THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp quiet.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113@115¼.

WE ARE glad to announce the Foreign Money Panic is at an end for the present. American securities are again on the advance.

GOLD, the thermometer of war, excitement and panic, touched 115 yesterday on the reception of news from Europe. An advance in breadstuffs and foreign goods will follow—temporary if the war cloud passes over, but if war be inaugurated permanent while it continues.

ST. LOUIS has very wisely followed in the wake of the other progressive cities, and placed the "social evil" within the surveillance of the police and the Board of Health, who are authorized to establish and enforce such regulations and rules as may be deemed necessary. Our own city, which is thrice accursed with the "social evil," and whose authorities are powerless to either stay the increase of the depraved or establish any sanitary regulations for their government, should move in some direction to circumvent or lessen the "evil" and its direful consequences to society.

WE HAVE a number of letters from the people on the Third Party movement, in and out of type, which we hold over for the present. It was our intention to publish them this morning, but after mature deliberation we have concluded to hold them over for a day or two, being fully convinced from present indications that the matter upon which our correspondents insist so strongly will be adjusted, in that time to their entire satisfaction. Should it not, their communications will then appear. We hope this will be a sufficient excuse for the non-appearance in our columns of the communications referred to.

THE RUNNING of the bolters' ticket, it is still claimed by the *Commercial*, will result in the triumph of the Democratic party in the October election. But in order to prevent the occurrence of such a sad calamity, it proposes to the Republicans of this county to sell out to the "new party." We have always had a profound sense of the modesty of that journal, but never before has it made any proposal that filled us with such admiration of its meekness, honesty and sincerity, as the one which has appeared in its three last issues, namely, that the great Republican party should deliver itself up into the hands of a few men who have done all in their power to destroy its prestige and annihilate its influence. To whom does the *Commercial* appeal? It cannot be to the people, for it claims that the Convention that nominated the ticket was invested with power to do so by the "whole people" Yea, more, it claims that the "whole people" endorse the ticket that has been placed in the field. To whom then does it appeal so continuously and persistently? The Executive Committee of the Republican party does not claim to be the people, and it scouts the proposition that has been made to it to sell them out. The members of it are the mere servants of the party whose will they desire to carry out. This they will do and nothing more. They cannot and will not be wheedled into any newspaper's or attorney's office to "set up" a ticket and arrange things generally. They leave everything in the hands of the party whose servants they are.

Why did the organ of the bolters not declare at first that its design in organizing a new party was to destroy the cause of Republicanism?

Republicans! we wish you to remember that the Pittsburgh *Commercial* declares for the third time, that the object it has in view in running the bolters' ticket is "*to rend the party and endanger its success.*" It admits that the ticket cannot be elected, and yet continues to flaunt it in its columns. It is evident that the "central junta" is convinced that it has made an egregious blunder. Let it correct its own errors. Though it may poll a few votes, the Republican ticket will be safe. This has always been our conviction, and it has been greatly strengthened within the last few days.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The war cloud in Europe is expanding. France, ripe for war and impatient for action, invites a rapid solution of the Spanish complication, and bristles all over with fight. Prussia, conscious of her own strength, and careful of her dignity, calmly awaits developments. She has given no evidence of alarm. Fearless of war, and anxious for the pacific adjustment of the question at issue, she has preserved her equilibrium and made no movement looking to the consolidation of her troops for the campaign which France threatens to precipitate. Napoleon, in first holding Prussia responsible for an intrigue, which, as yet, can not be fastened truthfully upon her, and then demanding an apology for a breach of national honor not admitted, has openly insulted a proud and powerful nation, and in plain way invited a war. The French Emperor knows that his own dynasty is dependent on the activity of the people. Recent disturbances in Paris disclosed an unrest in the populace of France, and the wily Emperor will force contentment and union, and seek to retain his own popularity among his people by war with a neighboring power of which he has full cause to be jealous. France means war; Prussia offers either the olive branch or the needle gun.

