THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 55½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp quiet.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¾.

GRANT is called upon to veto the income tax. He will do it, for it is the *Commercial* that calls.

IT WILL be seen from our Washington dispatches this morning that the Funding bill has passed both Houses of Congress.

DOES the organ of the third party forgets its advocacy of the $9,500,000 plunder at Harrisburg last winter that it should rail at its honest neighbors?

THE Republican conferees of the district composed of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, have confirmed the nomination of Messrs. A. M. Fulton, Dr. Thos. McMullen and David Ramsey for Assembly.

BOTH political parties of Cambria county have gone to Potts—nominating Gen. James Potts, of Johnstown, Democrat, for Assembly, on the platform of removing the court house from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

THE Democratic conferees of the XXIst District, composed of Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana counties, met yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel, this city and nominated Henry D. Foster unanimously for Congress.

THE Washington *Reporter*, in speaking of the new third party of this county, wisely says: "No man who has the interests of the Republican party and its principles at heart but will deplore anything which tends to its disruption and weakening."

THE *Commercial* has not yet published any letter from the House of the Hohenzollerns sympathizing with the new third party of Allegheny county. Surely that House is not pouting because no German was put on the ticket? If so, why don't the ready letter-writer of our contemporary get up endorsement and sympathy from Napoleon?

KARNAHAN, KIRK & KARUTHER is the name and style of the political firm having charge of the new party. All communication addressed to them regarding prospective vacancies on the third party ticket will receive prompt attention, after which they will be passed over to the ready letter writer of brimstone corner.

THE re-election of the present faculty of the Central High School with the accomplished Prof. Philotus Dean, as President, by the unanimous vote of the Central Board of Education, was a well deserved compliment. As organized now, the High School faculty will compare favorably in ability, industry and efficiency with any in the country.

SOME TIME since an ardent Republican inquired of the managers of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, why that paper was always abusing the party, and did so little to advance its interests. The managers responded in substance, that the party *gave them nothing*, and they did not see that they were under any obligation to promote its interests when they were not recognized by it. It is alleged, we believe most uncharitably, that if some slight recognition had been made, and a small consideration given to that paper, a new party would never have been talked of. Finding, however, that it could make nothing out of the Republicans, it called blatingly for an independent organization, from which it expects to realize something handsome. The Republican party made a sad mistake when it overlooked the claims of the "central junta" for patronage. Could not its burning wrath be appeased by a small consideration in the shape of city printing at a thousand a year, or some other equallly profitable job?

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy, died suddenly at his residence at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday morning of disease of the heart.

He was apparently well on Monday, and during the day visited the Navy Department and the White House. He complained on Monday evening of not feeling well, and also on Tuesday morning, but ate breakfast with his family, and was not considered really ill until about nine o'clock. Mrs. Dahlgren had medical aid soon summoned, but in an hour from the time of the attack the Admiral was dead—of heart disease.

Admiral Dahlgren was born in this State in the year 1810. He entered the service as a midshipman in February, 1826, and served on the Brazilian coast, and in the Mediterranean in the years 1827-8. On his return he went through a course of naval study, and was engaged in the coast survey in 1835-6. In March, 1837, he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and was made a commander in September, 1855. At an early age he acquired a taste for constructing ordnance, and he was appointed to that department by the United States Government in 1847, when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, then considered the most powerful weapon of its kind in existence.

In the course of his experiments in this direction he made the following publications, a part of them by order of the Bureau of Ordnance: Report of the 32-pounders of 32 cwt. (1850.) System of Boat Armament in the United States Navy, 2 editions (1852 and 1856.) Naval Percussion Locks and Primers (1852.) Shell and Shell Guns (1856.)

In 1845 Dahlgren was appointed to the command of the gunnery ship Cumberland, at Plymouth, engaged in testing the velocity and power of artillery, &c., and in 1853 he was removed to the Washington Navy Yard, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the rebellion. On the death of Admiral Foote, in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, where he cooperated with General Gillmore in some fruitless attempts to capture Fort Sumpter, and the other defences of Charleston harbor.

GOING WEST.

