THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 33¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@112¾.

UNDER the XVth Amendment pretensions, John Wesley Jackson has the honor of being the first colored citizen called to sit in a jury box in our county courts. He was called in the District Court yesterday, but caste and prejudice ruled him out, he being objected from the list.

GEN. NEGLEY will receive the thanks of maimed soldiers for his strenuous exertions in the direction of supplying all such, at government expense, with artificial limbs. The Committee of Conference, appointed at his instance, have concurred in the provision allowing the maimed soldier to chose either the artificial limb, or the price in money in lieu thereof. This affords a special advantage to many who will apply for relief under the act.

L. C. HOPKINS & Co., of Cincinnati, proprietors of a mammoth retail dry goods establishment, use printer's ink liberally, judiciously and extravagantly, as is evinced by the local daily papers. During a recent stay in that city we visited the store to discover whether such enterprise paid, and found in attendance at least five hundred purchasers, and a constant stream of men, women and children was pouring in and out, making the place appear to be the grand centre of attraction. Many of our home dry goods dealers might profitably follow the example of Hopkins & Co., or write to them to discover whether advertising does or does not pay.

WHENEVER an Indian delegation comes to visit the President, the spokesman of the party makes a set speech, in which he indulges in all of the curious rhetoric and picturesque, though slightly stale, figures of speech which Cooper and all his lesser followers have found so useful in the exaggerated and romantic impossibilities of their novels. Now, as no man who learned his English from sane Americans would speak this sort of jargon intuitively and as there must, therefore, be some one who makes the speeches of the copper-colored ruffians before they deliver them, would it not be a brilliant plan to designate one or more of the Indian Commissioners or Indian ring, or somebody intimately connected with Indians, to prepare these speeches at a fixed rate, merely stipulating that Cooper and Emerson Bennet must be totally abjured, and Webster, Clay or Burke taken as models? The gain in common sense and grammar would be large.

THE following letter is one of the many of the same kind we receive from our country readers:

WEST MIDDLETOWN, June 4, 1870.

MESSRS. PERKINMAN, REED & Co.: *Dear Sirs*—You will find enclosed $2. Send Daily GAZETTE three months.

P. S. I observe an editorial in the Washington *Reporter* of the 1st inst., stating that the GAZETTE has for some time past been worrying itself excessively over the politics of this county, &c., &c. In the course of his remarks he says that one of our Representatives, Mr. Buffington, in the course he saw proper to pursue, was very generally endorsed by the Republicans of Washington county. I can assure you that such is not the fact. If he had said that he was almost unanimously endorsed by the opposition party, he would be much nearer the facts. I live in one of the strongest Republican townships in our county, and will assert that I have found but three or four persons who would undertake to defend the said bolter. I think I might safely say that he is not endorsed by over one in twenty of the Republican voters; if he and the said editor think differently let him come out for another office and he will find where he stands.

A SUBSCRIBER.

RED CLOUD and Spotted Tail and all the other chiefs and braves who are now upon their travels have met the President and leading Senators and Foreign Ambassadors, have been *received* and interviewed and *feted*. Reviews are held for their delectation and great guns are fired for their amusement. And all this to impress them with the idea that any future attempts to overthrow and conquer the United States will be useless and foolish. In the meantime, although we are told that these men have been the leaders in all the barbarous cruelties which have horrified us from time to time for years, and are personally responsible for more murders and crimes than a dozen Probsts or Traupmans, and that they are only thus caressed and glorified because so much blood in the future may be spared, we learn that their tribes are vigorously preparing for war, and are actually indulging in preliminary attacks upon the borders, killing pioneers, stealing women and beasts and burning houses. Might it not be well now that these leaders are in our power, to hold them as hostages until their dangerous people are removed to safe reservations so placed that they can break no more of their glibly made treaties with impunity?

SACRED MUSIC.

