THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96@96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, quiet

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¼.

THE probable failure of the French harvest excites some speculation in our grain markets. The upward movement is the more buoyant, since prices have heretofore ruled very low, and everybody seems to have been waiting for an inevitable advance.

IT is much more satisfactory not to know anything of the new Attorney General Ackerman, than to know too much of an ex-Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who wanted, but did not get, the Federal office. We would rather have the unknown than the known.

THE Georgia bill should have been reported yesterday, and with the proviso against any Federal interference with the regular election next autumn, under the State Constitution. If the Committee have failed to insert that provision, we trust the House will not fail to supply it.

WE HAVE NOT heard of any one who *has* signed Brigham's call for a bolt; but we have heard of several who were said to be on it who were yesterday busy in denying that they had signed it. Judging from the eagerness with which the denial was made it would seem that the company is not too numerous to be considered select.

LAST YEAR the *Commercial* boasted, in the most extravagant terms, after our county nominations were over, that it had succeeded in smashing the "ring," and that the nominations were a complete triumph, for that sheet and its supporters. Is that the reason why a new party is now necessary to reform the abuses alleged to have grown up in the Republican ranks?

OUR ADVICES from various parts of the county are to the effect that the honest Republicans of Old Allegheny have not been inveigled to any extent in the disorganizing scheme to get up a party without a cause. The men who stood by LINCOLN and GRANT have too much regard for their principles to throw away the certainty of success upon the pretense that such a step is necessary to sustain them.

THE call for the third party Convention was very industriously, although very quietly, circulated for signatures, but was published without any. If it was not necessary to have signatures to give validity to the call, why circulate it? If it was necessary, why publish the call without them? Was it because the signatures were so few or so insignificant that the intriguing managers of the bolt omitted them? Certainly if they had the backing they boast of having they would not have been slow in showing it.

THE MANAGERS of the Brigham bolt justify themselves on the plea that it is necessary in order to break up "rings," and all that sort of thing. In other words, they are themselves unable to manage the party in their own special interest, and therefore propose, by getting up a new party, to form a "ring" of their own, and thus be able, hereafter, to control nominations to their own liking. They want to make a "ring" to break up some other "ring," existing only in their own imagination. Their proposition, stripped of all disguises, is to form a party within our party for the purpose of controlling our party action.

OREGON had a Democratic State Government last year. It elects the ticket of the same party this year by a very considerably reduced majority. The last Legislature was Democratic by seventeen majority on joint ballot; in the next Legislature, the same party will have a majority of not more than eight. This is not much of a Democratic victory. Moreover, it suggests a pertinent inquiry. The convention which nominated the ticket now successful, endorsed in its platform the policy of repudiation. Query? Was the reduced majority of the party at the recent election due to that endorsement; or in spite of it?

THE same complaints were made last year that are now embodied in the call for the third party; yet, in spite of the alleged existence of the causes for these complaints, the *Commercial* boasted it had defeated all who were obnoxious to the complainants. This triumph of that virtuous paper was achieved *within* the party and through the regular party machinery. The "ring," it shouted, were beaten then, "horse, foot and dragoons," through the very agency by which the "ring" expected to succeed. How, then, if the men who cause all these complaints, are so easily beaten within the party machinery, does it become necessary to get up a new party to do the same work?

IT is estimated at the Treasury Department that the amount of decrease in receipts from duties, under the House tax and tariff bill now before the Senate, would be about $25,000,000. The reductions caused by the abated taxes in the internal revenue part of the bill are estimated, upon the basis of last year, at not less than $52,000,000. The total loss to the Treasury would therefore reach over seventy-seven millions of dollars, if the House bill shall become a law. Practically, that would put an end, for the present, to every thing like redemption of the debt. Would this satisfy our tax-paying citizens? Of course, the Democracy will agree to it with complacent promptitude.

