THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, quiet and steady.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅝.

FROM Venango, we learn that Gilfillan carried the county two to one, in favor of his re-nomination for Congress.

WE hear from Beaver county that the primary elections of last Saturday were so close, between Henry and Weyand for Congress, and Shurlock and Chandler, for the Assembly, as to make the results doubtful.

THE President has laid before the Senate a supplementary convention with San Domingo, by which the period for exchanging ratification of the treaty of annexation is extended to the first of July next. The Executive also sent in the new naturalization treaty with Great Britain.

IT is now thought that the Funding question will go to a Conference Committee of the two Houses, with a likelihood of a final compromise upon two classes of bonds—one to be 4 or 4½ per cent. at 30 or 40 years, and the other, for banking use, to be 4 per cent. free of tax and other restrictions, making it about 5 per cent. net. The only objection to such a discrimination would be that it looks the wrong way.

PITTSBURGH has a journal which, since it was kicked out of the Republican confidence for its notorious dishonesty, has been frequently concerned for the integrity of our party. Its apprehensions are quite superfluous. It would be as difficult for the Republicans of Allegheny to do a dishonest thing without its complicity, as to expect its cordial aid in any reputable work. All the dangers of the situation ceased when an indignant public sentiment pilloried that organ of "honesty and reform" as a convicted accomplice of the most notorious public thieves. It stands for the present a target for dead cats and bad eggs, and takes its revenge in making ugly faces and reviling all decent people.

THE commemoration of our soldier-dead, by the people of these cities, yesterday, was a deeply impressive proof of public intelligence and patriotism. It is evident that, as a day set apart for the hearty observance of an entire people, abstaining from all other occupations, Decoration Day has already become *the* day of the year. No other day, whether of feast or of fast, of pleasure or of sorrow, so completely secures the approving hearts of the American people. The day was marked, last year, by an extraordinary exhibition of the public interest, but yesterday's celebration certainly exceeded, as a popular demonstration, anything yet witnessed, on any non-partisan occasion, in these cities. Our reports will afford to distant readers a faithful chronicle of its scenes and transactions.

IT is not grateful to hear from Washington of the singular record which is making for a Representative, from one of our adjoining (not the 22nd or 23d) districts. He was chosen by Republicans, on a Republican platform, to represent a people almost a unit, regardless of party, in favor of protection to home industry. Yet, he either votes with the free-trade wing, or does not vote at all, on nearly every question involving that principle. The weakest, he is also regarded as the most unreliable member, in a delegation upon which he is always a dead weight, and, whatever his constituents may think, every friend of their interests at Washington concurs in the hope that his Congressional career will end with the next session, and that an intelligent Republican district will replace him with a sound and more faithful representative.

A PARAGRAPH printed in the form of a communication in the "honesty and reform" newspaper yesterday, "freely declares that we are not fitly represented in the Lower House of Congress." Our virtuous neighbor don't like a man whom he can't use. Gen. NEGLEY has done his duty, his whole duty, and nothing but his duty by the Republicans who elected him, and by the people whose faithful servant he is. He has steadily declined to prostitute his influence to the private uses of the newspaper alluded to, or to subserve the personal selfish interests of the omnibus load of decayed broker politicians, and "honesty and reform" corruptionists, who run that newspaper. We need add no more, in defense of any Republican whom *they* assail, than to remind the public how abundantly experience has proved that they combine in their standard of public duty the politics of a Greek Slave grand with the morality of a New York or Harrisburg pickpocket. JAMES S. NEGLEY, the sincere Republican, brave soldier, honorable gentleman, vigilant and faithful Representative, regarding and upholding the interests of his district as always paramount to any personal considerations, needs no defense against such enemies in this community.

REPUBLICAN USAGES.

We observe an announcement in a local journal of the Crawford district that "George K. Anderson, of Titusville, will be a candidate for the State Senate, subject to the usages of the Republican party." We trust that this citizen will not fail to reap the fullest benefit from "Republican usages." Among those usages, a leading one is to respect the validity of a regular nomination, where fairly obtained by a Republican in good standing, as to record and principles, with his party. It is not the usage of the Republican party to bolt from any nomination of that character. It is the usage of all parties to repudiate, promptly and decisively, all "nominations" which do not fill these conditions.