The two great nations could hardly fight the battle out on the line of the Rhine, without drawing into complication all the powers of Europe. England cannot look on dispassionately. Her domestic relations with Prussia will involve her more or less in the contest, and yet she cannot forget that Napoleon is popular with her people, and that France has for many years past proved her most faithful ally. Having been entrapped in forming alliances matrimonial with Prussia, she will have as much cause for jealousy with that nation, if Spain passes under the rule of the Prussian house of princes as even France herself. At the present there are no reasons for saying that Austria, Turkey or Russia will be drawn into the fight, but if a sanguinary contest should be inaugurated there is no telling what may be the end. Spain, wretched, unhappy, disorganized Spain, will be the heaviest sufferer, should war be brought about for the remnant of a government which she maintains, would be crushed almost, if not entirely, out of existence.

The war cloud may pass away as did that of 1840 and 1859, but there seems little probability of its dissipation. France is well prepared on land and sea for hostile demonstrations, and a day may see her army and navy on the aggressive. This country can afford to look on with calm indifference, for much as a bloody contest between any or all of the European powers would be lamented and regretted, our national prosperity would be in no wise impaired but to the contrary improved.

MEAN THEY REFORM?

There is something in the cry of reform that strikes the better feelings of us all. Something that appeals to our manhood against vice and corruption. The masses of the people always become aroused, drop aside their listless inactivity, and assemble under the banner of reform. Like all good things, however, it is frequently perverted to bad uses, and none learn sooner than the people, whether there is virtue in the cry or whether it has been raised for sinister objects, looking specially towards personal ambitions.

The Convention held in this city on July 6th, gathered what few properly elected delegates were present, solely by means of that cry. When, however, the delegates met, as a Convention, they endorsed the platform of the Chicago Convention of 1868 and the Philadelphia Convention of 1869. They endorsed the able and successful administration of President Grant, and the able and patriotic administration of His Excellency John W. Geary. As these endorsements covered all of the principles of the Republican party, we could not but inquire why these men had been called together. The explanation came in the third resolution: "That reform in the administration of our party affairs is indispensable to the maintenance of Republican ascendency in Pennsylvania." This, then, is the reform proposed. Modest—truly modest. A little handful of men, numbering some twenty-five or thirty, gather together in the District Court Room, and inform twenty thousand voters, many of whom have carried their lives in the hollow of their hands for God and the honor of our old Keystone State, "*we* intend to make a ticket for *you*, that you *shall* accept, or we will give this State into the hands of the Democracy. True, one-half of our delegates are not your representatives—true one-half of them are self constituted and have no constituency—true we do not pretend to represent the popular will of the people of this county. But the reform we propose is to set ourselves up as your leaders, and the price you are to pay is either vote our ticket or lose the county." Is it any wonder that delegate after delegate withdrew from that Convention in utter disgust?

The leaders of that Convention never came together for reform. Their conduct conclusively demonstrates this fact. What is the secret motive prompting them is not yet sufficiently developed for us to express our opinion. But that it was not to purify the party is sufficiently manifest from the fact that they took no *means* to purify the party. If they elect their nominees they gain nothing. All their nominees can do is to support Republican principles, and to say that the handful of men in the District Court room are more honest than the twenty thousand who staid away, is, further, we anticipate, than these gentlemen will dare to go. We think they have gone far enough when they call us from our labors under a good cry, only to bring us here to denounce some "ring" as corrupt. Who called that Convention? That the people did not is very evident from its attendance. What has the "ring" of Allegheny county to do with the Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania? Are these gentlemen about to assert that it is better the Republicans of the State should be defeated, better the Republican party should be destroyed and its strength pass over into the hands of Democracy, than that Allegheny county should have "a ring?" What is the Ring of the old Republican organization? Is it the leaders? Then what is the Ring of the Reform Convention? Is it the leaders? How corrupt is the old? They have at least always been found fighting for the success of the party. How corrupt is the new? They are not fighting for unity, are not fighting for our preservation, are not fighting for any avowed principle of reform, but are fighting for men against men, disintegrating the party, dividing its unity, destroying its strength and doing their utmost to pass the State over into the hands of the Democracy. The ring! nonsense. If it ever worked corruptly, its power was broken into fragments at the last nomination, and the Reform Convention is just one year too late. The road was open to them. Their way was clear, and with the same effort they have made to gather a handful of men into a convention, they could have sent any delegates they pleased to the August convention and nominated those men. Why at least did they not wait and see who were nominated? Were they fearful their favorites had not the proper support and would be defeated? If the popular vote would not have sent delegates for these men, then pray tell us if this convention has not been packed, if *it* has not leaders, if *it* has not a ring and a slate, and if it is not only corrupt, in thus packing a convention, but malicious in trying to destroy the party in order to gain the leadership. What worse did the old organization ever do [illegible] in nominating men who did not represent the popular choice? Nominate corrupt men. *Who?* But let us look at the Reform ticket. Is that man *honest* who in one breath says "I love and respect Republican principles and my earnest desire is to keep them intact" and in the next breath says, "I will remain on this ticket, and though you may nominate at your regular convention a man as honest and incorruptible as may be found, yet I will run against him, and try to defeat you even if I utterly destroy the Republican party and all its principles." What worse man did the old organization ever nominate? Why not have waited? It may be said it was too late. Too late for what? For principles of reform patent to the people it was not too late. For *time* to beget principles whose travail pains might be the death throes of Republicanism, it *was* too late. For disrupting the great Republican party, the reform should be so manifest, that the formation of a third party would spring voluntarily out of the contest. It was so when the Republican party was born.