Instances of prosperous and well to do farmers in our own and neighboring States emigrating to the far West to better their conditions are quite numerous of late. In some cases these do well; in others the change is unprofitable and disastrous. We have acquaintance with a gentleman who lived comfortably and contentedly on a small farm in close proximity to the city, who was seized with the Western fever so badly that he sold out his possessions and with several thousand dollars capital left for a new home. He was middle aged, enterprising and industrious, and surrounded by an interesting family. His dream of the golden land of the West faded in the hardships of the reality. His wife sickened and died, his children and himself were attacked with the ague, and after one years residence he returned home broken down in health and penniless, to again start out in life. Had he remained contented on his farm he would have been much better off. This is no isolated case. Nor do we cite it to discourage all emigration. The moral of the story is that where the farmer is prosperous, be it in Pennsylvania or Ohio, he should be content with well enough and not be lured into the hardships of pioneer life in the west. Our Kansas correspondent, than whom few have better judgment or more practical ideas, in his last letter to this journal, threw out some golden words of advice on the subject of emigration. He deprecated the idea of any well to do or comfortably situated farmer, in these parts especially, picking up his tent for new fields of labor, unless prepared to withstand the hardships and had enough funds to keep himself and family until such time as the fruits of his labor might be gathered.

There must necessarily be many privations to endure in the new West. Schools, churches, and society come not in a year to the pioneer. These necessary auxiliaries to the true enjoyment of life and the promotion of happiness cannot be over estimated, and before forsaking them the farmer should think and ponder. There are many instances where those who emigrate have much bettered their conditions in a pecuniary point of view, but the well-to-do and happy farmer here, be his possessions ever so small, cannot improve by a life in the West.

Then again there is another class of people who are pouring into the West and thronging it to the damage of others. We refer to mechanics, clerks and professionals, many of whom have not the ability or the vim to make headway in old established places, but who imagine that a new field is all they need to get on better in life. They find the doors of the workshops closed against them, the clerk market gorged and the professional walks crowded. They must either idle and beg or turn to farm labor for simple support. At best the West wants no such immigrants. The skilled farmer can find welcome, but mechanics are not needed, nor are clerks and professionals. Hence it is wisdom on the part of any well to do farmer, mechanic or clerk to resist the allurements held out by the West. They can do better at home.

WEST POINT ETIQUETTE.

Whatever other attainments they may have acquired, the white cadets at West Point do not seem to excel in their knowledge and practice of refined social etiquette. It appears from letters which have been going the rounds of the eastern papers for the past week, that Mr. J. W. Smith of Ibrech, who has been admitted a cadet into the military institution at West Point after a very lengthy and rigid examination in which he acquitted himself with great honor, is maltreated and persecuted to such a degree by the white students, that he entertains serious notions of resigning. The vilest epithets which wicked hearts can suggest, and profane lips can utter are heaped upon him constantly. He is abused, maltreated and insulted in the most shameful and unbecoming manner. The rudeness and violence to which he is subjected have exhausted his patience and rendered his position almost intolerable. And in a letter to a friend he declares that a becoming self-respect will compel him to resign, unless a different order of things is established.

These white cadets should have their attention turned to the Constitution of their country, from which they will learn that under the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. J. W. SMITH, although of African descent, having passed the entrance examination and complied with the laws and regulations of admission, has as good a right to the enjoyment of the privileges and benefits of West Point as they have.

The colored people of this country have been oppressed and degraded long enough. Every obstacle has been thrown in the way of their elevation and improvement, and it is high time that an end should be put to this state of things. During the past week, in the exercises connected with the commencement of Avery College, abundant evidence has been furnished that the colored people are susceptible of a high state of intellectual and moral culture, and are capable of elevating themselves to a high place in the domain of letters. Shall they be denied the right and privilege of qualifying themselves for any position in which the country may need, and be benefitted by their services?

If such a state of things exists at West Point, as is represented in the letters referred to, the proper authorities should apply the remedy without delay. Those young men who have shown so much vulgarity in the treatment of an unoffending colored cadet, whose race has been oppressed and enslaved in this land for more than two long centuries, and whose services were so efficient in crushing out rebellion, should be taught that good manners and refined breeding are not incompatible qualities in an American citizen.

It is a humiliating thing to learn that the sons of American citizens should manifest such a spirit of antipathy towards one who has been admitted into West Point under the very same rules and regulations as they have been admitted themselves, and whom they are bound by the laws of the land to recognize as a comrade. For the sake of their honor and reputation, as well as the object of their vindictive hate, the proper authorities should interpose their power so that Mr. Smith may be enabled to prosecute his studies without being subject to the most humiliating insults.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATION.