No usage therefore can protect the position of this man Anderson as a Republican candidate. He has himself trampled upon all the usages of the party, within the past year, and done his level best to destroy its organization. He was the main engineer of the legislative bolt of last winter, which defeated the regular and fair nomination of an honest and capable officer, whose position was recommended by the established usages of the party, and gave the election to another man who had been fairly beaten according to those usages, and who certainly did not possess any superior personal, political or official qualifications for the place. It was to the labors, the money and the personal influence of this George K. Anderson that we owed the defection of thirteen members elected as Republicans, some of whom had taken part in the nominating caucus, and who, without a shadow of a just excuse, struck hands with the Democracy and trampled Republican usages, the integrity of the party, under their feet. Then and since, the State has rung with the disgraceful recital of the particular features of Mr. Anderson's crusade against the usages of our party. Was it according to those usages to pay cash for votes for his favorite in a nominating caucus? When this "usage" was exposed, and his candidate thereby defeated, was it "usage" to organize a bolt thereupon, and carry enough of his creatures over to the enemy's camp to secure, with their help, a majority for another of his tools? These things *may* be "usage" in Crawford or Erie, *but not if the people know it!* He will find out their opinion of such "usages," if he remains a candidate until October.

Of him and his colleagues in that business, we have only to say this: that they did thus put themselves, by their own choice, outside of the party pale; that they have no longer the shadow of any claim to a Republican standing; that the usages which they have violated not only forbid their future recognition as members of our organization, but must be vindicated against each and all of them whenever an opportunity offers; and that the impudence of an appeal to "Republican usages," by such men as Anderson, Ames, McCreary, Bowman, Leslie, Craig, McCracken, Wheeler, or any other of the plotters of last January, can only be rebuked by regarding them, each and all, as political *frauds*, whom no "nominations," which they may secure this year for themselves, can entitle to the support of honest Republicans. As frauds, they should be spurned at the primary elections and repudiated at the polls. Let the people elect them, if they will, but the party should let them severely alone.

Especially, should this man Anderson be defeated at any honorable cost. It would be infinitely better that the district should elect an honest, straight-out Democrat for the Senate, rather than him. Far better to choose some decent opponent, who would neither give bribes nor take them, who would alike cling to his party, love the Commonwealth, respect the laws, be faithful to principle and duty according to his lights, and whom we could respect even when standing against us—than to disgrace Republicanism and to outrage the public sentiment by the elevation of this man to any office by Republican votes.

Vote against him, Republican friends, our readers in Crawford and Erie! We urge you, vote against him at your primary meetings, and if need be at the October polls! A score of nominations can give him no title to your support. As a Republican, he is a fraud—and fraud vitiates all contracts! Have nothing to do with him, except to wash your hands of him, and of all who support such a fraud upon the party. Mark in that decisive way your respect for the usages of Republicanism, your regard for the honor and the interests of the Commonwealth, and your profound detestation for *his principles!* You have in your district plenty of good men, honest, law-abiding, capable and faithful, sincere Republicans, whose election would honor and not disgrace your district. Give your support to some such citizen. Don't touch this man Anderson, or either of his creatures, like Ames or Bowman or McCreary, on any plea whatever! They are not and never will be Republicans. Respond to their appeals to "Republican usages," by branding them as frauds, counterfeits, impudent shams. Spurn their "nominations" as tricks upon your party and withhold from them your support, at whatever cost!

That crowd talks of Republican usages!

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

As we hear that this new potato insect is already damaging the young vines just as they are coming up, we wish to call the attention of all who may be annoyed in this way to the use of Paris green, a substance of moderate price, usually kept at drug stores, as a remedy for the evil.

This remedy has sometimes failed from not having been properly applied. It should be mixed with wheat flour, which, being moistened by the dew, forms a paste which prevents the Paris green from being blown off or otherwise removed from the vines. It is usually mixed in the proportion of one part Paris green to six of flour; but it has succeeded in as low a proportion as one to ten. I met an intelligent farmer from Minnesota recently, who informed me that he used on his large potato fields last year twelve dollars' worth of Paris green and saved his crops. He said he had no definite rule for mixing it, but thought that he did not use more than a half pound of Paris green to a peck of flour.

CULTIVATING CORN.