We regret the corruption of the Legislature and are advocates of reform. Our political breath almost its first breath amid the travail pain of the little Republican bantling in Kansas. It has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, and we regard it in its manhood almost as a child of our own. We would save it from the leeches living on its life blood, but we do not propose to knock it in the head in order that those leeches may die. We have a better plan. Not so with the Reform Convention. They are fastening upon it with all the avidity of new aspirants for political honors—tearing off the old leeches that now ones may fasten on the old sores, or if unsuccessful in that adding new ones to the old ones, that between the two the giant may sicken and die. If there is dissatisfaction over the primary delegate elections or in the Convention, let it be corrected by the ardent advocates of reform at the primary meetings. If this cannot be done the reason is that the masses of the people are so little interested in the reform movement that they will not attend primary meetings.

What idle folly then for these men to attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the people by prating about their great love of Republican principles. It is simply the old cry of "Lord, Lord" in the street, and "stabbing in the dark." With an impudence almost refreshing in its brazen coolness, we are told not to nominate another ticket, for if we do, the Republican party will be defeated and we will have destroyed it. It is the same argument of the highway robber, who, while bending over his victim and rifling his pockets, presents a pistol at his head saying, "if you move I will blow out your brains and your blood will be on your own hands."

True men, would have sorrowed over the division. These men are jubilant. *True* men would have held this power as a means to check evil. These men have invoked their power for evil. True men would have struck at the root of a system that could produce corruption. These men have simply formed another ring, based precisely on the same system against which they inveighed.

We call upon the people to look to this. To wait quietly and patiently for the regular nominations. And then, if a sound ticket, representing the popular will be nominated, to turn in their might and strength against these men, who have attempted to destroy us, and teach them the lesson, that that power whose electric watchword of "God and Universal Liberty," has rung all over the world, shall not be endangered by a puny combination disguised in false clothes, and whose acts prove them totally unworthy to wear.

IMMIGRATION.

Ever since men began to multiply on the earth it has been their wont to migrate from one place or country to another. Different causes have impelled people of different localities and nationalities to change their place of abode. Those who followed a pastoral life in the early ages of the world, when men's wealth consisted principally of their flocks and herds, were driven by the immense increase of the animals which they had to depasture to change their location from time to time, a circumstance which contributed in no small degree to the distribution of a population among the different countries and nations of the earth. Others, in later times, have been forced to leave the land of their nativity on account of ecclesiastical intolerance and persecution, or political oppression, and the abridgement of those civil rights to the exercise of which they were entitled as free men. But the principal cause in these days is surplus population, which renders the supply of labor greater than the demand, and reduces the price of labor to such a low figure that laborers and mechanics can scarcely procure the necessary subsistence for themselves and their families. These, with their cognates, are the principal causes which have led men to leave their own, and seek a home in another country, where they might not only receive a fair compensation for their hard and honest toil, but be able to provide for their families, and become independent.