To an "outside barbarian",—and to many very near the throne, for that matter—European politics is the most bewildering of conundrums. "The balance of power" is the key to the mystery—but how is even Bismarck, or "the nephew of his uncle," to know just when to use this political "sesame?" As in the balancing business generally, the interested parties are very apt to fight about straws; and thus is Continental Europe kept constantly at war, or—what is about as bad, and as is the case at this moment—"just on the eve of war." No one power must hold the lion's share of prestige, and hence an eternal contention for the nearest approximate to the lion's share.

In the surface indication of the present situation in Europe, superinduced by what ought to be a very ordinary and natural event—the voluntary offer of the throne of Spain to Prince Leopold, of Prussia, and his expressed acceptance thereof, he, in the meantime, being, to all intents and purposes, a mere private citizen, with no claims whatever on the present King of Prussia—there is really nothing to create alarm; and if matters were allowed to take their own course, Prussia would in all probability, let the young Prince use his own directions in the matter, France would not be any less the realm of the Napoleons, and poor distracted Spain would doubtless have a wise and happy ruler. But here comes up the bugbear of "the balance of power" to frighten away any peaceful proclivities that might predominate. France is jealous, even to the very Othello pitch, of Prussia's ascendancy under the sphinxy minister that now wields her destinies. Therefore is Napoleon anxious for the shadow of a pretext to curb the career of her too successful rival, therefore is he making this question that pretext; therefore is he is likely to force an issue, to the complete oblivion of Leopold, Spain, or any other person or power except Prussia. If war, then, comes—and it does appear inevitable—it will be as a vengeance and a vindication on the part of France, and not because anybody in particular is going to rule Spain; because, no matter what Prussia, or any other power may say in the matter, it remains for the Spanish Cortes to say whom they will have to rule over them; and this body meets for that purpose on the 17th.

No, France has simply reached that desperate situation wherein she is "spoiling for a fight"—literally "spoiling" for has not the Emperor been resorting to all manner of expedients whereby he might keep the *Bourgeois* in subjection—tearing down and re-building the whole city of Paris almost, that he might keep them employed? He sees that nothing but the safety-valve of war will save him: Prussia is the foe worthy of his steel, and he will strike her!

Besides, this Chassepot must not have been made in vain. The needle-gun has too much glory that was not French. Solferino was simply a target field for testing the first rifled cannon; Sadowa was created for the glory of the needle-gun; and now a new spot is to be immortalized for the apotheosis of the Chassepot!

France has gone too far in this matter now to back. Even if Prussia should more than disclaim, France will not permit it to suffice. There are also grudges—even the Schleswig-Holstein question—to be settled, and new precedents to be established, and nothing but war can do this.

In discussing the probabilities of a war between France and Prussia, a general European war, of course, is implied, as this is one of the peculiarities of the balance of power dogma. In the interim, all eyes—especially all American eyes, scarcely yet dry from the weeping of a fearful war—will be turned to continental Europe, watching for the first belch of the cannon smoke.

Six Sailors on a Coral Reef—Their Rescue After Fifty-one Days—Wreck of the Mercurius.

The *London Times* of June 27, says: The iron clipper bark Silver Craig, Capt. Cohu, which lately arrived at Liverpool, brought six seamen, the sole survivors of the crew of the Liverpool ship Mercurius, who were picked up from a coral reef off the northern coast of Brazil, where they had managed to exist 51 days. The Silver Craig sailed from Ishy on the afternoon of the 13th of May, when about 10 miles from the Rocas Reef, of Pernambuco, the weather clear and a moderate breeze blowing, Capt. Cohu discerned a hump on the reef which he knew he was approaching, and made it out to be a hut of some kind. Drawing nearer, he observed a mast, with something like a signal of distress flying, and he at once lowered down toward the reef, and hauled a boat out and prepared her for launching, in order to visit the reef. As he drew near, or the island he was enabled to see that the supposed flag was a striped shirt, hoisted half-mast high, and disposed in lieu of a letter signal. The Silver Craig was lowered within a mile and a half or two miles of the reef, and then six seamen came alongside in two small boats which they had constructed from wreckage found on the reef. They said they believed themselves to be the sole survivors of the ship Mercurius of Liverpool, which had been wrecked on the reef while on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool. They had little or no clothes, but, with the exception of a colored man, were all in good condition, having lived upon birds' eggs, shell-fish, fish, and even turtles, drinking fresh water, which they had the good fortune to find on the reef. They had with them a basket containing about 200 of the large eggs which had been their principal source of food, and they were delicious eating when cooked. Capt. Cohu and his officers and crew took the castaways on board the Silver Craig, supplied them with food and clothing, and, as already stated, brought them to Liverpool.

