THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95¾.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE leading Democratic journal in Michigan is the Detroit *Free Press*. It is announced that Mr. A. W. Fox, a very black citizen of African descent, has purchased an interest in that Democratic organ, becoming one of its principal editors. This is supposed to be the only well authenticated instance on record, of an intelligent black Democrat. There is a suspicion afloat, however, that his aim is more one of evangelization among the ignorant Democracy of Michigan, than of any sincere sympathy with the so-called principles of that party. Otherwise we should regard this event as marking a long step in the Democratic movement now going on, to consummate a cordial fraternization of that party with the class of citizens whom it has so long vilified and outraged.

THE mining law of last winter, the "Act providing for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines," although carefully elaborated by the Committees of anthracite miners and by the members from that district, is found to be very badly bungled in its phraseology, as well as in its executive provisions. Already a question has risen under it in Luzerne, upon the proper mode of appointment of the Inspectors as required by the law. The Bench of that county holds that this appointment cannot be made until next January—and it will not be made unless the point shall be otherwise adjudicated upon an appeal to the Supreme Court. All which delay and annoyance might have been avoided, if legislators had attended more strictly to their proper duties and less to private jobs and raiding grabs upon the Treasury.

THE action of the Canadian authorities in terminating the present system of license to American vessels to fish in the inshore waters of their coast, has possibly been precipitated by the refusal of our Government to permit the passage, through the Superior Canal, of war material for the Canadian expedition against Winnipeg. At any rate, this revocation of all fishing licenses was an act quite within the unquestionable right of the Dominion. Every nation possesses the absolute control over the waters within one marine league of its coast, and however unfriendly such a peremptory assertion of the jurisdiction may be construed, we, who may suffer by it, can make no just complaints. There is still, however, an element of difficulty in this affair which may prove quite serious. Our neighbors insist upon drawing the outer boundary of this coast right straight from headland to headland, without following parallel to the meanderings of the shore. In the broad, deep bays with which that coast abounds, such a construction would expel us from excellent fishing grounds, often wholly out of sight of land. Since our Government rejects this interpretation, and our fishermen ignore it, any attempt of our neighbors to enforce it, in the arrest of our citizens and the seizure of their property, cannot but bring about a crisis at once. We may rely, however, upon the really sincere wish of each government to avoid a collision, if possible.

LOOKING AFTER NUMBER ONE.

A Philadelphia cotemporary ascribes the interruption of the *entente cordiale*, long heretofore existing between the Pennsylvania and the B. & O. Railway corporations, to "the irascible and impracticable character of the city of Pittsburgh which broke through the agreement, and has compelled these two great companies, much against their will, to enter upon a general competition with each other." The result, as we are told by the same authority, of the "resolute refusal of Pittsburgh to acquiesce in the transfer of the unfinished Connellsville line to the Pennsylvania Central interest" has been, further, the establishment, by the latter company, of other connections through Southern Pennsylvania, to divert to Philadelphia a business which might otherwise have come to this city.

These statements may be taken with several grains of allowance for the interested feelings of our Philadelphia friend. It is, first, our duty to protest against the "irascible and impracticable" imputation upon Pittsburgh. Our citizens have no feeling in the premises which could justify the first of those adjectives, and the results of our efforts, which are certain to be of marked and immediate profit to all the business interests of this community, will afford a conclusive answer to the second.

We reiterate; there has never been, nor is there to-day, in the enlightened judgment of our people, aught of anger or injustice toward the powerful corporation which up to this year has controlled, with a single exception, all the gates of our city. Had that company held but one road, the eastern gate, alone, without any superior interest in the avenues beyond us to the westward, we doubt if there could ever have been even the shadow of a conflict between the material interests of the company and of the great city at its western terminus. We should then have stood upon equal ground, according to distance, with other local interests at intermediate points between this and Philadelphia. But such has not been the actual situation. The company which hitherto has controlled our sole outlet to the coast, has for years regarded Pittsburgh as a mere way-station—an important one to be sure—in a system of roads which stretch farther every day beyond us into the remote western States, and which qualify the Pennsylvania corporation for its great purpose, a sharp competition with the two rival trunk-lines, on the north, for the business of the Mississippi Valley. This competition necessitates a low through tariff from all competing points, and as naturally results in higher relative rates at points not in competition. Pittsburgh is in the latter situation, and her business with the coast has therefore failed to enjoy the beneficial terms which from necessity have been granted to other communities and interests as far, and even much farther, from the seaboard.