In New York they have what are denominated Sacred Concerts, on Sunday evenings. These pious entertainments are so styled because sacred music—so called—is permitted in all American cities on every day of the week, whereas most Northern towns prohibit public entertainments of any but a religious nature upon Sunday. Last Sunday a sacred concert in the Grand Opera House had upon its programme a waltz by Strauss, airs from Offenbach and Wagner, and the Erie galop dedicated to Fiske, who is the idol of that temple. Persons who regard this as sacrilege or something akin to it are likely to cry out against it and ask why it is permitted in a Christian city where the American idea of the way to keep the Sabbath holy still predominates? But it would be well, perhaps, to take a glimpse at similar matters a little nearer home, and operate upon the obstruction in our own ocular organ before objecting to the squint of our neighbor. How many persons—we ask in all seriousness—know what sacred music is? We believe that most people would be shocked if their church choir, next Sunday, should strike up "Shoo, Fly," or "Up in a Balloon," and still they listen to precisely similar tunes, of more real musical worth, however, every Sunday, and make no objections. A German friend of ours, a graduate of a German university, was horrified upon going into one of our leading Methodist sanctuaries, when he couldn't understand a word of English, to hear the whole congregation fervently singing tune after tune that for centuries have been sung by German students to the lowest and most unholy words, and though he can now understand the words they use he can never, he says, get rid of a sense of unfitness when he hears the same music. In other churches we have ourselves heard music from Don Juan, one of the most immoral of operas. The question seems to be does the fitness of the melody depend upon the words which are sung to it? And if so, how can music be either fit or unfit when it is altogether instrumental? To a man of fine musical culture and feeling the expression is contained in the airs themselves, but as this class is but a very small minority, it would be well for churches to be very careful what music they do use, or else be silent when questions of musical sacrilege are discussed.

BLACK SUFFRAGE.

A number of our State exchanges, Republican and Democratic, occasionally revert to the adoption of the XVth Amendment and consequent enfranchisement of the blacks, as a boon conferred for the first time to that portion of the people of this Commonwealth. The colored people have not so much cause to be grateful as many suppose, as they are granted through the amendment only simple justice, having restored to them privileges which for a long term of years they enjoyed, and of which they were deprived for no good reason. An editorial published some years ago in these columns, will bear repetition now, as it reviews clearly the history of suffrage during a period of one hundred and eighty-eight years:

In 1682 William Penn promulgated "The Frame of Government" of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage is given, without restriction, to "*the freemen* of said province."

In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the "Charter of Privileges." By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to "*the freemen* of each respective county."

The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to "every freeman of the full age of 21 years." The men of the Revolution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of the political equality of all men.

In 1790 a new constitution was framed. Thos. Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to "*every freeman* over the age of 21 years."

In 1839 the constitution was revised. John Sargeant presided over the convention. The basis of suffrage was changed, so as to include only "every *white* freeman of the age of 21 years."

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Under the most favorable auspices an industrial exposition will be held in Cincinnati, commencing September 21st, 1870. A general invitation is extended to artisans, manufacturers, inventors, and all engaged in works of art and ingenuity to contribute specimens of their productions. It is a matter of grave importance to the industrial interests of our city that Pittsburgh be fully and faithfully represented in the exposition. Argument is unnecessary to show what good follows the general periodical occasions of this character, when the muscular and mental products of the country's army of laborers are brought together in one grand collection for exposition. Industry and the inventive genius of the country are encouraged, new ideas in art and mechanism are promulgated, and a fresh and invigorating stimulus is given to all branches of domestic industry. Again, no better or more practical method of advertising can be obtained by manufacturers than by exhibiting what they can do in the article of their production itself. Pittsburgh, the leading manufacturing city of the country, needs such advertising. Her mechanics and laborers take pride in their skill, and look to the manufacturers to have them properly represented with the products of their handiwork, that they may still retain the high position they have so justly held. We hope, therefore, that the city will be represented fully in the forthcoming western exposition, and that steps to that end will be speedily taken in order to insure proper place and room for representation.

In order that those interested may be more acquainted with the regulations of the fair, we publish the following rules adopted by the Board of Managers:

1. The Halls and Grounds will be open for the reception of articles for exhibition, from the 1st to the 20th of September inclusive. On the 21st of September the Exposition will be opened to the public, and will continue open from day to day (Sundays excepted), and from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., until Saturday evening, October 15.

2. Articles may be entered for exhibition only, or for exhibition in competition with other articles for premium. But in the latter list, only products of the United States will be admitted.

3. Each exhibitor will be required to pay an entree fee of two dollars, which will entitle him to a badge that will admit him at all hours to the Exposition.