The planter will see the necessity of keeping the cultivator and the hoe going, not only to keep the crop clean, but also to open the soil to the influences of the atmosphere, and this is particularly necessary in times of drought, as the plants then stand most in need of the moisture to be received from the dews and atmosphere, and by stirring the soil it is the more freely enabled to retain as well as to attract the nutritive elements in the air, which are acknowledged by all scientific men as being rich in the food of plants. The uses of the plow in the after cultivation of the crop should be avoided, and we will but briefly again allude to them. In the first place, it is liable to lacerate or cut off and bruise the roots, and thus deprive them of their natural medium of feeding, and prevents them for a time, until new roots are formed, of obtaining their necessary food from the earth; and secondly, because the plow is apt to turn up the manure to the surface, to be bleached and deprived of its volatile or ammoniacal elements, which, as every one knows, are the most nutritive portions thereof, and which insure the vigorous growth of the plants. Therefore, after the plants are well up, discard the use of the plow, and apply the hoe and the cultivator as often as the soil may be found necessary to be stirred, or the grass kept down.

THE FARMER'S SHOP.

Every farmer should have a shop fitted up with such tools as are used by the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith, or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all we consider a good foot lathe very desirable. It would be impossible within the limits of a newspaper article, to merely notice the advantage of this machine and its varied uses. A very good foot lathe costs from sixty to one hundred dollars, and the money is well expended in the purchase. Articles of use and ornament made of wood, ivory and metal may be turned out by the foot lathe, convenient for use in the house or on the farm. The practice on the lathe is one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business-haunted and brain-weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine the better he will like it. He will be surprised, at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford.—*Scientific American.*

LOOK AT YOUR GRAPES.

Burning of the odds and ends of tobacco, to be obtained at some stores and at all tobacconists, for two or three cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grapery; and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines to see that they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass, will water the vines while they are blossoming. But when this is fully over the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, &c., twice or thrice a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every river as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it.

Just now the out door grapes are liable to suffer from the steel blue bug, which feeds upon the blossom, and leaves behind its progeny, the small brown maggot that feeds ravenously upon the leaves, and seriously damaging whatever of the crop left by the bug. A solution of whale-oil soap and water is sudden death to them; but the larvæ are difficult to get at, and the best way to destroy them is to go over the vines and use the thumb and finger. Last year they were very few and they did but little damage, and there may be no damage from them this year, but the vines should be carefully gone over—and not an hour should be lost in doing so.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WASHING THE BARK OF TREES.

If it has not been done before, no time should now be lost in washing the trunks of all fruit trees with some solution to soften the bark, destroy insects which harbor under its rough surfaces, and thus enable it to perform its office in the circulation of the tree, by admitting the dews and the sap. Where it is scaly, hard and impenetrable, as we often see, especially in old trees, this sap is impeded in its course, and becomes congested, an unhealthy condition of the tree results, and the fruit is knotty and imperfect. Insects are also much more liable to attack both tree and fruit, in an unhealthy condition of the bark, or indeed of any other of its important organisms.

On the farm no cheaper and more effective remedy is at hand than a mixture of equal proportion of soft soap and lye. Give one or two applications, according to circumstances, to the body of the tree, as high as one can reach, and to where the branches fork. One pound of potash dissolved in a gallon of water will answer the same purpose. Apply with a whitewash brush, and in hard cases we have often used a hand-scrub. The bark of a tree should be soft and pliable, so as to be easily indented with the finger nail.

Avoid whitewash in all cases, not only as a matter of taste, conveying the idea of whited sepulchres and graveyards to an orchard where there should be only the most vigorous life, but also because in our observation it makes the bark hard when it is wanted to be softened. It should certainly be borne in mind that no tree can bear fine and perfect fruit, which will sell well, if it is unhealthy or unthrifty from any cause. Vigorous, healthy life, constant thrift, should be the watchword for fruit trees, and this requires the unremitting care of fruit growers. The time has gone by when, as in the early settlement of the country and with a virgin soil, vegetation of any kind will take care of itself.—*Practical Farmer.*

TOP DRESSING.

