue the business, receive all claims and pays all debts of said firm.

ALEXANDER ADAMS,
ap22:w30 ARCHIBALD AUSTIN.

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE COKE,

DEALERS IN

Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office: ROOM No. 6, Gazette Building.

Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS.

JOB LOTS!

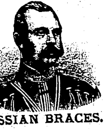
JOB LOTS! JOB LOTS!

Soiled French Percales,	25c.
Imperfect Silks,	50c.
New Black Silks,	$1.25.
New Black Silks,	1.62.
Extra Good Quality Alpacas,	50c
New Ginghams,	12c.
New Ginghams,	15c.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

ap22-MWF



RUSSIAN BRACES.

The Best Suspenders Ever Worn.

Merchants are cautioned against buying any but licensed goods. Each pair is stamped with the dates of our patents. Sold at retail by first-class Furnishing Goods Dealers in this city.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

PATENTEES,

58 White Street, N. Y.

ap22:MWF

EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Of New York.

139 BROADWAY, New York.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES:

Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.

Special Insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN; also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOAN, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.

Number of Policies Issued, 3,369; Covering in Risks, $7,813,850.00; Premiums $369,047.23; Assets, over $300,000.00. Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Pennsylvania.

WM. A. FULLER,
Manager for Western Pennsylvania.
Office, 78 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
ap21

PAVING, &c.

McNAUGHER & CO.,

No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny

CONTRACTORS FOR

Stone and Brick Paving.

Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh23:v51WFM

PROPOSALS FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) up to MAY 1st, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.

A. L. PEARSON,
ap9: Chairman of Building Committee.

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. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

L. B. FULTON. J. McGANN.

FULTON & McGANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipes, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NOTICE TO FLOUR DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.—We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected WHITE AND AMBER AND TENNESSEE WHEAT, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Greene and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny.
September 13, 1869.

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,

ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Fulpress' popular fish stand, No. 48 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

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. ap15:v54

PROPOSALS.—Proposals for the ERECTION OF THE NEW SIXTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING will be received until SATURDAY EVENING April 23d, at the office of Ralph & Peebles, Architects, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny, where plans and specifications can be seen. The right to reject any or all bids being reserved.

By order of Board of Directors. ap14:v84

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

ED. BARKER, Proprietor,

Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

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:w12

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machine in the market. Price $6.00 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ap11 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood street.

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

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

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

Hats and Bonnets,

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars, Lace Collars,
Paper Collars, Paper Cuffs,
Silk Neckerchiefs, Fancy Bows.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Ladies and Misses Fancy Hose,
Ladies and Misses Cotton Hose.
Men and Boys' Cotton and Woolen Socks.
Black and Colored Kid Gloves, at very low prices,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

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

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

ON A PAR WITH GOLD.

WE NOW OFFER OUR

NEW STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine Our Goods and Prices.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

ap22

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12th & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

a12:MWF

JOS. SPENCER..JAS. McKAY..ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

fe4:l62

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. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 81 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

mh26-v70-F

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS

AT

Very Low Prices,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES & TWEEDS,
Jeans and Cottonades.
BLACK & COL'D ALPACA POPLINS.

Silk Poplins,
ALL COLORS.

Black and Col'd Dress Silks.

SPRING DELAINES VERY CHEAP.

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

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

SPRING SHAWLS,
PANNIER SHAWLS,

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 Rush 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 480 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 29th, 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.

PLANING MILL MEN AND OTHERS

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To G. A. Mundorff, the right of the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuewan & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Alex. McClure for the borough of McKeesport.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.

To Reed Brothers, shop right at their mill in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburg and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fs J. C. ANDERSON.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1870.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work House and Improvement Taxes for 1870,

On and after the 1st day of MAY, 1870.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1870.

J. F. DENNISTON,

ap1:A44:dAT Treasurer of Allegheny Co.

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 produce 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.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh

---

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24:MWF

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK.

Fine, Medium,

AND

COMMON CARPETS.

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

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

mh16:d&F

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

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.

ap6

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,

mb7:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

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 3:30 P. M.

ap14:v2

SUBURBAN LOTS.

On WEDNESDAY, April 27th, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises,

3 Lots of a half acre each.
2 Lots of one and a half acres each.
1 Lot of two and a quarter acres.

Situated at Jack's Run, finely adapted for suburban homes, thickly planted with Fruit Trees and Grape Vines, near to Railroad Station, affording beautiful river and landscape views, and adjoining properties of Messrs. Watson, Smith and Old.

Good water, pure air, good roads and good neighborhood generally, renders this a very attractive location for private residences.

Plans at 129 Federal street. Take 10 o'clock train from Allegheny Depot.

ap21 A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

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.