4. Applications for space must be made by the use of the blank forms which will be furnished, and should be made and entered on or before the 20th day of September. Space alloted to applicants, and not occupied by them on or before the day of public opening, may be assigned to other exhibitors. And the General Committee reserve the right to exclude from the Exposition articles of an explosive, highly inflammable, dangerous or offensive character; also articles presented after the day of public opening, when the same can not be introduced into the Exposition without undue inconvenience to other exhibitors and visitors. Whenever the articles will admit, contributors are requested to exhibit their goods in glass cases.

5. Exhibitors will be furnished by the Entery Clerk duplicate cards, describing each article entered for exhibition; these will be countersigned by the Department Superintendent on the receipt of the articles into the exposition. One of these cards shall be conspicuously attached to the article it discribes, and the other must be retained by the exhibitor, and be presented as his order for the delivery of the article specified, at the close of the exposition.

6. It provided that Judges in each class shall be wholly disinterested; that they shall be composed of men eminent for their skill in arts, and particularly in reference to the class of articles assigned to them, and that they shall be appointed on or after the day of public opening in the following manner: One by the General Committee, one by the exhibitors in the respective class, and a third by the two thus appointed.

7. Machines and other articles exhibited for premium, will be subject to thorough practical tests to determine their efficiency, economy or other alleged merits. And in this respect it is the purpose of the General Committee to conduct the Exposition with exact and inflexible justice, and in such a manner that its action in every case will command the confidence of the public, while its premiums or commendations will be made of permanent and substantial value to those who receive its awards.

8. The main line of shafting, from which power will be furnished for machinery in operation, is 2 7-16 inches in diameter, and will be run at a speed of 200 revolutions per minute. Driving pulleys of any required diameter; also counter shafts, and pulleys, and belts and hangers will be furnished to exhibitors at cost, if timely arrangements for them are made. Pulleys for the main line of shafting, if furnished by Exhibitors, must be accurately balanced, and must have the exhibitor's name plainly marked upon them, and should be received before the 20th of September, to enable them to be put in place on the shaft without unnecessary labor and inconvenience.

9. No article on exhibition can be removed from the premises during the Exposition, without the assent of the General Committee. But all appropriate facilities for making sales of articles for delivery at the close of the Exposition will be afforded, and after the close an auction sale will be held on the premises of such articles as have been exhibited or used in the Exposition; that the owner desires to offer, under the direction of the General Committee.

10. An adequate police force will be in attendance upon the premises during the day, and watchmen at night; but all articles on exhibition will be at the risk of the owner. Insurance against loss by fire will be effected by the General Committee in behalf of all exhibitors who apply and provide for the same.

11. Premiums will consist of the General Committee's gold and silver medals and diplomas. Also, the General Committe's grand gold medal for best displays in several prominent departments. Judges will be instructed to make full and complete reports of all tests and all methods employed in determining the merits of the articles examined by them, with the result of the same in detail; and they will be moreover instructed to include in their reports, for publication in the General Report, such commendatory notices, or "honorable mentions" of articles not awarded a premium as they may find entitled to notice. They will also be instructed to notice in a similar manner articles entered for exhibition only, when found to be eminently meritorious.

12. The hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M. of each day will be appropriated exclusively to the Judges, during which time no exhibitor will be admitted unless requested to be present by the Judges; and in case the presence of an exhibitor is required, all exhibitors in the class in which he is a competitor shall be notified and permitted to attend.

13. All communications relating to the Exposition, and all boxes or packages containing articles for the Exposition should be directed to "Cincinnati Industrial Exposition," Cincinnati, with the name and residence of the sender plainly marked thereon. A detailed statement of the contents of each box or package should be enclosed with the same or sent separately by mail.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAME LAWS.

We print below, by request, the game laws of our State. Such laws have become necessary in all of the more thickly populated portions of the country, and it is every man's duty to denounce any infringment of them which may come to his notice. In many places, through neglect of this, game of all kinds has been almost or altogether exterminated. Every farmer and fruit raiser should especially make it his business to see that insectivorous birds receive all the protection which the law affords.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill or in any way trap or destroy any bluebird, swallow, martin or other insectivorous bird at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

*2. No person shall shoot, kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the fourth day of July, or any partridge or rabbit between the first day of January and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

3. From June first to September first of each and every year thereafter, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to shoot, kill, trap or destroy ruffbirds or redbirds, under the penal sum of five dollars with costs of prosecution for each and every offence, to be sued for and recovered before any magistrate in the county in which the offence was committed, one-half of the penalty for the use of the informer, who shall be a competent witness, the other half for the use of the poor of the district in which the offence was committed.