The Mercurius was a tiny new iron clipper ship of 859 tons. She left San Francisco on the 5th of January, and was wrecked on Rocas Reef, a dangerous reef lying in lat. 30 deg. 2 min. south, long. 30 deg. 20 min. west in early morning on the 25th of March. It was dark and raining heavily. The side of the ship grazed the sharp edge of the coral below the water, and she struck heavily twice, being apparently over a ledge of the rock. She soon began to fill, and preparations were made for launching the long boat. Suddenly the ship lurched outward, fell over the edge of the rocky shelf into deep water, and went down in about eight fathoms. Her yards had previously been braced to bring her off the reef before she struck, and when she fell over, the sails, which were thus lying sideways to the masts, carried down. It is supposed most of the crew. Those who regained the surface were swimming about in the darkness for two hours or more, until at length, as the tide fell, they felt they had gained a footing on the ledge, and when day broke they were able to move to the unwashed parts of the reef. At this time it was supposed there were only five survivors out of twenty-two who had been aboard the ship. The carpenter, Henry Murray, was seen alive near the reef, but a large wave came and washed him into one of the holes or small caverns which the sea had worn into the coral, and he was not seen again. In the course of the day, another survivor was discovered on another part of the reef.

The ship struck about 2 o'clock in the morning, and when the day broke all that was to be seen of the Mercurius were the tops of her fore and mainmast, in the deep water alongside the reef. Afterward she went broke up, and some of the wreckage washed ashore, but no provisions or cargo, which consisted of grain. The survivors had a dreary prospect before them. The Rocas Reef consists of two coral islands, in extent about fifteen acres each. They are separated at high water, but the space between them can be walked over at low water. They both lie very low, and have patches of white sand in the centre, but little or no grass. Some few years ago the British Consul at Pernambuco had them planted with cocoa nut trees that the reefs might be seen by ships approaching, but only one or two of these have grown. The London clipper Duncan Dunbar was wrecked on the reef about two years ago, on her passage to Australia, with a rich cargo and numerous passengers. Portions of her wreck are still visible, and also remains of many other vessels. These sad relics were of the greatest use to the six survivors of the Mercurius. They found two iron water tanks, with a capacity of 400 gallons each, and having iron covers deposited in convenient positions and filled with water, having been placed there from the wreck of the Duncan Dunbar, in the early part of 1869. From the wreckage strewed about they built themselves a log hut, as comfortable a place as could be expected, even under more favorable circumstances, and with the aid of a broken sheath-knife, a hammer, two ounce weight, and a large copper bolt, they contrived, out of pieces of planking, to build two small boats, the nails with which they were put together having first been drawn out of the old wrecked timber strewn about. For food, they had plenty of birds' eggs, young birds and shell fish, and occasionally managed to catch fish and turtle. Fire was procured in the Indian mode by rubbing two dry sticks together; but this was a weary process, two hours' rubbing being required to produce a light, and the fire once obtained was watched day and night as jealously as the sacred flame of classical times. It was kept burning near the hut at night time to attract the attention of passing vessels. Two or three times during the sojourn on the reef the fire went out and had to be rekindled in the manner described. The timber of the former wrecks—calling up sad thoughts—served for fuel, for on the island there was naturally none. The men suffered severely from the rays of the fierce tropical sun; they were in latitude 3, south of the equator—for they had little or no clothes on when they reached the reef, only one of them having been on deck, the rest in their berths, when the ship struck. The reef swarmed with ants, very much like the English ant in size and appearance, but of a most venomous nature, and the men suffered great pain from continual bites. A fortunate addition to their stock of fresh water was a cask of that precious liquid, washed ashore some time after they had been on the reef, most probably from the wreck of the Mercurius, but there were no marks by which it could be recognized as belonging to that vessel. To protect their heads from the sun, the men knitted hats of cocoanut fibre from the only tree they could find on the reef, and sewed them together with the same material, threaded in a needle ingeniously made out of a piece of brass found on the island. These hats they have brought to Liverpool as precious mementoes of their castaway life. The names of the survivors are John Coleman, D. McCall, Middy Baptiste, Joachin King Dilombo, Charles Lace and Francis Edward Gray.

THE FARMER.