We are aware that this question of discriminations in rates, between through and way tariffs, along these great trunk lines, presents a most difficult problem, for which no solution has yet been found, to be satisfactory to all the parties in interest. If way-rates be charged on through business, that would end the through competition, since a rival line, with its lower tariffs, would take the trade. If the way-traffic, where there is no competition, be charged, on the other hand, at the low rates fixed upon the through business, from competing points far distant beyond us, we are told that there would be no profit for the company. It may be true that the trunk-line corporation transacts its through business without other profit from it than the more or less direct promotion of its local interests. It may be equally true that a policy of through business at non-remunerative rates, may be forced upon the corporation which, like ours, is the main integer in a continental trunk-line, by a sheer necessity which may and must disregard all economic rules. But it is safe to say that no arguments or data can ever succeed in convincing the intermediate customers of a railway, at its way-stations, especially when of the importance which Pittsburgh claims consideration for, that her business ought not to be done on terms as favorable as at the most favored points, whether east or west of her, or that any discriminations in price, in favor of business beyond her, are not in fact and seriously discriminations against her purely local interests.

In short, Pittsburgh may not yet have solved the difficult problem of which we treat, but she has figured on it long enough and far enough, to perceive that, for her, it has but one practical elucidation—and that is to get herself as soon as possible into the position of a competing point. This purpose, which for years has been no secret in her policy, and not an unknown quantity by any means in the practical question here, is the palpable and rational explanation of her demonstrative interest in the construction of another road to the sea-board.

We do not claim, as an absolute certainty, that the Pennsylvania line can do our local business any cheaper than now, with a profit to itself. We are not sure that it makes any profit whatsoever on its through business. But we do *know* that, in the diversity of the two tariffs, there is constantly operating a discrimination which is to the disadvantage of such of our material interests as are in competition with similar interests at the nearest points of railway competition. We know well enough what hurts our iron, coal, oil and grain trades; we don't know that anybody is particularly to blame for it; but we do know that the same railway competition here as elsewhere will afford the desired relief from a very onerous inequality.

Hence, we have opposed the absorption of the Connellsville line into the Pennsylvania system. We saw in that direction the solitary gleam of hope for our relief. We opposed it early, vigorously, intelligently and successfully. A few months more will bring to us the fruition of our prudent counsels, when an independent route to the coast, owned by a company strong enough and well enough inclined to offer to us a fair competition, will place our city in a position of equal favor with any of its western or northern neighbors.

Observe! Pittsburgh is the only great city in the Northern or Middle States, which has been hitherto up to this hour wholly shut out from competition for its railway business. At Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, to say nothing of every great city on the Atlantic coast, the competition of two or more trunk-lines of rail has been always active and effective. Here, alone, at the chosen seat of some of the most important industries of the country, we have been utterly dependent upon the policy, not to say the generosity, of one solitary corporation. She has held our city by the throat; she has sat the mistress in each of our gates, and whatever terms she has chosen to offer us we *must* submit to. More than once, have not these terms proven so detrimental to interests of great moment here, threatened as these were with extinction under the successful rivalry of more favored points, that appeals have been made to the keeper of our gates to relax them, the alternative being that speedy extinction? The case has more than once been put squarely to the Company as a choice between a small business at less rates, and no business at all under a continued high charge. We have never yet been able to demand better terms than that; the choice has been with the corporation, and not with us, and its decision has been wholly in her hands. We are free to say that such appeals have usually been met by concessions on the part of the corporation, but not always to the extent which the suffering interests have asked for. We shall not say that the company *could* have done better, but we do say that a fair railway competition, right there on the spot, would alter the case, then or now, in all its points, and for our advantage.