It is not our intention to give a history of emigration from the days of Lot down through the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Grecians and Romans, to the present time. Our only object is to call attention to the almost incalculable advantage of immigration to the United States, which now offer greater advantages, and evidently present superior attractions, to the crowded nations of Europe, than any other country in the world, and for the increase of the volume of which every facility should be extended. Our climate, soil, mineral and agricultural resources, and popular institutions, hold out inducements to emigrants from the British isles and Germany, especially, which no other country in the world can present. Besides, the shortness of the voyage between Great Britain and the United States, the introduction of steam navigation on the ocean, and railway travel by land, which remove all uncertainty as to the length of time that it will take to accomplish the journey, and materially diminish the cost of the removal of families from the one country to the other, have, with the matters specified above, given a powerful impetus to immigration within the past decade or more. Emigrants from any part of England, Ireland or Germany can now reach the most inviting agricultural districts in this country in the short space of about three weeks, at a cost, to each passenger, of from eighty to one hundred dollars.

The good effects of these improvements in the science of navigation, and the advantages to emigrants which the United States present, are fully demonstrated in the fact, that the influx of foreigners is increasing in volume every year. In the four years immediately succeeding the late war, the number of immigrants who came from Germany alone amounted to 343,183, which is far in excess of the aggregate numbers of the nine preceding years. The immigrants who arrived in this country from Great Britain in 1866 numbered 131,629. In 1867, there arrived from Ireland 69,977; and in the same year there came from Germany 121,240. In the year 1868, the total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States was 359,943.

When the government of the United States was first organized the population of the country only numbered three millions; now it is not less than forty. Prior to 1819 no official records were kept of the arrival of immigrants in the country, and statisticians had to rely for their information on fugitive shipping lists. Since that time, in accordance with the provision of an act of Congress, official records of the arrival of passengers are kept in the Custom Houses. From 1790 to 1820, the estimated arrivals were 200,000. From 1820 to 1860, the records show that they amounted to 5,459,421, of these 1,783,508 were from Great Britain, 967,366 from Ireland, and 1,486,044 from Germany, and the remainder from other countries. From 1860 to 1868, the arrivals were 1,954,712, distributed among the years of that intervening period as follows: 1861, 112,702; 1862, 114,463; 1863, 179,811; 1864, 221,535; 1865, 287,399; 1866, 359,943; 1867, 333,627; 1868, 326,232.

From the above figures it appears that the total immigration into the country since the organization of the Government is, in round numbers, eight millions. But the most remarkable thing in the whole history of immigration to the United States is, that since 1860, during the progress, or since the close of the fearful war for the Union, "one-fourth of all the immigrants who have ever sought our shores" arrived in the country.

Who is it that can estimate the value of an influx of such a tide of men of letters, mechanics and laborers, as are now landing annually on our shores? In former times the "outcasts" of the society of the Old World came in great numbers to the United States. The consequence was that many families of respectability, who were struggling, but unable to maintain their social position in their own land, and would willingly have immigrated into this country to save themselves from the humiliation of being looked down upon by their former companions, were deterred from doing so through fear of being ranked in the land of their adoption with those who had left their country for their country's good. This state of things exists no longer. Some of the most worthy families and individuals, belonging to the middle and even higher classes of society in European countries, find their way every year to the United States. Emigration from their native homes is no longer viewed as a degradation. They are willing to break away from the most endearing social ties and relationships in order to make a liberal provision for themselves and families, a thing which they are utterly unable to do in the densely populated countries from which they come. The United States are no longer looked upon by the inhabitants of the Old World as a penal settlement, or respectable Botany Bay, but a land of agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry, where the frugal and industrious may amass wealth in abundance, and become independent.

It is estimated that each immigrant, on an average, is worth sixty-eight dollars when he lands. This estimate, it is said, is quite too low, but taking it as correct, it is not difficult to see that immigration is a source of great capital wealth to the nation. But it is nothing in comparison of the material prosperity and permanent sources of wealth which accrue to it through the labors of the immigrants.

The great policy of the nation should be to encourage immigration by every means in its power. It would be a blessing to the over-crowded nations of Europe, if they were relieved of a large amount of their surplus population, and it would add immeasurably to our wealth if it were poured still more abundantly on our shores.