THE following is a synopsis of the Petroleum Producers' Report for May: At the close of the month there were 99,541 barrels of oil on hand in the oil regions, being an increase of 1,348 since April; 407,908 barrels were delivered from the wells during the month, being an increase over April of 7,905. The amount produced during the month was 409,529 barrels, an increase over the production of April of 40,741 barrels. 13,211 was the average daily production, being an increased average of 917. There are 443 new wells being drilled, 150 commenced during the month; 162 were completed during the month, 91 abandoned, and 30 old wells were resumed. 282,682 barrels of oil are stored in iron tanks, which is 1,042,755 barrels less than their capacity.

THE MEN who have got up the call for a party within the Republican party, allege that the failure to establish the Crawford county system in making our county nominations has left them no other alternative. It is the delegate system, and its manifest imperfections, which they want to have abolished. If *that* were but given them, so they could have some show at the primary meetings, they would not think of getting up a bolt. And yet, their very first step is a resort to (what they call) the corrupt delegate system! When they were issuing their call it would have been easy for them to establish for themselves the Crawford county system; why, then, did they not do it? How does it come that, with both systems before them, they deliberately chose the delegate system? If it is good enough for them why is it not good enough for others? If it is "corrupt" in the hands of the people who have stood by the Republican party since 1856, what is to keep it pure in the hands of the politicians who have made this new venture? How can they ask *us* to establish the Crawford county system when *they* deliberately set it aside, and proceed to call, for their own pet uses, a delegate convention?

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR has resigned his official trust, and leaves the Cabinet. His successor, Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, was promptly nominated to the Senate. Without pausing to enquire who Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, is—for we take it for granted that he is a citizen of at least fair professional attainments and of soundly loyal antecedents—we should be unjust to the occasion, if we omitted to acknowledge the very high claims of the retiring law-officer upon the confidence of the country, and the respect of the Republican people. Mr. HOAR had personal foibles, entirely in his manner, and habitually exhibited in his professional career before he entered the Cabinet, which stood much in the way of his personal or even official influence with the party and the people. But none have ventured to question his legal qualifications, his intellectual abilities, the sincerity of his political convictions, or the purity of his character. Always, he has done just that which he thought right, regardless of the popular side. This may have been a grave fault in a public man, but it is certainly a very rare one. Had he been more complaisant, for example, in his intercourse with Senators, especially in regard to the appointments which depended upon his bureau, he would have been confirmed in the seat upon the Bench to which the President nominated him some months ago. We respect his courage in declining, as he did, thus to be forced by that studied slight into a resignation of his portfolio, and we honor his sense of self-respect in resigning now, after a decent interval of time. The President retains in his Cabinet much more adroit politicians, and men equally capable, but none who could command a more confiding and respectful regard from the country.

FRESH DISTURBANCES.

As the Currency bill passed the House, its terms provide for an expansion of nearly fifty millions in the paper circulation of the country. An issue of ninety-five millions of national bank notes is authorized, forty five and a half millions of which are to be exchanged for the three-per-cent certificates to that amount still outstanding, and the residue will be a clear addition to our paper currency. As the bill was first reported, it would have required the withdrawal of an amount equal to four-fifths of the new issue of greenbacks, keeping the total volume of the currency nearly unchanged. But the limitation was struck out by the House, and the bill goes to the Senate for its approval. We trust, with some confidence, that this concurrence will be refused. The country does not want contraction, and an inflation of the currency is certainly not what the interest of the people really needs. It would constitute a fresh departure in the direction opposite to specie resumption, and would of necessity be fatal to the plans of Mr. Boutwell, and the wish of the country, for the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest. For gold will go up, that is, the paper currency will again depreciate, and that must have the effect to postpone a successful refunding indefinitely.

The country has now pretty nearly reached the lowest possible values for its property of all descriptions. To this state of things we have really come because we have already discounted in advance that assumption of cash payments which would have taken effect ere this date, if there had been no session of Congress since December last; or if that session had closed with the passage of the Senate funding bill. Since March, the influence of Congressional debates, delays and impracticability, has been clearly to keep up the gold premium, and to obstruct the natural course of our financial affairs, which would have led us in fact to the results which are thus discounted on every description of values except that of gold itself. Congress has not kept up the prices of agricultural products, or of lands, or of the fabrics of domestic industry. It has not made money plenty. It has not given the slightest alleviations to the people. It has given us all the concomitants of cash resumption, without the resumption itself which would at once have opened a way in the direction of our only legitimate relief.