There have been other causes at work to inspire this community with a feeling of favor for another railway interest. Prominent among these influences has been the general disposition of our people to apply a practical curb, at this point at least, to the semi-political tactics of a too powerful corporation. That subject we shall not discuss at present.

—It now remains only to add that, in consulting her own material interests, Pittsburgh has not been either "irascible or impracticable;" that she has steadily sought nothing more than an indispensable relief for those interests, hitherto dependent upon the inscrutable plans of a single corporation which has for years written "no thoroughfare" upon every guide-board for hundreds of miles all about this city; that, as that railway corporation competes with its rivals elsewhere, so the leading interests of Pittsburgh trade must equally compete, in the markets east or west, with similar interests established, with the advantage of competitive freight, at other points; that our trade has as good a right as even a railway company, to demand an equally fair chance in the rivalries of business; that this is purely a business matter, in which, so far from any feeling against the Pennsylvania Road, every intelligent citizen here concurs in recognizing the far reaching sagacity which controls the general policy of that corporation, and the splendid success which it has achieved,—and in making haste to put ourselves on an equal footing with its most favored customers elsewhere; and, finally, that the option may remain *still* with that company to retain the business of Pittsburgh, or a fair share of it, or to abandon it altogether. Whatever may have been the situation before, *there is to be hereafter no competition on either side.* Is there anything "irascible or impracticable" in that? Is it not much better than the situation would have been, had the Connellsville road been wholly "squelched," under the Philadelphia tactics of a few years ago? We thought that was impracticable, and for a while we were irascible, until we saw life once more animating its dry bones, mangre the opposition of the other corporation.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* writes about the introduction of the German language into the Pittsburgh Free Schools. Last Autumn the Turners undertook to carry out this reform and a central committee was appointed to take the necessary steps. Since then the project seems to have slept, but in truth since then the members of the committee have been working quietly, prospecting for the best means of carrying through the reform. On the 14th inst. the committee met and decided that the best way is at first to work diligently in six wards so as to start petitions on their rounds and to secure as many and as weighty signatures as possible. When in this way the demand for the reform is made evident, the school directors of these wards shall be induced to bring the thing before the Central School Board, with whom the demand will then be strengthened by an especial memorial or petition. We believe the Committee has taken hold of the matter in the right way. We need not waste words in speaking of the importance and worth of this reform. We hope that, now that the question has gone this far, the citizens in general will trouble themselves to see that it is thoroughly carried through. Everyone can do something, if he works in his own circle, to make the demand a real and widespread one, as it is as much in the interest of the English speaking population as it is of the Germans. Let everyone enlist his pride, so that Pittsburgh may not stand behind the requirements of the age and behind the other great cities of the Union.

The *Freiheits Freund* prints the speech of Senator Schurz, delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the Steuben monument in Washington, which takes up most of its editorial space.

The *Republikaner* has articles from New York, New Orleans, and other papers, but the vein of original leaders it seemed to have struck last week, has given out as suddenly as it was discovered.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHITE WASHING.

Spring is the season generally chosen for the application of whitewash, both in town and country, and certainly in either nothing excepting the paint itself adds more to the beauty and gentility of a homestead than to see its fencing and outbuildings thoroughly whitened and cleansed at the opening of spring, producing as it does a charming contrast with the green foliage which surrounds it, and displaying the taste and neatness and pains-taking of the thrifty house-wife who presides over this department of the farm. And not only for the looks of the thing is this spring work necessary, but also for the *health* of the family. The cellar of every house, as also the kitchen, should certainly be subjected at least once a year to the operations of the whitewash brush for the sake of its sanitary effects. A number of recipes are annually given in the public press for the making of the wash. We have in our time selected what we considered the best, and will now republish some of them, with the remark that probably for the inside of a house nothing is better than the simple mixture of the lime and water, however, let every one judge for himself.