We have been led to pen the above remarks by a telegram received through the cable a few days since that the statistics published in Liverpool show that eighty-one thousand emigrants had left that port during the month of June, nine-tenths of whom were bound for New York; and by the further announcement that upwards of eight thousand had arrived at the latter city in the course of the past week. Let them continue to come. It will be a long time before they will over-crowd the wide and fertile, but uncultivated and inviting fields of the United States.

REFORM.

The following will give our readers some idea of the "gratifying progress" made by the "Reformists" abroad and at home.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER VALEDICTORY.

The Indianapolis *Times* dies with a grim humor. Its farewell number contains this dying speech and confession:

"In his famous story of 'Mose the Sassy,' A. Ward tells us of a sublime utterance by a man whose head had been cut off by a pirate: 'Oh! that I should live to see myself beheaded!' We have indeed shared the fate of that unfortunate individual. A few weeks ago we experienced a ground swell of a reformatory character. We felt that reformation was necessary. We conversed with several of our friends, and they felt just as we did. The enthusiasm was strong and deep, and we felt that we needed a daily newspaper to give expression to our feelings. Our reformatory friends told us to go in and we went. We were not especially devoted to reform but we wanted business. Things went on swimmingly, and would have continued so, but our friends stood by us. In fact they stood by us too much, and did nothing else. Having experienced too much of the 'stand by,' we decided to resign. It is a very pretty custom, adopted hereabouts, to say that a man has 'retired' when he is discharged from a place or fails in business. We have 'retired' from the 'reform business.' We retire gracefully, though.

"The brilliancy of our career has only been equalled by its brevity. But we retire with one piece of knowledge we never possessed before. We are satisfied that we are fully competent to close the affairs of any paper on the shortest notice.

"The business management of the paper would have been eminently successful, but there wasn't any business to manage.

"For our reform friends we have only an affectionate and tender farewell, with one word of advice: Give up reform business; it don't pay. We speak from experience in this matter. The 'dear people' don't want reformation. If they do, let them get it by action, and not by silly, childish complaints.

"The following exhibit of our finances will save the revenue officials the trouble of calling upon us:

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable	$89 50

ASSETS.

Cash and property available	00 00

"*Hic Jacet*—Next."

A CARD.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having been presented before the Convention on the 6th as a candidate for Coroner, I wish it known that my name was used without my knowledge or consent, and also that it was withdrawn at my request. I state these facts, at this seemingly late date, for the reason that the contrary has been asserted, viz: that I solicited nomination by that Convention.

I feel grateful to the gentlemen who gave me their votes, and also to other friends for their interest in my behalf, on that occasion.

I announced myself as a candidate for Coroner, months since, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, and my name will be presented to that body when it assembles, August 30th.

W. H. HOPE.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: *Gents*: Having been one of the original reformers, but choosing rather to work inside than outside the party, I claim the right to ask my worthy friend, D. N. White, how he stands in this independent movement. The Convention that assembled in this city a few days since had the wisdom to put Mr. White on their ticket. Now if the Convention took the liberty to use Mr. White's name without any previous understanding with him, I have no right to object, but rather it may be considered a compliment to him, who so ably represented this county in the Legislature last winter; indeed if all three of the parties were to take up Mr. White and re-elect him, it would only show that they consider him the right man in the right place. But if he is in sympathy and working with the views of disrupting the party with which he has been so long identified, and which as a party stood firm and true by our government in the night of her fearful struggle, I for one think it is but right that the people should know it. It has been all along manifest that the constituency would demand the renomination of Mr. White at the August Convention for another term, and this purpose could probably be defeated only by his acceptance of the nomination of him made by the third party. It is, therefore, important that Mr. White should define his position for the guidance of his friends.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

MESSRS EDITORS: There has appeared a report of the Grand Jury on the Work House, which betrays its spirit on the face of it, and interprets itself to every judicious mind. The Board of the Work House are not aware of any Grand Jury reporting themselves as such on the grounds; but a large company of persons of sixty or seventy, did visit the Work House is true, and some of them behaved in a disorderly manner, by breaking over the rules and discipline of the institution, is likewise true. A plain, natural, but not a sycophantic, or even warm-hearted courtesy, was extended to them. But the report betrays the motive to be a political frolic at the expense of the county, to asperse the reputation of a stranger, gentleman, philanthropist and one at the head of his profession.