This was bad enough, but the bill just passed by the House will make the situation still worse, since it commits country to another inflation of fictitious values, blowing up another bubble to be again punctured by and bye, and subjecting the business of the people to a repetition of the paralytic stroke from which we have been suffering for twelve months past.

Standing where this business has stood since the opening of this session, it is the acme of short-sighted folly for Congress to interrupt the natural course of events, by such efforts to inaugurate a reaction against a downward movement which has really attained its lowest possible point. We have stood where we had everything to gain and nothing to lose by consummating an actual resumption. Under the policy of this currency bill, we have everything to lose and nothing to gain. We are not willing to believe that the Senate can lend its approval to a most needless and mischievous step.

THE NEW PARTY "CALL."

ALLEGHENY CITY, June 16, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I read in yesterday's *Commercial* a call for a new party convention to nominate a ticket for the fall election. This call not being signed, I supposed it a Democratic joke at the expense of Republicans; or the work of a "Sore-head," with a view to create division in the Republican ranks, and thus satisfy a revengeful spirit, engendered through disappointed aspirations. This morning's *Commercial* confirms my belief that the latter supposition is the correct one. It shows the cloven foot, giving Republicans to understand the "reform" ring are *again* bent on mischief.

I have been asked by several temperance men, who knew me to have been one of Mr. Dickey's most ardent supporters last fall, whether the temperance wing of the Republican party had originated this "new party" movement, and answered them that such was *not the fact*. If it were, I think I should know it. The *time* has not yet come, any *reason* for such a step does not yet exist, and this move, thus prematurely made, ostensibly in the interest of "temperance reform," is proof satisfactory that the real object is as foreshadowed in the *Commercial*. True temperance men, of Republican antecedents, will not be thus led by broken down politicians, ring-masters, or whatever other name political "usage" might justify me in using to designate the men I believe to have caused to be issued the anonymous, bogus call referred to.

The *temperance* men are not yet complaining, but are patiently awaiting the action of the August Convention, and confidently hoping that unimpeachable men will be selected as candidates for the offices to be filled. The "call" put forth and championed as it has been, has stimulated them, if any thing, in this desire, in order that the Republican party may present an united front, and put to shame and confusion designing disorganizers, by defeating their schemes for mere personal gratification.

I am a temperance man, holding that no man of intemperate habits should be elected to office, and last year worked for Dickey in the ward of our city that give him a larger majority than any other district in the county, but I am not of the malcontents who are always to be found crying out against "rings," "corruption," &c., for no other purpose than to stimulate dissatisfaction in the ranks of the dominant party.

Assuring you, Messrs. Editors, that *temperance* men are innocent of this revived *reform* movement, I am yours,

ALLEGHENY.

POWDER, PAINT AND DYES.

A Chemist's Analysis—Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate and Lead—Enamels, Powders, and Hair Restoratives.

The last number of the *Chemical News* contains a remarkable report on "Poisonous Cosmetics," which will no doubt be read with a great deal of interest. In December last, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, enclosed to Dr. Harris, Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, a pamphlet, in which he described three cases of lead palsy produced by Laird's Bloom of Youth. This communication was laid before the Board of Health, together with notes from Dr. Harris and Sanitary Inspector Dr. James, in which attention was called to the great variety and large quantities of poisonous hair dyes, commonly called hair restoratives, etc., consisting essentially of acetate of lead, and enamels consisting of carbonate of lead which were sold in the Metropolitan district.

The board at once directed their chemist, Prof. C. F. Chandler, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, to investigate the subject, and the substance of his report, fully confirming the opinions of the physicians, is given below. It will be seen that the proprietor of Laird's Bloom of Youth, in order to evade the consequences of the investigation, had substituted oxide of zinc for the sugar of lead which it formerly contained.