4 No person shall kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day February and the first day of August, or any woodcock between the first day of February and the fourth day of July, or any partridge or rabbit between the first day of February and the first day of October in the present year and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence; and that the second section of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby repealed.

5. No person shall buy or cause to be bought or carry out of this State for the purpose of supplying any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

6. No person shall at any time willfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, within this commonwealth, under penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

7. The possession of any person within this commonwealth of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, killed or otherwise destroyed out of the season as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

8. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county in time. There was another child belonging which the complaint is made, and the other half to the use of the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprise: *Provided however*, that such conviction be made within sixty days after the committing of the offense.

9. That any act or acts conflicting with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. The time for shooting partridges shall commence on the 20th day of October, and end on the 20th day of December in each year.

2. That the penalty provided by the 2nd section of the act, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby increased to twenty-five dollars, and the remedy provided by said law for collecting said penalties shall be, and is hereby amended; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed:

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the counties of Erie, Potter, Bradford, Sullivan, Venango, Warren, Pike, Wayne, Lehigh, Cambria, Jefferson, Clinton, Carbon, Monroe, Indiana, Clarion, Wyoming, and Mercer, Northampton, Centre and Westmoreland.

*Section 2 was repealed by section 4, but was afterward re-enacted for the counties of York, Montgomery, Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene.

The Last of the Missing Steamer

The City of Boston, which left New York on January 25th, and Halifax on January 27th, and has not been heard of since, has at last been given up as lost by the Inman Company, to which she belonged. Mr Wm. Inman has recently written a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, announcing the loss of London, stating that he feels bound to report officially to the department the loss of the City of Boston. Mr. Inman thinks that the City of Boston was crushed in the ice fields, which had suddenly broken up. The reasons given for this theory are as follows: The Inman steamship Etna on arriving at Halifax from Liverpool on January 25th reported clear weather and no ice visible on the northern track. It is believed that Captain Halcross, of the City of Boston, in consequence of this report, took the northern track, and by the unexpected breaking up of the ice pack was crushed by the icebergs. This view of the loss is believed to be highly probable from the fact that no portion of the wreck has been picked up. As to the assertion that the City of Boston was overloaded, Mr. Inman says that the total weight on board the City of Boston, when leaving Halifax, was as follows: machinery 390 tons, coal 787 tons, cargo 916 tons, making a total of 2,093 tons. He also says that the author of a letter in the Times charging that "the vessel had been lost from overloading," had inserted a full retraction. The author of another letter making the same charge had refused to apologize and has been sued for libel. The complaint is made against this letter of Mr. Inman's that while he gives a full and explicit list of the cargo, with the marks and numbers, names of consignees, and other items of interest to those concerned in the freight and merchandize, he carefully avoids mentioning the names and number of the persons who were aboard the City of Boston.

In speaking of relapsing fever the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that there seems to be no cause for alarm among people who are cleanly and take care of their persons and houses. During the past six weeks the number of deaths from that cause reported in Philadelphia is only 49, nearly all of whom were patients taken to the hospitals from the most wretched portions of the city.

ADOPTION OF GEOGRAPHIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS. The great contest over the adoption of geographical text books for the Pittsburgh public schools during the ensuing year terminated on Tuesday last, in the rejection of Guyot's and the selection of Mitchell's series. We are for various reasons sorry that the Central Board of Education, have seen fit to assume the responsibility of discarding Guyot's geographies, and whilst we regret their action in so doing, we most unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly pronounce the change unjust, uncalled for and inexcusable. These books have been in use in our schools during the past ten months, having been adopted just one year ago by a vote of *fourteen* to *seven*, and furnished the pupils in exchange for their old books at an expense to the publishers of not less than five thousand dollars. This fact alone certainly should have secured to the books a just and impartial test, in the school room, at the hands of candid unprejudiced teachers, before their exclusion from the schools. That they have not had such a test is perfectly obvious, and that a few teachers persistently exerted themselves to defeat the success of the system is just as manifest. We know of one principal, and he figured conspicuously in the late contest, who restrained his assistants from teaching Guyot's system of map drawing, and had his pupils so *trained* that when, in the presence of visitors, he interrogated them in reference to their opinion of Guyot's Geographies, they gave expression to their *imbibed* sentiments of antipathy in the beautiful phraseology of "They are a nuisance; they are a nuisance." Yet, under these unfavorable circumstances even the books have given great satisfaction, and the mass of the teachers have expressed themselves in favor or their continuance in the schools, whilst but twelve could be found to recommend the adoption of Mitchell. "More progress has been made in the study of geography during the past year than for the two preceding years;" such is the statement of the Superintendent of Public Schools of Pittsburgh. We urge, therefore, that Guyot's system of Geography has given satisfaction in the schools of this city; that the great mass of the teachers were adverse to its expulsion, and that to-day, among the teachers of Pittsburgh, there is less opposition to the Geographies than to any other text-books at present in use. These things being true, we claim that the action of the Central Board in the matter was a piece of unparalleled injustice to the publishers, an insult to the teachers, and an imposition on the public.