TO PREVENT HOGS FROM BITING EACH OTHER.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* says: Fifteen years ago I began feeding a large number of hogs on floored pens around a flouring mill, and they commenced biting each other. One hog would give another a bite, when he would run and squeal, and each hog he passed near would give him a bite, and thus they kept the poor animal going until he died. I would go to the pen and stop them, but they would soon commence again. I concluded they were feverish, which made them restless, and they just bit each other for the want of something to cool their fever. I tried a variety of remedies, and at length tried feeding store coal, which I found a complete remedy. I have continued ever since to feed my hogs all the coal they would eat, and have never had any more trouble with their biting each other.

HOUSE PLANTS.

A correspondent of the New York *Rural* says he has found whale oil soap, one pound to eight gallons of water, very effectual for the destruction of the small green lice which infest house plants. It should be applied to the under surface of the leaves, with a small syringe or whisk broom. Fumigation with tobacco is also good.

Those who have pot plants of any variety of flowers would do well to try a liberal supply of some moist peat around the plant; the effect will be found of a most beneficial nature in a week or two. Indeed, if the bone earth is used with any kind of plants, there is probably nothing that can be applied which will be found more quickly to push forward the plants except Peruvian guano, and that is dangerous, for an overdose might soon destroy the plant. The bone, too, will be more permanent than the guano.

BEETS.

A Paris agricultural paper says that the culture of the beet is worth as much to a country as a fertilizer as it is for its product of sugar—the pulpiboing more valuable than the saccharine material extracted.

It is fed to cattle kept in stables, and where it is raised in large quantities, it permits a very large increase of stock. These in turn fertilize the land, so that the crop of wheat, in addition to the special crop of beets, has immensely increased.

We see no reason why a like result could not be obtained in this county, where the making of beet sugar has been unsuccessful, and will be constantly increasing. If the pumice is carefully saved and fed as in France, there can be no reason why the soil should not be constantly growing in productiveness.

FRYING POTATOES.

Professor Blot gives the following directions for frying potatoes: Cut them in whatever shape you wish, above a bowl of cold water, so that they will drop into it. Then drain and wipe them dry. This must be done quickly, so as not to allow the potatoes to turn reddish. Have a coarse towel ready, then turn the potatoes into a colander, and immediately turn them into the towels, shake them a little, and quickly drop them into hot fat. When done turn them into a colander, sprinkle salt on them, leave the potatoes in the colander only about half a minute, then put them back in the very hot fat, stir for about a minute, and put them again in the colander. If the fat is very hot, when dropped into it for the second time they will certainly swell. Bear in mind that fried potatoes must be eaten as hot as possible. Fry only one size at a time, as it takes three times as long to fry them when cut in pieces as when sliced.

RECIPES.

Dressing for Lettuce Salad—Yolk of one hard boiled egg, one teaspoonful of mustard, one tablespoonful of olive oil. Rub into a paste; add vinegar to suit the taste. Cut up the lettuce and pour over the dressing.

Nice Way to Keep Maple Syrup—Pour it boiling hot in crocks or jars, then smear some writing paper thoroughly with the white of an egg and put immediately over the jar. It will stick as tight as wax, and when you open your syrup it will be as nice as new.

Mohair Carpets—Wring a coarse towel out of clean water; spread it smoothly on the carpet; iron it dry with a good hot iron; repeat the operation on all parts of the carpet suspected of being infested with moths. No need to press hard, and neither the pile nor the color of the carpet will be injured, and the moths will be destroyed by the heat and steam.

Cleaning Engravings—It very often happens that fine steel engravings get stained with mildew, or foxed, or speckled with mildew, and it becomes an important question how to bleach them. One of the best methods is to moisten them carefully and suspend them in a large vessel partially filled with ozone. The ozone bleaches them perfectly without attacking the fibre of the paper.

Improved Substitute for Washing-Soda—It has been found that the hyposulphite of soda, which is now manufactured very cheaply, for the use of photographers, is much better than the common washing-soda to wash delicate articles. It attacks neither the skin of the hands nor the objects to be washed, as does the common soda; and at the same time it is an effective bleaching agent, and takes out many spots better than any other substance.

Removing Grease Spots.—A simple agent for removing grease spots from carpets and silk and woollen fabrics is very useful. Carbonate of magnesia, saturated with benzole, and spread upon a grease spot to about one third of an inch in thickness, answers well for this purpose. A sheet of porous paper should be spread upon the benzonated magnesia, and a flat-iron, moderately warm put upon the top of all. The heat of the iron passes through and softens the grease, which is then absorbed by the porous magnesia. The flat-iron may be removed in the space of one hour, and the magnesia dust brushed off. Soap stone dust may be used in the same manner, and answer nearly as good a purpose.