REPORT OF PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

In response to the resolution of the Board, directing "the chemist to examine the various hair tonics, washes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations in general use, and to report what ingredients, if any, they contain of a character injurious or dangerous to those who use them," I beg leave to submit the following report of the results thus far reached. My examination has been specially directed to the mineral poisons; no tests have been as yet made for vegetable or animal substances, as, for example, cantharides, which I have reason to believe is sometimes employed.

The articles which I have examined may be classed as:

I. Hair tonics, washes and restoratives.
II. Lotions for the skin.
III. Enamels.
IV. White powders for the skin.

I. HAIR TONICS, WASHES AND RESTORATIVES.

Of these, sixteen have been examined, and, with but one exception, all have been found to contain lead, generally in the form of acetate or sugar of lead.

We omit the details of the analysis, being too long for our columns, and subjoin the Professor's recapitulation.]

Only one of this class of preparations (Hoyt's Hiawatha' Hair Restorative) is free from lead, which metal seems indeed to be the *essential constituent* in most cases. Most of the sediments observed in the bottles, and which require that the bottle *"be well shaken,"* etc., consists of sulphur, which it is intended shall ultimately unite with the lead to produce the dark colored sulphide, as, or one of the manufacturers has it, *"the original youthful beauty and color."* The following tabular statement shows how the poisonous hair nostrums compare among themselves:

Grains of Lead in one fluid ounce.	
1. Clark's Distilled Restorative for the Hair	0.11
2. Chevalier's Life for the Hair	2.71
3. Circassian Hair Rejuvenator.	2.87
4. Ayer's Hair Vigor	3.08
5. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative	"
6. Dr. J. J. O'Brien's Hair Restorative of America	3.28
7. Gray's Celebrated Hair Restorative	3.38
8. Phalon's Vitalia	4.09
9. King's Vegetable Ambrosia.	5.00
10. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer	5.51
11. L. Knight's Indian Hair Tonique	6.29
12. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer	7.13
13. Dr. Tebbett's Phycological Hair Regenerator	7.44
14. Martin Washington's Hair Restorative	9.80
15. Singer's Hair Restorative	16.29

II. LOTIONS OR WASHES FOR THE COMPLEXIONS.

Prof. Chandler enumerates the following, which do not show any trace of lead or injurious metals: Burnett's Kalliston, Phalon's Paphian Lotion or Floral Beautifier, Enamel of America, Email de Paris de Jared, and Balm of a Thousand Flowers. An analysis of Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion, a colorless liquid, with a little white sediment, showed a fluid ounce to contain:

	grs.
Mercury in solution	3.67
Zinc in solution	0.98
Equivalent to Corrosive Sublimate	3.67
Sulphate of Zinc (crystallized)	4.25

III. ENAMELS FOR THE SKIN.

The sediment contains a little mercury, lead and bismuth.

The Enamels consist of white powders suspended in clear liquids; on standing the powders subside, but agitation quickly incorporates them with the liquids.

Again: The following contains lead mostly, if not entirely, in the form of *car bonate*; they are, therefore simply "white lead" ground in water:

Grains of Lead in one fluid ounce after shaking.	
Eugenie's favorite	108.94
Phalon's snow-white enamel	146.28
" white Oriental cream	190.99

The following [illegible] are Balm of White [illegible] Bradford's [illegible] magnolia balm, Lalait [illegible] liquid pearl.

IV. WHITE POWDERS FOR THE SKIN.

The white powders consist of carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, clay or French chalk; either singly or mixed. John Irvine's compound of Chinese tablet of alabaster, consists of carbonate of lime; Bazin's superior lily white consists of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia; Wright's cascarilla de caracol de Perein, consists of carbonate of lime and some earthy matter insoluable in acids, either clay or "French chalk;" the original tablet of alabaster or lily white cosmetic, consists of carbonate of lime with, some clay or "French chalk;" Bismuth powder for beautifying the skin and removing freckles, consists of carbonate of lime, with much clay or "French chalk;" Lilvetta lily white and rose bloom, consists of clay or "French chalk."