1. A cheap and simple mode is, to put unslaked lime, that which is in the form of the original rock, in a vessel, pour boiling water on it until covered; place a cloth over the vessel so as to confine the most minute particles of the lime, they being the ones which most perfectly penetrate the surfaces to which the wash is applied, and consequently remain the longest. Afterwards dilute the wash to the consistence of thick cream and apply it thoroughly and thickly, thus securing a white, light-giving surface, with a body capable of absorbing and thus rendering harmless the bad airs and gasses which may be formed in the cellar, as also in the poultry, the meat and other out houses in the vicinity of the dwelling.

2. The whitewashing of the President's house at Washington has had a sort of national celebrity, and is said to be made as follows: Take a peck of clean lumps of well-burnt stone lime, slake it, add half a pound of whiting or burnt plain pulverized, a pound of pulverized loaf sugar, three pints of rice flour mixed into a very thin and well boiled paste, a pound of clean glue dissolved in the same manner as is done by cabinet makers—that is, boiled or simmered slowly—mix the whole well together, and reduce to proper consistence with boiling water. For inside work it is recommended to be put on cold, for outside work it should be applied warm.

3. For inside work this is probably the best: Slake one peck of lime with boiling water, and when cool add as much water as will bring the slaked lime to the consistence of whitewash. Some add half a pint of salt in water, and stir it into the slaked lime.

4. Slake a peck of lime in a tub, then boil one pound of rice flour into a very thin paste, be particular to mash all the lumps in the rice paste, pour the paste slowly upon the slaked lime, taking care to stir well while the rice paste is being poured upon the slaked lime, then add as much boiling water thereto as will reduce the whole to the proper consistence of whitewash; stir the liquid every time the brush is used.

WINDOW GARDENS.

A box in the early spring months can be made to look cheerful and gay with such plants as the dwarf German wall flower for a background, some compact tufts of the white *Iberis* or candy tuft, also the yellow alyssum, with a few *arenarias* for a second row, and near the edge a few clumps of Aubrietia Campbelli, mixed with a few scillas, snowdrops and crocuses. These, with a hyacinth or two dotted in the centre of the box, will keep it gay until the time arrives for planting the usual summer plants. As the spring plants go out of flower they should be removed from the box and planted in a partially shaded part of the garden, where they will grow during the summer, and can be used again for the window the following spring. In filling a window box for this summer much depends on the arrangement of what may be termed the framework of the box, as well as the arrangement of the flowers, which may be termed the picture. I saw some window boxes last summer that were admired by hundreds of passers-by. The boxes were placed in front of some windows, and had an iron palisade or fence behind them. Planted here and there in the box were ivy-leaf geraniums and tropæolum balls of fire, and then trained to the iron-work, so as to completely furnish it, and very nearly hide the boxes as well. These plants were allowed to grow and bloom naturally, and during the principal part of the summer they were one mass of scarlet and white. The body of the boxes was planted with geraniums of all kinds, those belonging to the nosegay section predominating; fuchsias, with the branches encouraged to grow through the iron fence—and their long, graceful, pendulous shoots, had a peculiarly beautiful effect; yellow calceolarias, blue lobelias, verbenas, and, and for the sake of the foliage, oak-leaf geraniums, which flowered freely. In addition to the other plants, climbers were placed at the ends of the boxes by the wall of the house, and trained up the sides of the windows on wires fixed for that purpose. They consisted of a plant at each end of the evergreen passion flower, of Cobea scandens, and Lophospermum scandens, which grew rapidly and bloomed abundantly. These latter, after being trained around the frame of the window, were allowed to hang in graceful festoons down in front of the window, which screened the room from the direct rays of the sun, and at the same time gave it a fresh and cool appearance. These climbing plants can be used and trained in a similar manner in the most humble cottage windows, and will produce the same effect as those of a mansion.—*The Gardener's Magazine.*

THE STRIPED BUG.