* * *

July 10, 1870.

RUMOR says the pannier is to be dropped finally. We hope not; it gives a piquancy and finish to a costume which had not previously been attained. It is all very well to ridicule fashion, but there is no possibility of denying that the present female costume is the most picturesque and in the way of brevity and lack of superabundant width, the most sensible that has been invented for years.

A First Class Sensation--Worse Than a Bat in the Hair--Two Ladies in a Room with a Mad Dog.

[From the Detroit Free Press, July 3.]

About eight o'clock last evening two ladies residing up stairs in the block of Woodward avenue, just beyond State street, observed that a large New Foundland dog, which had long been in possession of the family, was exhibiting strange conduct. He had been with them in the room for an hour or more, whining and seeming to be very restless; but when the attention of the ladies was directed to the animal he was snapping his jaws, scratching, and his eyes had an excited look. The ladies were not easily alarmed, and no particular attention was paid to the dog for some time, he lying down in a corner at the command of one of the females. Suddenly, and without warning, the brute sprang into the middle of the room, with eyes ablaze and his hair like bristles, and he uttered a howl of rage and pain that sent the blood from the ladies' faces in an instant. Leading off from the room was a closet or clothes press, and for this both of the women instantly sprang. The dog did not follow, nor attempt to molest them until just as they were closing the door, when he came near gaining admittance, snapping and snarling savagely. The male portion of the family were away to market and the ladies found themselves prisoners, with a genuine mad dog for a keeper. The animal howled and barked and ran about the room, biting at every article of furniture, and his heavy breathing and yells of intense pain would have made stronger hearts quail than those shut up in the little closet. The ladies screamed, the dog howled and for nearly an hour there was an exciting time within a small space, the dog now and then scratching and tearing away at the closet door. At last, alarmed by the screams, several men from the street made their way up-stairs, and with clubs, after a sharp struggle, killed the frothing brute. The dead body of the animal was thrown into the alley and was carried off by the scavengers. It was looked upon by large numbers before being conveyed away, and none who saw the eyes and the foam-flecked jaws doubted that the animal had been seized with an attack of hydrophobia.

Ice in India.

A circumstance has occurred in India which requires the explanation of the learned. The *Central India Times* states that a strange phenomenon has lately presented itself in the Canada District at the village of Warrora. On the 23d of February last, when an endeavor was being made to empty a reservoir connected with a tank at that place by opening the drainage-pipe, it was found that the water would not flow. To ascertain the cause of the obstruction, the reservoir was pumped dry, and it was discovered that a solid mass of ice, some three feet in length, had been formed, completely choking the mouth of the pipe. When removed it appeared opaque, somewhat similar to machine-made ice. The Inspector of Police, Mr. Lima, was present, and saw the block of ice cut out, and the Deputy Commissioner, Major Lucie Smith, arrived some two or three hours afterwards, but in time to see some of the unmelted fragments still remaining. The soil under which this phenomenon occurred is the common black loam of the Deccan (cotton soil), the piping of ordinary potter's clay, cemented to the joints with a composition of lime, linseed oil, and cotton, pounded up together, and the protecting masonry of the indigenous sand stone and mortar. The water in the reservoir and pipe had remained perfectly still for about six months previously, the pipe having been closed during that period. It is scarcely necessary to say that the temperature at Warrora never at any time even approached the freezing point.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS!