We claim furthermore, and we can substantiate what we say, that parties interested in securing the adoption of Mitchell's Geographies, instead of resting their success upon the merits of their books, employed the most unwarrantable measures, which ought to receive the condemnation of every honorable and right-minded man. It is a sad day for our system of free education, when unscrupulous men attempt influence those who control the interests of our schools, by monopolies, political chicanery and *money considerations*.

CENTRAL BOARD.

The English Tragedy—The Seven-Fold Murder near Uxbridge—A Whole Family Butchered.

[From the Daily News, May 26.]

One of the most extraordinary tragedies which has taken place for many years was discovered last evening at the village of Denham, about two miles from Uxbridge. It seems that a family named Marshall resided at a cottage in that village, the husband carrying on business as an engineer. Besides Marshall, there lived in the cottage his wife and three children, whose ages ran between three and nine years, and also the mother and sister of Marshall. This day, (Tuesday) had been fixed for the marriage of the sister, and it is to the fact of her wedding dress being brought home that the discovery of the murder is to be attributed. Nothing had been seen of the murdered persons since Saturday; but upon a young girl going to the cottage yesterday with the garment referred to, and gaining no reply, the neighbors had their suspicions aroused, and an entry was soon effected into the house. A scene of the most horrible description then presented itself. On the ground floor the bodies of Mrs. Marshall and her sister-in-law, were found quite dead—the former lying on her back, and the latter, who had her night dress on, and was evidently preparing for bed, was placed across her. Both had their heads fearfully mutilated, and the absence of blood about the place was remarked by those who witnessed the dreadful discovery. At the right hand, on entering the cottage, and near the fire-place, three children belonging to Marshall were also found with their heads frightfully battered, and also quite dead. The mother of Marshall was likewise found, having been brutally murdered in the same way, and on entering the shop where Marshall had been at work, were seen a smock-frock, the body was also found. It was covered with sacks, and it was apparent that he had had a desperate struggle. His hands were scratched in several places, and there were marks as if he had been dragged about the ground. His head had also been beaten in in the same manner as those of the other victims. There was another child belonging to Marshall—a little boy, aged sixteen months—who had been sent to his grandmother's to be "out of the way" during the wedding of Marshall's sister; and but for that circumstance there is very small doubt that the little creature would have been added to the list of the murdered members of the family. The medical gentlemen called were Drs. Ferris and Macnamara, and it is their opinion that the awful deed has been perpetrated as long since as Saturday night or Sunday morning. The county constabulary have been unable, up to the present time, to obtain any clue as to the murderer, or the cause of the dreadful crime. A large hammer and an ordinary axe—with which the murders are supposed to have been committed—have been discovered, with traces of blood upon them. Whatever the motive by which the murderer or murderers—for it seems difficult to imagine the fearful work can have been done by one person—robbery does not seem to have been the object, for nothing appears to have been disturbed; the rings and several articles of jewelry worn by the unfortunate persons not having been removed.

The excitement in the village is intense. Marshall and his wife and sister were, it is said, much respected by their neighbors.

Preparing for Adversity.