Every gardener knows that this is most destructive among melon, cucumber and other young vines, sometimes damaging the crop seriously. Many remedies have been suggested, some of them no doubt good in their way, but troublesome. Now we have tried for several years another which has proved with us a complete success. Instead of aiming to drive away the insect by soot, ashes, &c., we put it, or furnish it with food better than the young melon and cucumber plants. We sow around each hill at the time of each planting a few radish seed, and coming up about the same time, the tops supply pasture for the bug which it much prefers to the vines. Lettuce will also answer, but the radish is rather liked the best. While our vines are untouched by making this little provision for it, the young radish tops are completely perforated. Should this fail, which is seldom the case, and has never failed with us—sprinkle the vines with a solution of whale oil soap and water. No other insect but the curculio can stand this soap. Where this preparation is not attainable, a weak solution of carbonic disinfectant soap will answer as well.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HORSE TAMER'S SECRET.

A correspondent in Iowa, sends us one of the receipts for training "the wildest horses," which are sold about the country. Oil of Cumin is to be rubbed on the horse's nose, castor is to be put on his food, and 10 drops of oil of rhodium on his tongue. Before applying the above, the following directions should be observed. The following directions are to

SPRING SONG.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

In wrath of snow the earth is lying,
Over the sea merry waters are flying.
The frost-rimmed trees are spacked with crows,
But to-morrow, to-morrow the winter sun goes.
The sun darts through the heavy skies,
Seeing comes riding in summer guise.
And the willow puts off its winter green glove,
Starts up, unstifled, in leafy grove;
Little birds, little birds, sing in the sky,
Winter's gone by! Winter's gone by!

O, warm is the kiss of the sun on our cheek,
Anywhere and everywhere in the woodland we seek:
'Tis as if the old forest was bidding its breath,
For now is a night-rest that wakes from death.
The cuckoo sings! (you can well be long late!)
So many years your day will be long!
The world is young! be thou, too, young,
Let happy heart and merry tongue
With spring-time lift the song on high,
Youth's never gone by! never gone by!

Youth's never gone by! never gone by!
The earth lives a charmed life for ever,
With its ever-still rise storm, its joy and its pain.
So in our hearts a world has lain.
That will not be gone, like a shooting star,
For man is made like God after.
And God and Nature keep ever young.
So teach us, Spring, the song thou art sung,
And sing in little birds in the sky.—
Youth's never gone by! never gone by!"

"It is a custom at Eastertide for the peasants to ride riding into the towns and villages, their horses and themselves decked with green boughs, especially of the beech, and so they go in procession and have a merry dance in the evening; it is then said in the people's way, "Spring is riding summerwise into town."

"It is a Scandinavian superstition that the first cuckoo one hears in the spring will answer the question: "How many years shall I live?" by a prophetic number of notes. Many other questions are asked, and boys and girls will go out at night that in the early morning they may hear the cuckoo's answer.

—RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

SPRING.

BY A LOVER OF WINTER.

Snowdrops, hyacinths, and such,
May be very well, in reason,
Here's a thing affects me much—
Oranges are out of season!

Roses may be coming in—
Lots of other flowers, no doubt!
Why about them make a din—
Are not chestnuts going out?

Talk of springtime gay and bright,
Long, long days in fields of clover!
We're no night when it's so light—
And, bang it, all the free-and-easy!

—From Fun.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels,
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.

BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIBB'S EFFRVESCENT GRANULATED BICARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and dried down innumerable competitors, and to-day, the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the Internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietary restorative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influence, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

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.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
23d Collector District of Penna.,
No. 67 Water street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, May 20th, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the annual Lists of Special Taxes, formerly termed Licenses, and of the Taxes on
Incomes, Carriages, Watches, Silver Plate, &c.,
Are now in this office, where payment will be received thereon by the Collector, on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1870. These taxes having become due, must be paid before the 25th day of June, 1870, otherwise additional expenses will be incurred by the tax payer.
E. BUFFINGTON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the County of Armstrong, and EDWIN LYON, Esq., Deputy Collector for the county of Butler, will be ready to receive after the 1st of June, for their respective counties, and will post notices designating the time and places when and where they will be prepared to receive the taxes collectable by them. Taxes paid only in greenbacks or national currency. Office hours from 6 A. M. to 3 P. M.
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,
my24:2tl COLLECTOR.

1,000 GROSS
White Chalk Crayons,
100 GROSS
Colored Chalk
CRAYONS,
New to stock and arriving, and selling at Factory Prices by the Case. We are handling Chalk Crayons very large and very close at present, and have contracts made for a continued supply. Our stock is always large. Being Agents for one of the best and cheapest lines of White and Colored Chalk Crayons in the country, and having special rates of freight on the large shipments, we can sell to jobbers, as well as Retailers. Prices quoted on application.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
my24 PITTSBURGH.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
New Dress Goods
In Organdies, Lawns,
Barege, Grenadines,
Dress Linens, P. K's,
Black and Colored Silk Poplin.
Plain and Chene Mixed Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bright Summer Plaids.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SKIRTS,
VERY CHEAP.
A FINE LOT OF
NEW CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD
FOR SALE,
OF
S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,
Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Boyle Cemetery, on line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Sharpsburg Bridges. Fronting about 200 feet. House contains 8 finished rooms, cellar, and Lot 50 feet front by 123 feet deep, which includes all Outbuildings, Chicken-House, Privy, &c., &c. PRICE: $15,000.
ALSO,
LOTS.
Adjoining Lots of 60 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. These will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.
ALSO,
CITY PROPERTY.
Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Strawberry Alley (12 feet wide) about 100 feet, on which is erected two two-story brick dwellings. PRICE, $12,300, or $300 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being only a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.
ALSO,
Fire-Proof Safe.
A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale Cheap.
For any further information of the above items inquire of
S. McCLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR 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,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
C. D. ARNSTHAL..... L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos.
79 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives universal satisfaction.
The Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
Feb 26, 1870.
T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth;
Invigorates and soothes the Gums;
Purifies and sweetens the breath;
Prevents accumulation of Tartar;
Cleans and Polishes Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and Dentists.
Proprietors, J. N. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. JEC-TTES
R. M. McCOWAN..... J. R. 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.
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NOTICE—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the
Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,
Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carte's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE CONSTIPENSS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.50 per bottle.
Depot, 1 Park Market Street. M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh. feb26-TTES

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FRESH STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Embroidered Linen Sets,
COLLARS AND CUFFS.
A New Stock of
HOSIERY.
Men's and Boys' Socks.
Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Lace Mitts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
White and Brown Linen Aprons.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK SILKS!
BLACK SILKS!
From $1.25.
Thin Dress Goods!
Thin Dress Goods!
From 20 Cents.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Aveoue.
my22
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 piece.
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.
mh27
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 & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w6l
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
132 SECOND AVENUE.
WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers,
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.
All orders will be filled through this office for this State. apl4:72
To Oil Capitalists.
The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.
W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 19th, 1870. my20:w3

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, 237 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 266 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.
They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are greatly afflicted will immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by drug gists everywhere.
my17TTS
LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Reed, Pilgrim, popular fish house, No. 55 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a fine class of fish, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Blue Fish and White Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

COAL AND COKE.
MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. A. C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
my19:2m
PEARL COAL.
Schnabel and Walker,
MINERS, SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL, NUT COAL & SLACK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PEARL COAL WORKS, near Pittsburgh, on Pan Handle Railroad.
Office and Yard: Corner Sandusky St. and West Penn R. R.,
my5:w3m ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. apl8:3m
COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
apl9:w7t
Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell &