THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 75@75¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

AN adjournment of Congress on the 4th of July has been voted by the House. The resolution will sleep for the present in the Senate.

THE first appointment of a colored man to office yet made in Pennsylvania is now to be chronicled. The Governor has commissioned one of our new electors as a Notary Public in Philadelphia.

THE Lecture Committee of the Cleveland Library Association report a losing season. They made just $3 by Hall and his Esquimaux, and lost, by every other lecture on their list, a net sum of $786.01. General Apathy is held responsible, as usual.

ONE of the victims of the Richmond disaster was a Republican member of the State Legislature. Ten years ago, a Virginia newspaper would have spoken of him, in the phrase still fashionable with the Pennsylvania Democracy, as a "nigger." But times have changed in the Old Dominion, as may be inferred from the annexed paragraph taken from a Richmond journal of last week:

"Poor Bland, the colored member from Prince Edward, who was killed by the dreadful accident on Wednesday last, had, by his straightforward, manly and independent course, attracted the respect and confidence of both races. Had he lived, he would doubtless have been the foremost man of his race in the State. He was a man of excellent natural parts, and availed himself of every opportunity of self-improvement. His good sense, good principles, and sound and elevated views of public duty, were conspicuously displayed whenever he was brought before the public. His death is as much deplored by the white people of the State as it is by those of his own race."

REPRESENTATIVE "REPUBLICANS."

The correspondent of a Chicago paper was one of the small party of "influential Republican politicians and journalists" who resolved in favor of revenue and financial reforms, at Washington, the other day. Upon his authority we have the following list of the names of the reformers:

"The public councils were represented by Messrs. *James Brooks* of New York, Burton S. Cook of Illinois, John B. Hay of Illinois, *Samuel S. Marshall*, Joel F. Asper of Missouri, Gustavus A. Finkelnburg of Missouri, William B. Allison of Iowa, M. C. Acer of Indiana, Horatio Burchard of Illinois, S. S. Cox of New York, ex-Secretary McCulloch of the Treasury, and David A. Wells. It was in honor of Mr. Wells, indeed, that the banquet was given and there were one or two persons named took part in the affair, rather because of their admiration for the distinguished guest than because of their being yet absolutely committed to extreme views on commercial matters. The press was represented by Mr. Grosvenor of the Missouri *Democrat*; Gov. Hawley of the Hartford *Courant*; Mr. Nordoff of the New York *Evening Post*; Horace White and the subscriber of the Chicago *Tribune*; Donn Piatt of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Mr. Gookin of the New York *Nation*; Messrs. Chas. Francis Adams and Henry B. Adams, literary contributors to the "North American Review"; and Mr. Moore of the *World*."

REDUCING THE INTEREST.

It is so far from being true, that the Senate Funding Bill is wholly disapproved by the House Committee of Ways and Means, to which it was referred weeks ago, that the latest and most reliable information from the Committee-room points quite the other way. The Committee may not report this week, or even the next, and great pains are taken to exclude all advices of its progress on the bill from the public. Yet, it has transpired that the Committee are fully in accord with the Secretary, and that the bill is likely to be made even more satisfactory, in its terms, to that officer, than as it passed the other branch of Congress. For what other reply could the Committee, can the country, make to his unequivocal and most important declaration that, if authorized by Congress, he *can* and *will*, during the present year, refund at least five hundred millions of the present debt into bonds bearing at least one and probably one and a half per cent. less of interest? If he is willing to assume the risk of saving seven or eight millions annually—and perhaps more—to the treasury, there will not be many Representatives who will refuse to him the needful authority.

It is, moreover, very probable that no five per cent. bonds will be authorized in the bill when reported back to the House. The four per cent. issue will also be discarded from the programme, and a straight rate of four and a half fixed for the entire new issue. It is also anticipated that the greenback redemption clause will be struck out, and that the compulsory exchange of their six per cents for the new bonds will still be required from the banks, but with some fresh concessions in the matter of taxes.

—In effect, it begins to be admitted, on all hands, that the Secretary will carry his points, and secure, at least from the House Committee, just about such a bill as he desires. And no other result would be so completely defensible.

EYRE AND ROWAN.