One reason why grass crops run out is because they are fed too late in the fall, or over fed. In the spring they should not be fed at all. Cutting some kinds of grass too low is often very injurious. When the top of the root of Redgrass is taken up by mowing or feeding too closely by sheep, it begins to fail, and the owner is at a loss to know why it has run out so soon, little thinking that this close shaving of the roots is the cause of his loss and disappointment.—*Maine Farmer.*

HANGING BASKETS.—I imagine many of my little country cousins are wishing they had one of those pretty rusty ornaments, I will just tell them how they can be made without much trouble and with still less expense. Take a set of worn out hoops, those that will bend but not break; many such can be found about almost every house in the land. Strips of tin cut very narrow, will make excellent fastenings, although care must be taken in using, or your fingers will suffer severely. Now with a piece of wire for the rim and handle (or the button hoop of the skirt can be substituted, as it is generally larger than the others) you have the desired material for your hanging basket. Perhaps if you would ask father or brother very kindly some time when they are at leisure, you might procure their assistance, which would be very desirable in attaching the hoops to the rim. After finishing your basket, line it with moss, and fill with rich soil mixed with sand; put in any climbing plant which you desire and hang in a shady place. Keep moist by watering quite freely.—*Hearth and Home.*

A SUMMER DRINK.—Prepare a five gallon keg (a ten gallon if you prefer) in proportion to the size of the family—draw a piece of coarse bobinet, or very coarse book-muslin over the end of the faucet that is inserted into the keg, to prevent its choking, a good tight bung, and near to that a gimblet hole, with a peg to fit in tight. For five gallons take one quart of sound corn, put into the keg, with half a gallon of molasses; then fill with cold water to within two inches of the bung. Shake well, and in two or three days it will be fit for use. Bung tight. If you want spruce flavor, add one teaspoon of essence of spruce—lemon, if lemon is preferred—ginger, or any flavor you prefer. The corn will do to make five or six brewings, when it is exhausted renew it. When the beer passes from the vinous to the acetous fermentation it can be corrected by adding a little more water and molasses.

This is a simple, cheap beverage. After the beer becomes ripe it ought to be kept in a cool place, to prevent it from becoming sour before it is exhausted.

TO TAKE INK STAINS OUT OF MAHOGANY.—Put a few drops of spirits of nitre in a teaspoonful of water, touch the spot with a feather dipped in the mixture, and on the ink disappearing, rub it over immediately with a rag wetted in cold water, or there will be a white mark, which will not be easily effaced.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

To Wash Flannels.—It is said that by putting an ounce of borax to a gallon of water in which flannels are to be washed, that not only will shrinking be prevented but the garments will be better cleansed.

Foul Cellars.—A family living over a foul cellar are more liable to be poisoned and afflicted with illness than a city family living in a polluted atmosphere, but without cellar or basement filled with fermenting roots and fruits. There is far more sickness in the country among husbandmen than there ought to be.

Indian Loaf.—Something to eat for all good eaters: Three pints of corn meal, one pint of wheat flour, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls saleratus, one teacupful molasses, one pint butter-milk, one pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful of salt. Put it in a pan covered, and steam three hours. Cut it warm and eat with butter.

Gems.—They are cheap, easily made, wholesome and palateable. Graham flour and water stirred together, to the consistency of a think pancake batter, and baked in the iron or tin gem pans. Everybody should have these bread pans. Gems, whether of Graham meal, fine flour or corn meal, should be put into a hot oven. Success depends on this.

Lemon Pie Without Lemons.—Beat the yolks of two eggs with three large spoonfuls of sugar; then mix evenly, two spoonfuls of flour with two teacups of milk, stir in the eggs and sugar, and add one tablespoonful of lemon essence, line your pie plate with paste, pour in the custard and bake. When it is done, remove from the oven, beat the white of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, and spread evenly over the top of the pie; set it in the oven and brown lightly.

Remedy for Corns.—The pain occasioned by corns may be greatly alleviated by the following preparation: Into a one ounce phial ask a druggist to put two drachms of muriatic acid and six drachms of rose-water. With the mixture wet the corns night and morning for three days. Soak the feet every morning in warm water without soap. Put one-third of the acid into the water, and with a little picking the corn will be dissolved.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN, in a letter to A. B. Forbes, of Boston, in reference to the proposed fund for the children of the late Captain Williams, of the Oneida, says: "I know Williams well, and he was one of those whom I sent to head the assault on Fort Sumter. Well did he obey that order for a desperate service; he led his men to the top of the breach, and it was his proud distinction to feel with those who followed him that no other feet of Union soldiers or sailors ever trod that ruin while the rebel flag waved over it. He there was made prisoner with the gallant Preston, who afterward fell at Fort Fisher, and had the honor of wearing manacles in a rebel prison."