From these facts Prof. Chandler concludes:

1. The hair tonics, washes and restoratives, contain lead in considerable quantities; that they owe their action to this metal, and that they are consequently highly dangerous to the health of persons using them.

2. With a single exception, Perry's moth and freckle lotion, which contains corrosive sublimate, the lotions for the skin are free from lead and other injurious metals.

3. That the enamels are composed of either carbonate of lime, oxide of zinc, or carbonate of lead, suspended in water. The first two classes of enamels are comparatively harmless, as harmless as any other white dirt when plastered over the skin to close the pores and prevent its healthy action. On the other hand, the enamels composed of carbonate of lead are highly dangerous, and their use is very certain to produce disastrous results to those who patronize them.

4. The white powders for the skin are harmless, except in so far as their application may interfere with the healthy action of the skin.

THE visit of Mr. Thomas Carlyle to this country is said to have particular reference to private business affairs rather than anything else. "Barter Bosartus," as the story goes, made some American investments two or three years ago, which are turning out profitable, and it is to look after these that he is now coming to New York. Another report is, that a distinguished clergyman from Brooklyn has tendered him the hospitalities of his house during his stay.

Iron and Steel Production in 1869.

From the fifth annual report of Mr Henry McAllister, Jr., Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, the Philadelphia *Ledger* has condensed the following interesting facts, in reference to the manufacture of iron and steel, during the year 1869. The report, after referring to the efforts made by the association in reference to the question of tariff, sets forth that "in the States north and east of Pennsylvania, the production of Anthracite iron, in 1869, was 269,256 tons, as follows: New Jersey, 54,201 tons; New York, 210,855; Massachusetts, 4,200.

The production of anthracite iron in these States has arisen from 64,969 tons in 1864, to the quantity above given.

The production of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1869, was 692,739 tons. Of this quantity 300,916 tons was made in the Lehigh region, 150,409 tons in the Schuylkill region; 139,273 tons in the Upper Susquehanna, and 118,141 tons in the Lower Susquehanna. This product exceeds by 20,784 tons, or 3.09 per cent., that of 1868, or 304 per cent., that of 1867. Within the past three years 14 furnaces have been erected in the Lehigh region, increasing its capacity about 140,000 tons. The following shows the whole product of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania for the past eight years. In 1862, 370,304 tons; 1863, 451,052 do.; 1864, 519,690 do.; 1865, 577,448 do.; 1866, 573,759 do.; 1867, 594,270 do.; 1868, 671,955 do.; 1869, 692,739 tons.

The total product of anthracite pig iron in the United States in 1869 was as follows:

Massachusetts	4,206 tons
New York	210,855 "
New Jersey	54,201 "
Pennsylvania	692,739 "
Maryland	9,155 "
Total	971,156

The production of bituminous coal and coke pig iron, in 1869, amounted to 553,341 tons, an increase of 213,341 tons or 62.54 per cent; over that 1868. Of the whole amount about 250,000 tons of this class of pig iron were made in Pennsylvania.

In 1854 the production of bituminous and coke iron was 51,485 tons, since which the average annual increase has been 34.1 per cent. The progress made by this branch of business in several localities during the past few years is very great. In 1864 there were eleven furnaces of this class in the Shenango valley, Pa., the oldest of which was erected in 1841. During the five following years to 1869, inclusive, there were erected ten additional anthracite furnaces, having a capacity of 85,000 to 95,000 tons. During the same time three charcoal furnaces were built in the valley with a capacity of 8,000 tons.

The production of charcoal iron in 1869 amounted to 392,150 tons, as follows:

New England States	38,000	tons.
N. Y., N. J., Penna. and Md.	124,000	"
Western States	206,500	"
Southern States	13,650	"

This quantity exceeds by 22,150 tons, or about 6 per cent. the product of 1866.