The proceedings of a Naval Court of Inquiry, held by our officers at Yokohama, to investigate the Oneida case, have been laid before Congress. The report confirms all the statements heretofore familiar to the public. But one paragraph is especially deserving of serious attention. We quote:

The Court at this point observe, however, with deep pain that the Oneida lost her *gig* by the collision; that her dingey lost had been broken some time before sailing, and that during a typhoon some months previous she had lost her two largest and most serviceable boats, thus leaving her in an hour of supreme distress with but two boats to save her people. Had the Oneida replaced her boats and gone to sea with her full complement of them it is morally certain that many more valuable lives would have been saved.

Here is a constructive effort to slur over one of the two most serious questions growing out of this shocking occurrence. The misconduct of the Captain of the Bombay is very clearly set forth by the Court. That meets one of the questions fully. The other relates to the proper equipment of the Oneida, when sent to sea for a hundred days' voyage around the world. With death, imminent and inevitable, staring him in the face, Captain WILLIAMS said: "I know we have not boats enough by half. *I asked for more, but was refused them.*" The Court admits the inadequate equipment; that it had been known for months; and that, with a full complement of boats, many more lives would have been saved. By whose manipulation, under what influence, is this scandalous attempt made to shift the responsibility from the superior authority,—the senior officer who had refused a reasonable request, and who is therefore morally responsible, jointly with Eyre, for all the horrible consequences—to the shoulders of Captain Williams himself?

Is there not one Senator, or Representative, who will, in the name of all those dead victims, demand a rigid scrutiny upon this issue?

Did Capt. Williams make the startling declaration which the witnesses have put in his mouth? There can be no doubt that he did. Was that declaration a truth or a lie?

It is known that Admiral Rowan was the senior officer on that station. If the Captain of the Oneida has not borne false witness, he did make the formal application for the boats which would have saved himself and his comrades; he made it to Admiral Rowan, and that officer disregarded it.

Shall the memory of poor Williams and of his one hundred and fourteen fellow victims, be suffered to fade away either with the blot of deliberate falsehood upon his dying lips, or appealing in vain to the just indignation of his countrymen?

Granted that the Court of Inquiry does not attempt to slur over the question—and we must then admit that the issue is presented directly to the country. It puts two officers on trial—Captain Williams dead, and Admiral Rowan living,—and one can only be acquitted of censure at the expense of the other. The survivor has friends and influence, perhaps enough to shield him. Has the dead officer left none to insist upon the vindication of his honor? Is there no true friend of the service who, for its permanent good, will demand that this grave question shall be cleared up? Have none of those one hundred and fifteen brave men, whom the sinking Oneida has entombed, left a living friend, some citizen, to appeal to the justice of their countrymen, to the judgment of humanity?

If Captain WILLIAMS did not lie, his blood, the life of his comrade STEWART, of all who perished, is on the hands of Rowan as well as upon Eyre's. Shall their dying appeals remain unheeded? Not unless it proves shamefully true that neither Senator nor Representative can be found to uphold the plain duty of the country to its *murdered* seamen.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Freiheit's Freund* says the English are a crafty, shop-keeping people, who rarely try to gain a desired object by force, when they have a powerful opponent, but are, on the contrary, thoroughly acquainted with every trick and stratagem, so that to meet them successfully one must be guarded and ready at all points. The proposed plan of the Canadian government for marching around the Sault St. Mary Canal, through which only empty boats are to be sent, called forth these remarks, as well as the conclusion that the United States should no more allow empty than full boats, for this confessedly warlike purpose, to use the said canal, thus forcing the Dominion troops to expend part of their blood-thirstiness upon the long and severe march which would then become necessary. This paper also reprints two long editorials, one from the Philadelphia *Freien Presse*, objecting to the proposed substitution of the Roman letters for the Gothic, which are now generally used in German publications; and the other from the New York *Staats Zeitung*, upon the "North German Confederation and Prospects," from which we learn that the present parliament has done worse than nothing for the people or their free institutions, speaking much, but never coming to action,—doing always, when doing at all, the opposite of what is the wish of the people.

The *Volksblatt* admires the craft of Napoleon, and predicts that the result of his present manœuvre will be to once more give to Imperialism the apparent sanction of the people by a popular vote. It thinks the active partisanship of the clergy proves that the reports of misunderstanding between the Pope and the Emperor have been more or less without foundation. The recently discovered conspiracy it regards as rather an awkward piece of effect, which will be taken at its worth amongst the more intelligent portion of the people, but calculated to do good service among the masses of the country people.