THE Raleigh, (N. C.) *Standard* says: "Sam Allen, a respectable colored man from Caswell county, was in this city on yesterday, and reported that he had been attacked a few nights before in his house by the Ku Klux; that he defended himself, and in so doing, killed one white man, whom he was hitherto well acquainted with, but then disguised, with a sabre; that he fled, was shot at, but hid himself; that the next night the Ku Klux returned in stronger force, and killed an old negro woman, aged sixty-five; and that they retired the next night in still stronger numbers, when he fled to this city for protection."

The Naturalization Bill.

The Naturalization bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Conkling, provides that no proceedings for, or in relation to the naturalization of aliens shall be had or taken by or before any court or tribunal except the Circuit and District Courts of the United States and registers of bankruptcy, who are hereby made *ex officio* commissioners of naturalization. Applicants for naturalization are required to file with the court or commissioners, at least one month previously, a sworn statement setting forth many prescribed particulars of their residence, personal appearance, declaration of intention, &c., which statements shall be open to the public for inspection and copying. No one shall be admitted to citizenship who does not swear that he has resided four years and six months in the United States, and one year within the State or Territory where application is made. Such statement must be supported by the testimony of at least one citizen; and any person may produce evidence adverse to said application, and contest the same upon a hearing in open court. The declaration of intention to become a citizen must be filed one year and six months before the application for naturalization, but the adjudication admitting any alien to the rights of citizenship shall be made and entered on record, and the certificate of naturalization founded thereon shall have been issued for six months before such adjudication or certificate shall be effective.

It is made the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the courts with blank certificates of naturalization, so prepared as to guard against frauds and counterfeits, of which he shall keep an account. The bill further provides that no certificate of naturalization issued since July 4, 1868, and prior to the date thereof, in any city whose population exceeds one hundred thousand, shall be evidence of naturalization until it shall have been presented by the person named therein to the United States court or commissioner of the district where he resides, and endorsed "approved" with proper seal and signature.

Provision is also made for the stamping of the word "used," or "rejected," with the date, on certificate presented to judges and inspectors of election to prove a right to vote, and also for the certification and punishment by fine and imprisonment of the persons issuing or holding, or using fraudulent certificates of naturalization.

The last section of the bill provides that in any city having upwards of fifty thousand inhabitants it shall be the duty of the United States circuit or district judge for the district in which said city is situated, to appoint for each election district or voting precinct in said city, and to change or renew said appointments as occasion may require, from time to time, two citizens resident of the district or precinct, one from each political party, who shall be authorized to attend at all times and places fixed for the registration of voters, who being registered would be entitled to vote for Representatives in Congress, and at all times and places for holding elections of Representatives of Congress, and for counting the votes cast at said elections, and to challenge any name proposed to be registered and any vote offered, and to be present and witness throughout the counting of all votes, and to remain where the ballot boxes are kept at the times when they are open and until the votes are finally counted. Said persons, or either of them, shall have the right to affix their signatures to said registers for the purposes of identification, and to attach thereto, or to the certificates of the number of votes cast, any statement touching the truth or fairness thereof. The hindering or attempting to prevent any person so designated from doing any of the acts authorized as aforesaid shall be punished as a misdemeanor by imprisonment not less than one year.

A Wagnerian Row.

The first representation of Wagner's "Meistersinger" took place at Berlin on the 1st of April, in presence of the King and Queen of Prussia. The house was crowded, and in spite of the rule which forbids applause in presence of the sovereign, unless authorized by the sovereign's example, the theatre throughout the performance resounded with plaudits, plentifully relieved by hisses. During the first act the audience was comparatively calm. Walter's solo, sung with great expression by Niemann, was encored in spite of very violent opposition from a large portion of the audience. But with the second act a tempest burst forth such as, in the musical sphere, the works of Wagner alone seem capable of evoking. During the third act the tempest became a hurricane, which attained its climax when the *finale* was begun. The instrumentation of the closing scene is sufficiently noisy; but such was the roar kept up by the adversaries and partizans of the composer that the orchestra was rendered inaudible, or rather its sound was rendered indistinguishable. The conflict was still maintained after the opera had come to an end, the vocalists of the principal singers, the conductor, and of the stage manager being each made the pretext for a fresh engagement.