The product of the rail mills of the country during the year 1869 was as follows:

Massachusetts	32,228	tons of 2000 lbs
New York	29,463	do. do.
Pennsylvania	319,653	do. do.
Maryland	27,328	do. do.
Ohio	41,837	do. do.
Kentucky	7,817	do. do.
Michigan	6,885	do. do.
Illinois	53,261	do. do.
Wisconsin	8,680	do. do.
Other States	16,424	do. do.
Total	593,586	do. do.

During 1869, the rails imported from Great Britain amounted to 336,500 tons, an increase of 36,340 tons, as compared with 1868.

The product of the rolling mills other than rails, for 1869, was 642,420 tons, as follows:

Sheet	292,500 tons
Merchant, bar and rod	36,320 "
Plate	78,000 "
Hoop	17,200 "
Nails and spikes	146,400 "
Axles and other	72,000 "

The product of the forges and "bloomeries" in 1869 was 69,500 tons; of steel of all kinds, 35,300 tons.

End of a Desperado—He Murders a Spaniard and Indian, but is Hunted Down and Shot.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Bulletin*, under date of Timber Cove, Sonoma county, June 1st, writes:

For some weeks past there has been considerable excitement here, arising to the adventures of a well known desperado, of several *aliases*, the last being that of Granville, or as he is known about here, Friday Granville. It appears that he wished to gain possession of a mountain ranch a few miles away, and concluded the surer way would be to dispatch the owner, a Spaniard. So arming himself with a double barrelled shot-gun, heavily charged with buckshot, he came upon him as he was reading in his cabin, and killed him instantly, by firing one charge into his breast, and the other through his head after he had fallen to the floor, leaving him horribly mangled.

An Indian who witnessed the deed and reported the same to the friends of the murdered man, was shot by him a few days afterwards as he was passing quietly along the road. The men who happened to be near by were threatened with certain death if they revealed his crime. To the climax of recklessness he immediately took possession of the cabin, ranch and even the stock of the Spaniard, claiming that he had bought and paid for them.

In short, the citizens were so exasperated by his many misdeeds, of which these are only a sample, that they were on the point of turning out en *masse*, and inflicting summary justice with a stout rope and limb of the nearest tree, but at last wisely decided that the law take its course. Accordingly our newly elected constable, Joseph Price, accompanied by a few peace loving citizens, called upon him early on the morning of the 27th inst., and invited him to surrender. Instead of complying he opened the door a few inches and fired several shots he broke from the house and made for the timber close by, but was brought down, at a distance of about seventy five yards, by a well-directed fire from the constable and his party. He expired almost instantly. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. Much credit is due Constable Price for his promptness in securing his capture and for his brave, unflinching so despite character.

New Oil Wells.

The Venture well is still producing at the rate of about one hundred and seventy five barrels per day, and is the best well in the vicinity.

Well No. 1 on a twenty acre lease of the Tuttle farm, owned by Messrs. Irwin and Bird, struck the sand rock one week since, and so heavy a flow of gas followed it was necessary to put out all the fires until connection with steam pipes could be made with Venture well No. 2. Drilling was then resumed, and on Sunday commenced to test. Up to Monday noon it had produced about one hundred barrels of oil. Much was wasted in withdrawing the tools, a stream of oil and water being cast up higher than the derrick. It is anticipated that as soon as it gets in good working condition, this well will be quite as productive as the Venture.

The McNair well, upon which so many eyes are turned, and the success of which will prove the worth or worthlessness of territory in that direction, is in the sand, and but a day or two will elapse before a verdict will be rendered. That this will prove a fifty or sixty barrel well, nearly every one believes, though there are found the usual number of knowing ones who say, in speaking of the oil belt, "she don't run that way—better follow right out beyond the old Venture well."