General Butler is next regarded as a candidate for the Presidency, with Russell Young's *Standard*, as his organ, and the security of the colored vote. Of his ability, the *Volksblatt* has no doubt; but it does not feel so sure of his honesty, finding that he jumps too easily from one extreme to the other, and believing him capable, as President, of doing all sorts of foolish things, merely to make himself a great name, and not calculated to bring peace to the country. But the leading article treats of the North Pacific Railroad, which it regards as a noble project, worthy of national support, at least at first. This article is too long for us even to synopsize. Our epitome, it seems, has thus far not found favor in the eyes of the *Volksblatt*, nor is our translation regarded as fair—facts which it is scarcely necessary to state we regret. For two or three days we have not received our usual copies of the *Republikaner*.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OUR COUNTY COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Please allow a Republican friend to inquire of the Chairman of our Executive Committee whether it is not getting to be nearly, or quite, time to call this Committee together, to consider and decide upon the preliminaries of the approaching canvass.

Respectfully yours,

ALLEGHENY.

San Domingo.

The city of Santo Domingo is about the best laid out town in the West Indies. Most of the houses are substantially built of brick or composition, and many are very commodious. There are in some quarters of the city "bohios," or wooden houses, thatched with palm; the streets are sufficiently wide, running at right angles, and are kept clean. There are to be seen the ruins of a number of large public edifices, the most interesting of which is the Franciscan Monastery. The city contains the oldest cathedral in America, and a number of large churches. There are extensive military quarters built by the Spaniards. The population within the walls is estimated at about eight thousand; the town of San Carlos, outside the city gates, a suburb, is computed at about a thousand. Within the city there are dwellings sufficient to accommodate thirty thousand souls. The city generally is very healthy. This may be attributable to the small population and its reduced commerce. The anchorage within the Ozama river is perfectly secure, the depth of the bar admitting vessels from eleven to twelve feet. The rainy season is from May to November, when it showers every day or two, but the streets dry in a few hours, the rain making but slight impression on this heated soil.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* of Friday says: "An engineering party starts on Monday next from St Paul, on an expedition of some importance, if the rumors that hang around it have foundation in fact. The party is of the same general composition as that which traversed the pains on the Government surveys last summer, under the command of Major Twining. It will be commanded this year by D. P. Heap, Captain of Engineers, with Capt S. H. King, of this city, who accompanied the expedition last summer, as general superintendent of the details. The objects are threefold; first, to run the international boundary line from Pembina west; second, to lay out a military reservation; and third, to establish upon the same a military post with sufficient facilities to allow of its garrison and supply of a large number of troops. Two companies of infantry will accompany the party, who will remain at the established post, as a sort of point for government observations. This fort will be located on Pembina river, near Pembina. It is thought that one of the objects of the establishment of the fort there is to have an eye upon Canadian movements, and, if necessary, to aid in preserving a strict American neutrality. There are already in the Department of Dakota three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry—enough more will be stationed at different points to prevent complications on the part of the United States with affairs across the line.

EFFORTS to belittle the iron interest of the United States, begun by Revenue Commissioner Wells in his annual report, have been systematically continued by all the free trade writers and speakers. Thus one writer speaks of the value of the iron and steel made in the country, and the manufactures thereof, as only $110,950,000, whereas the true value, as carefully estimated by the American Iron and Steel Association, is *seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year!* This is six times the amount stated by the Free Trader.

M. & M. BANK.

A Brief Sketch of its Past History—Its Organization and First Officers—The New Building, Present Management, etc., etc.

It is perhaps more fitting that the GAZETTE, above any of its neighbors, should take pleasure in reverting to times gone past, and record the progress, growth and increasing prosperity of our city, inasmuch as nothing exists here, in this year of grace, 1870, save what nature originally afforded, which was in past history contemporary with itself. A faithful guard, born amidst a few log cabins, it has stood watch four score years and four, and has witnessed the gradual expansion of a village destined to be great into greatness. It has shared in the joys and sorrows of a people long since called away from life; has encouraged bands of enterprises now blooming in full flowers of success; has universally cherished and protected local interests, watched over and encouraged the industries, and battled for that proud place among the great cities of the world that Pittsburgh has already attained. Long ways down through decades of years flown into the dark past, the GAZETTE reaches, and yet its mission is not yet accomplished. Faithfully it is expected to keep sight of those enterprises encouraged and sustained in infancy, to record our local history, and struggle for a greater and higher place for our city and its institutions. Therefore it is with pleasure that we to-day mark an event in the history of one of our oldest banking organizations—the MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK—an institution which has been in flourishing existence over the third of a century, and which has taken possession of a new home, reared on the site of the old one round which so many pleasing associations were clustered. In the demolition of the old and solid building, erected so many years ago, and with the history of which were connected the names of so many estimable citizens who have passed into eternity, many of our old citizens felt a pang of sadness creep upon them, and whispered to themselves,