TREASURER SPINNER has written another letter to the President of a New York National Bank, in which he says that the prospect is that the banks will triumph in the defeat of the Funding bill. He adds that the banks are refusing a more liberal offer than will ever be presented them hereafter. He says that their blind and selfish course will no doubt force upon the country the question whether banks shall be permitted to issue any paper to be used as money, or whether all money shall not be issued by the Government itself, and thereby saving to the people, in interest, from twenty to thirty millions of dollars in gold annually. He thinks it is a mistake to claim that the banks can resume when the Government resumes. Should the Government resume, he says the banks could at any time compel it to suspend, unless it was prepared to redeem the bank circulation and its own at the same time. He mentions a scheme that would be a good compromise between the people and the banks, but as the banks are now in earnest opposition to a plan much more favorable to their interests, with seeming success for the present at least, he declares that there can be little hope of any sort of a compromise; that the banks will not approve of any except the rejection by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill. Compromises between the Congress and the banks will probably end, and the whole question of banks and the finance of the country may then be fought out at the polls.

THE advent, on the 24th, of a colored cadet at West Point, was the sensation of the season. The cadets, especially, are not a little exercised in mind over the matter, and it is a theme of not a little contentious argument. Even the officers, while discarding all political bias in the matter, and after having fought for the colored race both at the polls and on the battle field, while feeling kindly toward him, speak very doubtfully of the expediency of this venture. They regard it as a more decided advance of the colored man into social circles than the elevation of Senator Revels to Congressional rank. The position of the new cadet, if accepted and maintained, must grow more and more embarrassing from his isolation and the peculiar novelty of his social connections. No doubt but that this recruit will have a regular initiatory "devilment" from the cadets, to sustain which will test his fortitude. Otherwise he will be treated, by both officers and cadets, with courtesy and kindness, their sense of honor being too high to permit any other course.

THE correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, just from the Red River country, tells a pitiful story concerning the shooting of Scott by Reil. The three half-breeds who were his executioners, were drunk, and their balls took effect in poor Scott's body, inflicting painful but not fatal wounds. Another drunken half-breed staggered up and discharged his revolver in the fallen man's face, but the ball glanced from the thick bone. Scott was then crowded into a coffin, which was left in charge of a sentinel. This was at noon, on a bitter cold day. Toward evening he commenced talking, and when Reil was sent for, begged to be "taken out of the coffin or finished." A couple of revolver shots put an end to his sufferings, which for some ten hours must have been intense. His body was buried in front of one of the Hudson Bay Company's buildings, Reil having refused to deliver it to his friends.

LAKE SUPERIOR advices say: Business in the copper districts is excessively dull, and all is gloom and despondency. The winter accumulations of copper have mostly gone forward, and shipments must hereafter be light. It has been determined to close the Franklin and Pewabic mines for the present, and it is feared others will follow. The discharged miners and workmen will mostly go to Duluth. The rush for that place continues unabated, every steamer taking up large numbers.

ALL the paragraphs now going the rounds about Miss Nilsson, her incomparable voice, the difficulty in getting her to come to America, the admiration felt for her at the Tuilleries, etc., etc., are merely advertising dodges, probably paid for in the first newspapers in which they appear and afterwards innocently copied by other journals. All this is understood without further explanation, however, when we know that the veteran P. T. Barnum, who recently in so pious a manner related the how and the wherefore of his most important humbugs is managing the Nilsson show, which is, however,—probably no humbug.

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.
English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.
SQUIRRS' EFFERVESCENT 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.