A private letter from Pembina to a well known gentleman of this city, received last evening, contains a brief statement of the operations of "President" Riel, which will not surprise those who know the character of the "Young Napoleon of the Northwest," as he is termed by the St Paul *Press*. It appears that Riel had become aware of the growing disaffection against his rule, and of the near approach of its termination, by the expected arrival of troops from Canada, and also saw the necessity of making preparations for his speedy exit to the universal asylum for played-out revolutionists—the United States. But like many others of his class, he was troubled with impecuniosity. He was destitute of the means of supporting his dignity while in exile. Better men than he have often been troubled in the same way. But Riel concieved a brilliant idea by which his purse could be replenished. In short, he determined to "go through the mails." The letter referred to states that he went to the post office, seized the recent mails, and rifled all the money-letters of their contents, and raised no inconsiderable sum by the operation. It is also believed that he has abstracted money from letters directed to parties in this city, Canada and other places. The pretence for this seizure of mail matter would seem to be intercept treasonable correspondence, and to guard against the machinations of his enemies—but as above stated, it is believed it was for the purpose of raising money to escape from the country. There was great excitement at Winnepeg in regard to the matter; and at Pembina the opinion was general that Riel would soon be "over the border and far away" from the scenes of his numerous crimes.—*St. Paul Press, June 1.*

THE latest remarkable dog story comes from Charlottesville, Va. A few Sundays ago the Doctor was preaching in the absence of Mr. Cutler, the regular pastor, in the Disciples' church. Near the close of the sermon his dog got up, stretched himself, and walked around uneasily. The Doctor taking no notice of this, the dog deliberately looked around till he found the Doctor's hat, took it in his mouth, carried it up to him, and would not leave till he was relieved of it. He then went down in front of the pulpit and waited impatiently for a few minutes for the Doctor to take the hint. Finding he would not, he looked around and got his stick and carried it to him, which hint was quickly taken by the Doctor, for fear that he might do something worse.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The Queen of Prussia met, the other day, in the neighborhood of Potsdam, a young prostitute, dressed in very flashy attire. The girl did not know the Queen, who stopped her and put a number of questions to her. Finally she asked her if nothing would induce her to abandon the vicious life she was leading. "Oh, I would so gladly do it," replied the girl, "but, Madame, what am I to do? Even if I intended to work, who would employ me?" "I will take care of you," said the Queen, and, telling her who she was, she said she would send the girl to her palace at Coblentz, and give her a good position there. On the following day the girl was on her way to Coblentz.

IF YOU WANT TO GET PURE DRUGS AND GOOD MEDICINES

Of all kinds, go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, where you can get everything of the very best quality, pure and unadulterated. Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Family Medicines of every description. Also a very large and fine assortment of Combs, Hair Brushes, Pomades, Cosmetics, Colognes, Perfumeries, Toilet Sets, Powders of all kinds, Old Cognac Brandy, Pure Old Rye Whiskey, Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Malaga Wine, English and Scotch Ales, the genuine imported for medicinal purposes. Kissingen and Blue Lick Waters, by draught—cold, sparkling Soda Water from marble founts, with genuine Fruit Syrups. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets
Call and examine and be satisfied.

THE LIFE SUSTAINING ORGAN.

The two organs which minister most directly to the support of the body are the stomach and liver. In the former the first process of digestion takes place, under the action of that powerful solvent, the gastric juice. Thence the food, controverted into a pulp, passes into the duodenum, where it is subjected to the action of the bile or gall, flowing from the liver, and of the fluid generated from the pancreas, or sweetbread of the system. These secretions separate the nutritious portions from the rest, and it is then taken up by the absorbent vessels and conveyed into the channels of circulation in the form of venous blood, while the waste matter is discharged through the bowels. Unless all these processes are duly performed, disease of some sort is inevitable, and the best of all medicinal agents for preserving or restoring the tone and regulating the action of the three organs—the stomach, liver and intestines—by which the three-fold work is carried on, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Indigestion is generally accompanied by constipation, and the gentle cathartic operation of the Bitters is no less important in cases of this kind, than its tonic effect upon the stomach and the biliary gland. Beauty of person as well as health, depends in no small degree upon the regularity of the excretive functions. A sallow complexion, a thick opaque coarse skin, a tainted breath, rush of blood to the head, loss of memory, headache, and extreme mental depression, are the usual accompaniments of costiveness. A course of the Bitters will infallibly relieve, and finally banish these obnoxious symptoms while invigorating the stomach and promoting healthy action in the liver. This genial vegetable stomachic and alterative, strikes at disease in its primary source, the assimilating, secretive and excretive organs, and the cures it effects are consequently thorough and complete.