PASSING AWAY.

"Passing away—all the old land marks passing away." And so time shall ever rule. The things of to-day will have their memories when they too shall pass away. The old bank in which business was first commenced was erected by the late Thomas Scott, Esq., on an original plan prepared by him. A photograph of the building has been preserved, not only on account of the associations connected with itself but likewise in commemoration of the architect and builders' long connection with the bank, as its chief officer, during the period of greatest success. But the monument reared where the old pile stood is worthy the place and speaks volumes in commendation of the business enterprise and liberality of the present managers of the bank.

EARLY HISTORY.

Previous to venturing any description of the house it may please our readers, especially those who have watched the progress of the bank in its infancy, to have a few scraps of its local history compiled from memory and from data in our possession. In 1832 the charter was received from the Legislature, but the organization was not completed until June, 1833. The first sale of stock, as well as the preliminary meetings to effect an organization, was held at the "Exchange House," (now St. Clair hotel.) When the books were opened our old friend, Bernard Burns, Esq., was the first to subscribe his name, and legend says that he refused to sell the position of honor enjoyed by his signature for a cool hundred dollars. Mr. B. still resides in the city. At the recent opening and banquet occasion of the bank, no stockholder was more welcome and none enjoyed the dinner better, or had more relish for the fragrant cigars.

THE FIRST DIRECTORS

Elected were Michael Tiernan, Esq., Isaac Lightner, Trevanion B. Dallas, Jacob Forsyth, George A. Cook, J. H. Shoenberger, Fred'k Lorenz, Samuel Church, Thos. Scott, F. G. Bailey, Dr. Samuel Smith, Thomas H. Clarke and Samuel Fahnestock. Of these but three are now living, their colleagues all having passed from life to death. Messrs. Shoenberger, Dr. Smith and Bailey are the surviving of the Board of thirteen which held its first meeting on the 4th day of June, 1833.

Mr. Tiernan was chosen President. He was then at the head of one of the most extensive dry goods jobbing houses that ever had existence in this city. He was a dignified gentleman, a shrewd business man and able financier, and under his management as much as to any other was due the early success and firm foundation of the bank.

Hon. T. B. Dallas was an eminent jurist widely known, respected and appreciated. He merited and received honors from the legal fraternity and sustained a bright record in the walks of public and private life. Within full view from our sanctum window rest his remains and the spot is marked by a proud shaft erected by contemporary lawyers in honor of his worth in the old Trinity church yard.

Isaac Lightner was of the firm of Kingsland, Lightner & Co., whose foundry site is now occupied by the Custom House and New City Hall. We remember no one among our business men of those days who possessed so large a share of personal magnetism. He was generous, high-minded and honorable, esteemed by all that knew him. He encountered severe reverses here, and repaired to St. Louis where, with the aid of his friends, he was in a fair way of retreiving his fortune when he sickened and died deeply lamented by hosts of friends.

Jacob Forsythe was one of the oldest and most extensive commission and forwarding merchants, who, by reason of heavy losses, became much crippled in his affairs but by perseverance and energy had before his death accumulated a second handsome fortune.

Thos. S. Clark was, like Mr. Forsythe, an extensive commission and forwarding merchant of the House of McKee, Clark & Co. afterwards Clark & Thaw. Like Mr. Forsythe he was prostrated by the reverses of 1837 to '40, but again retreived himself. Mr. Clark was surpassed by none of his contemporaries in shrewdness and sagacity. It was always a pleasure to consult him; he was sure to see all the possible and probable phases of any projected adventure and to impart excellent advices. He possessed fine administrative qualities, as was evinced in the large fortune of which he died possessed, made wholly out of a business originated by himself and carried forward by his firm. George A. Cook, elder brother of Mr. Jacob W. Cook, of the Allegheny Bank, was a gentleman of much enterprise and of very agreeable presence and manners. He was one of our principal brokers.