THREE REQUISITES OF HEALTH.
If all the sickly people in the world were to take to their beds, and demand medical treatment, there would not be doctors enough to attend them, nor a sufficient number of the robust to nurse them. Three conditions are absolutely essential to health, viz.: a good appetite, easy digestion, and the ability to sleep soundly. Seven-eighths of the many thousands who suffer from habitual ill-health, yet do not labor under serious diseases, complain that they "can't eat," that their stomachs are "out of order," or that they "don't sleep well." For this class of ailments few persons think of calling in a physician. Nor is it necessary, in such as a course of Hostetter's Bitters will certainly relieve the derangements of the stomach, the liver, and the nervous system, from which want of appetite, indigestion and sleeplessness arise. This excellent vegetable tonic and corrective is also a delightful anodyne. Insomnia (or inability to sleep) which has resisted all the ordinary remedies, will yield readily to a dose of this pleasant sedative, taken just before retiring to rest. In ordinary medical practice it is usual to give a stomachic, an aperient, an invigorant, a soporific, or an antiseptic, as the case for the time being may seem more particularly to require; but in this grand restorative all these medicinal properties, and many others, are blended in due proportion. Thus, the digestion is stimulated, while the bowels are regulated, the liver toned, the strength recruited, the nerves calmed, the fluids purified and the circulation equalized. It is believed that there is no other restorative and regulating medicine in the world which acts so beneficially and agreeably upon all the assimilative and secretive organs at the same time; and to all who lack the three fundamental requisites of health and enjoyment, a vigorous appetite, sound digestion and refreshing sleep, it is confidently recommended as a specific.

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Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
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HOMŒPATHIC
PHARMACY,
"O. N. T."
102 Fourth Avenue,
(Between Wood and Smithfield Streets.)
Globules of all sizes,
Mother Tinctures,
Pocket case Globules,
Dilutions in great variety,
Trituration,
Wedgewood Mortars,
Pestles,
Tinctures for External Use,
Page's Arnica Oil
Dunn's Extract of Asamatis,
Cocoa Butter for Dyspepsia and Constipation,
Vials and Corks,
Homœpathic and Allopathic Medical Books.
Prescriptions Accurately Filled.
Terms Cash, or C. O. D. Orders promptly filled.
This Department receives the personal attentions of J. L. READ.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.

NEFF HOUSE,
Yellow Springs, Ohio.
Will be ready for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 11th, 1870.
Application for Rooms for the season will be received on and after the 20th of this month.
J. F. PIERCE,
PROPRIETOR.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 237 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

CROQUET! CROQUET!
The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!
I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of fleece. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

ANVILS! ANVILS!
A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 150 to 200 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

BASE BALLS! BASE BALLS!
Wishing to close out my stock of Base Balls, I will sell any of the following brands at cost, viz. Horsman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.
JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Is Offering to his Numerous Customers
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
Summer Dress Goods.
ONE CASE OF
BLACK SILKS,
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Light Fancy Shawls,
White and Colored
Barege Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
SUMMER SKIRTS,
A FINE STOCK OF
LACE CURTAINS,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Summer Cassimeres,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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.

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.
BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

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.

To Oil Capitalists.
The BEADY'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.
BEADY'S BEND, May 16th, 1870.

Watches! Watches!
Great reduction in price of LADIES' WATCHES and CHAINS. A large assortment on hand at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
AMERICAN WATCHES of all kinds in Gold and Silver Cases, selling at the lowest prices.

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 Carre's celebrated French Patent.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE HEADACHE.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA.
MARSHALL'S ELIXIR WILL CURE COSTIVENESS.
Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1.00 per bottle.
1321 Market street. M. MARSHALL, A. CO., Druggists, Proprietors.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by GEORGE A. KELLY, Pittsburgh.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Will be Found a Large and Complete Stock
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Millinery Goods.
IN
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
GUIPURE LACES,
REAL AND IMITATION
WHITE LACES.
Parasols and Sun Shades.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
A NEW STYLE IN
HOOP SKIRTS
AND
SKELETON CORSETS.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear,
AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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 23 St. Clair Hotel.

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JEWELERS,
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(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

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Well located; capacity 1,000 bbls per week, in good condition, nearly new. Apply to, or address
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WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
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Marble and Slate
MANTLES,
Made by steam power. The only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate and Marble Mantelpieces Mantles are made. Encaustic Tiles, Marble Wainscoting, Counters, Furniture Tops, &c., manufactured from white marble and slate. We represent the choicest marbles of all varieties, and offer them for sale at New York prices. 319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Baskets and Crates.
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Factory Depot, and Baskets at Factory Prices.

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