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93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Forks 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 this branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Diagrams of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.
my18:w9

DRY YELLOW PINE AND OAK.
A first-class lot, thoroughly seasoned in the rough, or planed, at the yard.
JAMES M'BRIER,
191 Sandusky Street, Allegheny City.
jel:79

Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have a very nice assortment of HOWARD WATCHES in Gold and Silver Cases, which will be sold as low as they can possibly be bought any place in the city.
There are no better time pieces made. Every one warranted by special certificate. jel

WM. KREBS,
ICE DEALER,
351 River Ave., Allegheny.

CROQUET! CROQUET!
The cheapest and best assortment of Croquets in the city. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!
I have a fine assortment of Sheep Shears, suitable for any grade of Stock. Prices as low as the lowest, and goods second to none. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my27 136 Wood Street.

ANVILS! ANVILS!
A full assortment of Peter Wright's Patent Wrought Anvils, from 136 to 290 pounds. Just the size for city and country blacksmiths. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
my23 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. Horseman's, Van Horn, Ross, Atlantic and Regulation.
JAMES BOWN,
Emy27 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New and Desirable
DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
IN A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
In Linens for Suits, Organdies, Lawns, Iron Grenadines and Hernanies, Japanese Poplins, all colors, Summer Plaids, for Misses' and Children's Wear, Plain Black and Colored Poplins, Tiranite Mixed Mohairs, Black and Colored Dress Silks, Striped and Figured P. K's.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
GROS GRAIN
BLACK SILKS.
FOR SACQUES.
At $1.90 per yard, a superior make of American Black Silks.
At 12½c., Striped Challie—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Brown Mixed Wash Poplins.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 50c., Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats.
Many good bargains in every Department, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
GRAND O
A New and C
DRY G
At the Old Es
J. W. BARK
59 MARKE
The successors to J. W. Barker & C
eastern market a new and complete s
DRY GOODS, which they will sell at t
The stock has been arriving for the p
MONDAY, Ju
ne 6th, 1870.
IT CONS
Shawls,
Lace Points
and Circulars,
Linen,
Towelling,
Parasols,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
The Proprietors flatter themselve
of goods as was ever brought to the P
sell for CASH or approved credit can be par
house in the two cities. Call and exa
M'KEE, MUR
(Successors to J. W.
59 MARKE
SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
HAIR HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS.
BONNETS, GROSGRAIN, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, FEATHERS AND TRIMMINGS.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND SILKS, JUST RECEIVED. A new lot just received.
EMBROIDERIES.
SWISS, FINE NAINSOOK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL VENISE POINT LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMISETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SUITS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh lot just in.
KID GLOVES in Light Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET
my21
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.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl:w21 133 SECOND AVENUE.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Just received, a large and fine assortment of New Teas, consisting of
YOUNG HYSON,
OOLONG,
JAPAN,
SOUCHONG.
Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock as quality and price will be for the interest of the purchaser.
Also, on hand, a large and excellent assortment of choice Groceries. For sale by
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
ap22:w5-F Nos. 26 and 28 Diamond Square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY,
Is offering Good Inducements to his Numerous Customers in
Summer Cassimeres,
COTTONADES
AND
LINEN DRILLS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
DAILY ARRIVALS OF
The Latest Novelties
IN
Hats, Bonnets and Sandowns,
Ribbons—all colors and widths,
Flowers in Wreaths, Sprays and Roses,
Black and Colored Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Fancy Silk Bows and Neckerchiefs,
The New Skeleton Corsets and Hoop Skirts.
VAL. EDGINGS.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings,
Loom Edgings and Insertings,
White Cotton Gimps,
Ladies' Lace Chemisettes,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Lace Mitts,
Palm Leaf and Fancy Fans,
Ladies' Satchels and Pocket Books,
Hair Switches' Chignons, Hosiery, Notions, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
PENING
OF
Complete Stock
OF
OODS,
tablishment of
ER & CO.,
T STREET.
o have just purchased for Cash in the
tock of the most stylish and seasonable
he lowest living prices.
ast week, and will be opened on
ISTS OF
Silks,
Barege,
Delaines,
Poplins,
Prints,
Muslins,
Calicos,
&c., &c.
s that they have at least as fine a stock
Pittsburgh market, and as they buy and
chased at as low rates as in any other
mine the new stock.
PHY & CO.,
BARKER & CO.,)
T STREET.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
my14:w5
JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVING'S PATENT WHEELS, and Reay's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
my11:w5
"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:w1
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 169 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