Frederick Lorenz was one of our best known and most estimable citizens. Extensively engaged in the manufacture of glass, and was noted for his exemplary Christian benevolence.

Samuel Church was, in these olden times, distinguished for his indomitable energy in business. During the days of his activity no merchant could compare with him in the extent of business he would do or in his popularity with his customers. We never knew a merchant, unless Isaac Harris was an exception, who was so determined to please and be popular with his patrons. He would sometimes literally buy for cash and sell at six months' credit, without profit, rather than let his customer go elsewhere for any article he dealt in.

Samuel Fahnestock had recently established himself in the hardware business in the house since replaced by the banking house of Ph. H. Mertz. He was the first of our hardware dealers that imported supplies direct from England. We made his acquaintance soon after his coming, and were wont to admire him for his gentle and genial manners as well as for his complete knowledge of mercantile affairs. Mr. F. died but a few months ago after a protracted sickness, lamented by many warm friends.

Thomas Scott succeeded Mr. Tiernan in the presidency of the bank, which position he filled for a number of years, during which time the bank stood high in the estimation of the whole community, as well as yielding good dividends to its stockholders. Mr. Scott resigned the office but a short time before his death. He died as he had lived, a man of the strictest integrity.

The remaining members of the original board, now living, are too well known to our citizens to require any mention here.

OFFICERS.

James Correy, the first cashier, had held the same office for several years in the branch of the United States Bank, in this city, and resigned to accept the cashiership of a Philadelphia bank, and subsequently went to a like office in a bank at Nashville, where, if living, he now resides. The first chief clerk was Jesse Carothers, who succeeded Mr. Correy as cashier, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business here and was most recently a banker in California. We believe he is still living.

The assistant clerk, William James, Jr., Teller, Jas. Robinson, Runner and Watchman, John L. Sands, are all dead.

THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

A building on Second avenue, previously occupied by the United States Branch Bank, was at first temporary rented and occupied, and a committee on building a new house on a site to be purchased, consisting of Messrs. Shoenberger, Scott & Smith, was appointed. Numerous sites were offered, and that of the present new building was purchased, although ground could have been bought at two thousand dollars less on Fifth avenue, below Wood street. The old building was erected and continuously occupied for thirty five years, and during that time the names of many of our best citizens appear on the records of the bank as having been directors, a number of whom are still living and among the best friends of the old institution.

THE NEW BUILDING.

In point of beauty, the new building will compare favorably with any in the State. The front is simply grand. It is of a fine quality of cut sandstone, with elaborate and classical ornamentations, pleasing to the eye and in no particular at variance with the most exquisite architectural taste. The building has sixty feet front on Fourth avenue and is seventy feet high. It is fire-proof throughout, from cellar to garret, and it is stout and substantial enough to stand for ages. The entrance to the bank is approached by a flight of stone steps of easy and graceful ascent, into a broad corridor richly adorned with tesselated Italian marble floors, elegant oil frescoed walls and ceilings, and heavy walnut cases, brackets and trimmings. The street entrance certainly promises well for the still grander main interior. We pass on through heavy double doors of walnut, panelled with plate glass of the most costly quality, and find ourselves within a smaller area tiled and furnished in same style as the corridor, and through another pair of massive walnut doors, panelled with plate glass, we catch a glimpse of the banking room, and pushing open the doors which are so delicately hung that they seem to yield to the slightest touch, we find ourselves in the main chamber or banking room.