THE stone face in the desert near Gila Bend is believed by the Mexican Indians to be that of Montezuma, who will one day awaken from his long sleep. "So say the Indians," says the Overland Mail, "that people who passed through that country year ago tell of some localities where fires were kept constantly burning in anticipation of Montezuma's early coming. It looks as though the stern face up there was just a little softened in its expression by the deep slumber that holds the eyelids over the commanding orbs, and the mature seems hushed into death-like stillness. Day after day, year after year, century after century, slumbers the man up there on the height, and life and vegetation sleep on the arid plains below—slumber never disturbed—a sleep never broken; for the battle cry of Yuma, Hiamo and Maricopo, that once rang at the foot of the mountains, did not reach Montezuma's ear, and the dying shrieks of the children of those who came far over the seas to rob him of his sceptre and crown, fall unheeded on the rocks and the deserts that guard his sleep."

HOPE'S SONG.

I hear it singing, singing sweetly,
Softly in an undertone,
Singing as if God had taught it,
"It is better further on!"

Night and day it sings the same song;
Sings it while I sit alone,
Sings so that the heart may hear it—
"It is better further on!"

Sits upon the grave and sings it,
Sings it when the heart would groan,
Sings it when the shadows darken
"It is better further on!"

Farther on! But how much farther?
Count the milestones, one by one,
No! no counting—only *trusting*,
"It is better further on!"

—From "Diaries and Letters" of an English Preacher."

THE Government officials have more hope than they felt last week that the conferences with the Indian Chiefs will result in good. They do not think that as soon as they return they will go on the war path, but will wait for some time to see the result of the proposed new order of things.

TO PREVENT SICKNESS

During the hot months of summer, every family should provide themselves with some good disinfectant like Chloride of Lime. You will find a fresh supply just received this day at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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WANT OF VITALITY.

Sometimes there is a lack of vitality in large and apparently well developed frames. Herculean sinews and muscles are not always indicative of stamina and constitutional vigor in their possessor. Health depends more upon the condition of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, than upon the breadth of the shoulders, or the size of loose levers and pulleys of the system in which strength is supposed to reside. All of this grand animal machinery is of itself no protective against sickness and decay. Easy and perfect digestion, regular and healthy secretions, uncontaminated blood, and a regular discharge of the waste matter of the body through the intestines, the kidneys and the pores, are the most potent safeguards against disease, the best guarantee of longevity. *To promote these objects is the great aim and purpose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.* The ingredients of which the Great Tonic and Alterative is composed are taken solely from the vegetable kingdom, and their medicinal virtues are not counterbalanced by the acid and poisonous elements which exist, more or less, in all the powerful mineral drugs. Sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, or constipation, find only and immediate relief from the use of this agreeable stimulant and invigorant, but become convalescent, as time wears on, of the increase of constitutional elasticity and vital force. Labor and exposure no longer produces the same effect upon them as heretofore, and they feel as if they had acquired a new hold on life, a reserve of mental and physical energy. This has been the experience of thousands of both sexes, and every day adds to the mass of confirmatory testimony. Whenever the temperature and state of the atmosphere, exercises a depressing influence over the minds and bodies of invalids, Hostetter's Bitters is the tonic upon which they can rely for swift and permanent restoration.

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BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

LETTER
Copying Presses.
WHEEL PRESSES,
BAR PRESSES,
LATCH SIZE PRESSES,
CAP SIZE PRESSES.
CARMINE AND GILT PRESSES.
WALNUT PRESS STANDS.
MANN'S COPYING BOOKS.
FRENCH COPYING BOOKS.
SOFT SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
LETTER SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
CAP SIZE COPYING BOOKS.
ARNOLD'S COPYING FLUID.
SMITH'S COPYING FLUID.
FRENCH COPYING FLUID.
VIOLET COPYING FLUID.
RUBBER COPYING SHEETS.
CAMEL'S HAIR COPYING BRUSHES.
WATER BOWLS, CHINA AND IRON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in an single instance to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser.
When run to its full capacity, it will seed a bushel of Cherries in 20 minutes.
The Machine is Cheap, Simple, Durable and Handsome.
The Hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sized Cherries.
It is the best Cherry Seeder in the Market. No exception.
All orders addressed to
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will be Filled at
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
Blank Books.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.,
75 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.
NEW GOODS! LOW PRICES!