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Trycopherus.
Thibbett's, Allen's, Woods', Circasian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Bosnell's Colorific, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christodoro's, Upham's and Kromer's Hair Dyes.
Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

Strength evaporates fast at this season. This is especially the case with all who live by the sweat of their brow. From every pore of the sieve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves relaxed, the muscles weakened, the digestion impaired, the bowels disturbed, and the animal spirits depressed. The constant drain that produces these effects cannot be arrested, because it is due to the heat of the atmosphere; but the loss of the life-sustaining elements can be supplied by extra invigoration. Now, therefore, is the time to resort to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most powerful and healthful of all vegetable tonics. Long experience has proved that nothing else will efficiently sustain and regulate the system when wilting down under the double pressure of excessive heat, and constant physical or mental labor. All persons who have been tempted to try the local "tonics" (so-called) which have been started by sordid speculators in almost every town and village, with a view of "turning a penny" by the credulity of the unwary, know this to their cost. It is a wise maxim that says "hold fast to that which is good." Of the forty millions of people in the United States, probably one-fifth have tested the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters and know it to be a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, general debility, constipation, fever and ague, and want of appetite; that any of these should be persuaded to experiment with the worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics, seems almost incredible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

A Good Set of
BLANK BOOKS
For $6.50,
Made of good white paper, paged and indexed, bound in strong sheep leather, and consisting of
One Ten Quire Ledger,
One Ten Quire Day Book,
One Six Quire Cash Book,
Making in all TWENTY-SIX QUIRES for only $6.50. The books will be sold separate to accommodate those who have partial sets in use.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
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JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET. Residence, 192 Fremont St., Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
Desirable Dry Goods,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
AT
Very Low Prices!
DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks,
Chene, Mixed and Plaid Japanese Poplins,
Lawns, Hernanies, Grenadines.
Brown and Drab Dress Linens, very cheap.
White Goods.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.
Plain and Spotted Swiss,
Light Percales and Chintzes, at popular prices.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills.
Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

CLOSING OUT
Summer
DRY GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR
Thin Dress Goods,
Lawns,
Chintzes,
Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(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.

"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.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.

GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 OHIO AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY.
The undersigned has again taken possession of his old place, and stocked it with a rich assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
HENRY PAULUS.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
133 SECOND AVENUE.

Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. [illegible] 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 call. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons.
Hats, Bonnets,
AND
SUNDOWNS,
At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c., Ladies' and Misses' Hats.
At 75c., full sized Lama Shawls.
At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6¼c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Calicoes.
At 10c., all the Best Makes of Calicos.
At $1.00 for 9 yards Chintz Calicos.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a superior article.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c., Printed Challis and Alpacas.
At 25c., Double Width Chene Mohairs, a bargain.
Gloves and Hosiery.
Green and Blue Kid Gloves.
Black and Colored Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose.
Men and Boys' Half Hose.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
Collars, Cuffs and Neckties,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Hoop Skirts and Skeleton Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Jet Jewelry, Pocket Books, Satchels, &c.,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

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.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

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.

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,
Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists.

JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.
They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.
Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

TO STEAM BOILER MAKERS.—Proposals will be received by the Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny county, for TWO STEAM BOILERS, set in place ready for use, including the Steam Pipe Attachments thereto, for warming new Jails and the Court House Extension. Specifications can be seen at the office of BARR & MOSER, No. 2 Sixth street. Bids to be sealed, directed to Prison Inspectors, and left with the Controller at 4½ o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, the 9th inst.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office.

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDW. HOUSE....WM. M. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited.

COAL! COAL!
YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.
This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity, AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.
Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.
M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CHEAP CARPETS.
Superior Ingrains,
$1.00 PER YARD.
COMMON CARPETS,
30 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Avenue,
(Above Wood Street.)

CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.
Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS
CAN NOW BE HAD AT
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
They are taking stock, and will close out many of the best
Brussels and Ingrains,
At less than first cost. Call soon and get the choice.

CARPETS.
New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!
We have inaugurated the opening of our New Rooms with the
FINEST DISPLAY OF
CARPETS
Ever Offered in this Market.
LOWEST PRICES SINCE 1861.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

UPHOLSTERERS.
Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.
Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.
ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
NO. 127 WOOD STREET,
Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CARPET CHAIN
Of all Colors,
ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Allegheny City.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE, &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.,
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO.,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
The largest assortment at New York prices.
ESTABLISHED 1828.

HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. M. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House) Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed Proposals will be received at No. 12 WYLIE STREET, until July 8th, 1870, for from six (6,000) to ten (10,000) thousand bushels of good LUMP COAL, to be delivered at the Grant School House.