Unprovoked Murder.

We are informed by one of our most respected citizens, just from Cathoula parish, that a fiendishly deliberate murder was perpetrated on the evening of the 4th of July at Little River, in that parish. The victim was Mr. B. T. Higginbotham, a highly honorable gentleman, distinguished for his integrity, his amiability and his liberality. Mr. H. purchased a plantation, and has been planting on Little River since the close of the war, and was held in high esteem by all his neighbors, both white and black. At dinner on the 4th, he expressed high satisfaction at the harmonious relations which existed between him and his fellow planters in that section, adding that he did not believe he had a single enemy in the world. Just after sundown, on the same evening, a message was sent to the effect that a gentleman on horseback wished to speak to him at the gate. Thinking no ill, and entertaining no suspicion, he attended the summons, when—horrible to relate—without a word, a pistol was presented at his breast and he was shot through the heart. The assassin at once fled, and the dying man could furnish no clue to the mysterious and altogether unprovoked attack.—*N. O. Times.*

THE *Commercial Advertiser* of Honolulu says: A squadron of six English vessels arrived at Honolulu, June 16th. The present squadron, denominated "The Flying Squadron," is going round the world, visiting the various naval stations, and relieving such ships whose time has expired, and having touched at the ports of China and Japan, is now homeward bound. They are to remain about a week, and then sail for Valparaiso. The officers were much lionized

The Assembly Ticket.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is conceded that a necessity exists for the nomination of *good men* at this time—more especially for the Legislature. Permit me to suggest for the consideration of the ensuing Republican Convention, the name of Thomas S. Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward. Mr. Mitchell is a well-known business man of the firm of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., stove manufacturers. He is in no sense a politician but a business man, largely interested in those branches of industry which so nearly concern the prosperity of our city. Comparatively young, of good standing and character, and deeply imbued with the progressive spirit which animates the active men of our community, he would add strength to the Legislative ticket, and his election would reflect credit upon his constituents. He is not *seeking the office*, but is one of a class that should not be overlooked by the Convention. PITTSBURGH.

A Lady's Age.

The English journals are commenting with some humor on the recent rebuff encountered by Sir John Duke Coleridge, the Solicitor General, in cross-examining a lady witness who flatly refused to state her age, and in reply to the question "are you seventy?" said, "you may put me down at one hundred, if you like." Expostulation and persuasion had no effect. Sir John even offered to tell his own age, but the lady was obdurate; she would not tell her age to any man alive, she would not write it down for the information of the jury, and concluded with the assertion that the English law did not force her to answer such a question. Sir John Duke Coleridge was entirely baffled in the contest, and in despair gave up the attempt to obtain an answer. On this state of facts the question has been asked whether the witness was right in her legal position, and whether the laws of England recognize the age of a lady as a privileged matter, on the ground that a witness need not criminate herself.

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 Tricophiraus.
Thibbett's, Allen's, Woods', Circasian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Hoagland's Colombo, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christadoro'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 sleve-like skin a moisture exudes which contains the elements of vitality. Thereby the blood is impoverished, the nerves tremulous, 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 food in quantity. 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 worthless nostrums, recommended by unscrupulous and ignorant emperics seems almost incredible.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and 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.
JAMES RENO,
SEWER CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
The laying of Stone Pipe House Drains promptly executed.
OFFICE, 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET
Residence, 102 Fremont St., Allegheny.
JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandize Broker,
250 LIBERTY STREET,
(Academy of Music Building.)
PITTSBURGH.
CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1247 and 1329 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, will open on MONDAY, September 12. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAM DE HERNILLY, Principal.
HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS,
356 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.

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.
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.
IMPROVED
CHERRY SEEDER.
It has been in use for the last six years, and never failed in as 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.
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
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. 3 Sixth street. Bids to be sealed, directed to Prison Inspectors and left with the Controller at 4½ o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
NOTICE—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND, who about 23 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office.

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 6½c., 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.
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.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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 sotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
ROLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
R. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. G. 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,
R. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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 the exclusive variety for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases; Gold Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finest 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.
GRAND RE-OPENING
NEW GOODS.
Shoes, Boots and Gaiters,
AT
HENRY PAULUS',
No. 124 O:HIO 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.
HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
Sheeting and Batting.
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 2257 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices.
Ice cream supplied to families.
WM. A. RHODES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.
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