FOR SALE.
Mules and Horses,
One pair very fine CARRIAGE HORSES.
Three superior FAMILY HORSES.
Three very good MULES.
Three new EASTERN BUILT BUGGIES.
Four good SECOND HAND BUGGIES.
R. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Cor. 7th avenue and Liberty Street.

Lands, Factories & Mills,
JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Are Agents for the sale of large and small FARMS and valuable tracts of TIMBER and MINERAL LANDS and MINERAL SPRINGS (improved) in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Mississippi. They also deal in FURNACES, COTTON FACTORIES and FLOURING MILLS at a great bargain.

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 307 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 convenience 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.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The partnership heretofore existing between STEPHEN G. RODGERS and J. H. McGOVERN, engaged in the outfitting and repairing of Steamboats, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
STEPHEN G. RODGERS.
J. H. McGOVERN.
PITTSBURGH, May 31, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW
DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Figured Lawns,
Green Blue, Pink and Buff French Lawns,
Beautiful Striped and Figured Grenadines,
Japanese Poplins, all colors,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
SPECIALTIES.
At 8½c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Light and Dark Calicos—a good bargain.
At 12½c., Striped Challis and Alpacas.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, for suits.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON IN
Gros Grain Black Silks,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Latest Novelties of the Season in
Summer Shawls,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
LATE
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.
SPECIAL BARGAINS!!
PARASOLS
Regardless of Cost!
Pongee and Silk Parasols for $1,
WORTH 1.75.

Shetland Shawls for	$1.50
Poplin Skirts for	1.75
British Iron Frame Hoes at	12½
Lace Handkerchiefs, at	12½
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at	12½
Linen Towels, at	25
Mens' Zaza Drawers, at	1.25
Green Kid Gloves, at	75
P. K. for Suits, at	25
Hoop Skirts, at	50

Call and convince yourself that no other house sells goods as low as we do.
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

SPECIALTIES
IN
Hats and Bonnets,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.

HAIR HATS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CACTUS AND STRAW HATS,
Fresh assortment FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, ROSES, GERANIUMS AND FIQUETT RIBBONS, all shades and widths.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, PONGEE AND EMBROIDERED LINEN. A new lot just received.
SWISS, NEEDLE WORK AND HAMBURG EDGES AND INSERTINGS.
REAL AND NETTING LACE COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
CHEMIZETTES.
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETTS.
LADIES' WHITE AND BROWN LINEN DRESS SHIRTS.
INFANTS' EMB. ROBES AND DRESSES. A fresh line just in.
KID GLOVES, all the Latest Evening Shades, and Bright Colors, all numbers.
NEW GOODS
Arriving Every Day.
77 AND 79 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.
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 sent up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Second-hand Stock of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's stock of BARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Kapp's Patent Quick Skifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Jas. 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.

S. MORROW,
(Late of Fitzsimmon's & Morrow,)
(SUCCESSOR TO KEAN & KELLER,)
Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, COOK STOVES for Steamboats and Hotels, FORGES, DECK STOVES, COPPER and IRON STEAM PIPES.
Jobbing attended to promptly.
No. 112 First Avenue,
(Near Market street.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

FULTON'S DINING ROOMS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
No. 97 FOURTH AVENUE, near Wood street,
OPEN ON THURSDAY, June 9th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Friday, June 16th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Will be Found the Latest Novelties and Best Bargains of the Season in
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
White Goods.
A NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
Valencia Laces, Infant's Waists,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
AT POPULAR PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
of the Latest Styles and at the Lowest Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Ladies, Gents and Children's Hose,
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Underwear,
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Hair Switches and Chignons,
Fancy Linen and Silk Fans.
AT
Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

PLANING MILL MEN
And Others,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patent of improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combines a strong durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joint of the siding or the showing of the joints by the action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels by panelling the ordinary lining boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving the patent right of what he has also purchased the "Moulded Wainscoting," is commonly known as the "Moulded Wainscoting