THE INTERIOR

Has an effect of grandeur which is difficult to describe, and we must confine ourselves simply to giving its dimensions, style, arrangements and the skill and taste which are so well displayed here. The area of this room is 41x40 feet, the heighth 40 feet. Its style is mixed, being composed of Corinthian and Gothic, the gothic being confined to the windows and arches, which are heavily grained to support the massive corrugated iron roof and double sky light. The side windows are 30 feet in heighth and framed with solid walnut, with panels of ash, carved and panelled to the marble floor, with heavy walnut bases. The pilasters, twenty-four in number, are surmounted with a heavy corinthian capital, richly ornamented. At each side of the entrance rise heavy casings of walnut, beautifully panelled with ash and capped with brackets, which support a broken arch of the same material. On each side of this main room are offices, forming enclosures for clerk rooms. A massive cabinet in the centre of the banking room, formed of solid walnut, elaborately carved and panelled, and covered with moulded marble, forms the enclosure where the business of the bank is to be transacted. On top of this counter is built, ornamental casings of walnut, richly covered with columns, with brackets which support a large plate glass transparency, through which may be seen the busy clerks and piles of attractive coin and currency. At the back of this enclosure is the entrance to the vault, which appears to be in point of solidity not only a regular tire but a burglar defying structure. Composed as it is of steel and iron and enormous brick and stone wall, built in the latest and most approved manner. Little hopes can be entertained by the skillful burglar of any reward for the exercise of his genius in his direction. Giving a hasty glance at the perfect arrangements of the enclosure and the finish and embellishments of the front of the vault we pass again through massive walnut doors, into the Cashier's and President's rooms on each side of the vault, and in the rear of these are other rooms for various purposes, and fire proof enclosures with heavy iron doors for the safety of books and papers belonging to the bank or its depositors. All the doors and windows throughout whichever way we turn are of walnut, and of the finest workmanship. The walls are beautifully frescoed in oil, of exquisite light reflecting tints. A passage at the rear and side of the vault, separating rooms containing water closets &c., leads to the foot of a winding stairway leading to the upper rooms in the rear of the banking room. These also display fine workmanship in the carpentry, painting and decorations. They are furnished with marble mantels and are comfortably lighted and ventilated. Through a door, from a hall at the head of the stairway, we pass out on the roof of the vault and find a grand space the whole width of the banking room, and guarded on the open side by a richly carved walnut balustrade; this space or open room is intended for meetings of directors, elections and the general business of the institution; from this point we get a view of the whole arrangement of the bank. The effect of the architecture here is very striking and grand. The rich finish of the doors and windows contrasting with the delicate tints of the walls—the gothic panelling of the recesses in the arches—the rich ornamental work beside the pilasters and on the faces of the grand arches—the heavy corinthian capitals and the long lines of the pilasters, and windows yielding the eye far below to the cabinet work, and marble doors, casings and doors, make up a scene which reminds us of the grand interiors of some of the churches and cathedrals of Europe.

Returning to the first floor and passing through the President's room to the west side of the banking room, we find another long passage or hall, well lighted and laid with marble, finished with walnut and frescoed. This leads to the rear entrance upon the Diamond, and is connected with the large new building in the rear, fronting the Diamond, which is to be rented as a store. The depth of this building is sixty feet, with twenty two feet. The basement is already rented to an experienced restaurateur. A private entrance leads to large and well lighted stories above, suitable for business or manufacturing purposes.

The design of this building is by Hobbs & Son, of Philadelphia, and the work has been executed by Pittsburgh mechanics and artists. Harrison Bro's were the builders of the foundation walls, and the front and all the cut stone work was by John L. Knox; the brick work by Logan & Rush; construction and carpentry by Smith, Crisswell & Co.; plastering by Krider Bro's; marble work by Ohlhausen & McIntyre; marble counter by Beggs & Linsey; painting and gilding by Wm. Lee; stucco work and frescoing by Isaac Broome; plate glass furnished by J. J. Gillespie & Co.; iron roof by Wm. H. Scafe; vault by Burke & Barnes; plumbing and gas fitting by Jarvis Halpin & Co.; iron girders by Union Rolling Mills, and tin roof by Stevenson & Co. The whole of the work was under the direction and supervision of Thos. Aiken. While everything has been done so well, it seems invidious in us to select out any of the artists for special mention, and yet we desire to state that too much credit cannot be awarded John R. Knox, a mason who stands high in the art, for the excellent workmanship of the front. The carpentry, by the well known firm of Smith, Crisswell & Co., exhibits much good taste and cleverness of execution, while the brick work by Logan & Rush fully sustains their reputations as skillful mechanics. The marble work is of exquisite beauty, and not only exhibits good taste, but masterly execution. It was done by Ohlhausen & McIntyre, and the counters by Beggs & Lindsey. The frescoing and stucco work present as fine specimens of the art as we have in the city, and reflect great credit to Mr. Broome, the artist, who ranks high among the first sculptors and painters of the country. The substantial vault is another evidence of the abilities of Burke & Barnes in their line of trade. They lead the country in the styles and quality of their manufactures. Jarvis, Halpin & Co., plumbers and gas fitters, fully sustain their record as finished mechanics, and all the other tradesmen and mechanics fully did their whole duty. Mr. Thomas Aiken, who had charge of the erection, slighted no trivial detail, and the massive edifice, so thorough and complete, speaks loudly in his praise as a supervisor in building.

The excellence of the work, as well as the taste displayed is unsurpassed by any in this country, and is certainly a fine tribute to the genius and skill of the mechanics of our smoky city—the knowledge and judgment displayed here, gives ample evidence that the lustre so often bedimmed by our smoky atmosphere has not affected the brilliant shades of the intellect and that the principles of the Bessemer and the Fine Arts are as well studied and understood in this great hive of industry as in any other manufacturing centre in the world. Wealth has not been slow to see and appreciate that the great future of this manufacturing centre has already commenced, and that the mighty demands surely find their compliment in the strong thought and skillful hands of our workmen.

THE Oil City *Times*, in its review of the oil business for the month of April, says:

The total sales for the month of April, on Oil Creek, its tributaries, and on the Allegheny river, amount to 325,000 barrels, the amount being estimated from the sales of each day as they have been communicated to the press. This is a decrease from the sales of the month previous of 29,000 barrels, as near as can be estimated without the actual figures. It is impossible for us to give the actual number of sales, as buyers often purchase on private terms, but as to the number of barrels and the price. It would seem that the production for April would be an increase over March on account of quite a large number of heavy strikes having been made, but the number of wells which have fallen off in production will nearly, if not quite, offset the new strikes, making the comparison between the production of the two months about the same, but if either month is favored, it is the last.

The numerous sales during the last two weeks in April, particularly on the Lower Road, have exhausted the supply; the production being far behind the amount disposed of. At Rouseville, at the close of March, there was no oil stored in tanks, and the large amount of oil sold from that point during April is the production of April, the average daily productions of the farms which pipe their oil to that point being about 385 barrels, making a total production for the month of about 12,000 barrels. Nearly or quite all of this oil has been sold during April and there are less contracts for future delivery at this point than any other, as producers have preferred to hold their oil at their own risk, being confident that all "futures" were offers which would be below the market at the time of delivery.

FOUND DROWNED,

But was identified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink,

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN, COTTON, &c., as it can be used with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or corrodes on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or slander salts were given to all the members of a family, whether they felt well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old fogyish portions of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more entirely unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to awaken the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a tonic. None of the tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as stimulants only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY.

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SPECTACLES,

THE EYE.

Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 15 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the most entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.

☞ Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22, St. Clair Hotel. apl5-wtth

MILITARY HALL.

Grand Opening!

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th inst.,

Capt. Gallisaith,

The VETERAN SOLDIER, will open his new house, at No. 89 Diamond alley, with a

FREE LUNCH AND ROCK BEER,

From Gangwitch Brewery. All friends and comrades are invited to keep step to the music, and halt at No. 89 DIAMOND ALLEY and be refreshed.

By order of the Captain.

my4-wtd

CAUTION!

The subscribers beg leave to caution Photographers against a person representing himself as an agent of their house. They have never sent any traveler among Photographers to solicit orders, their business as Manufacturing Chemists being confined to the wholesale trade in cities as much as practicable.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1870. my5-w2t

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,
136 Wood Street.

apl21

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood Street.

apl21

PINCHING IRONS.

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

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

apl21

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,
136 Wood Street.

apl21

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING.—

10 boxes Mitchell's celebrated Burlington Herring, the first of the season; also fresh smoked Salmon, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

my3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN

of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA, and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

Bonds can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,

BANKERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. McLEAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,

Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

BARGAINS!!

JOB LOTS!

Job Lots! Job Lots!

Boiled 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.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.

COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.

LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.

REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 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 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Wattles & Sheafer

Have just received another invoice of elegant

Silver Plated Ware,

Which will be sold VERY LOW.

TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, GOBLETS, SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, CAKE BASKETS, CUP HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c. &c.

101 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.

R. M. MCCOWAN.....J. H. MCKOWN.

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

☞ Refer by permission to Lyon, Shorb & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan.

L. B. FULTON.....O. J. MCGANN.

FULTON & M'GANN,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Coils always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating