THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 120¼.

THE war news from Europe will be found very interesting this morning.

GOLD touched 122 yesterday. There is every probability that it will go still higher in view of the foreign war in progress.

THE conservative and conscientious speech delivered by M. Thiers on the war precipitated on Prussia does credit to the head and heart of that venerable and experienced statesman. Had France more such advisers her people would be much happier and far better off.

A CONVENTION of Republicans representing the minority counties of the State was held at Philadelphia last week. The whole burden of their song was that party patronage was withheld from them. Let us see how things look:

They have the Governor and both his private clerks. The Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Deputy Secretary and four of the nine clerks. The Auditor General and nine of the twelve clerks in that department. The Surveyor General and five of the twelve clerks. Two of the four clerks in the Treasury Department. The Deputy Attorney General. Two of the five clerks in the School Department. The Adjutant General and two of his four clerks. The Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans and two of his assistants. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

We do not complain at this, but what has Allegheny county to show in return for the hard work she yearly does to keep the party in the ascendancy? But Allegheny does not work for offices and is content, at least murmurs not, against the present situation and allotment of offices.

ON NEXT SUNDAY the dogma of Papal Infallibility will be formally announced by Pope Pius, the IXth. Its final adoption has created no excitement in the Christian world for all knew that the dream of the Pontiff would be realized and that the able efforts of those few Bishops opposed to clothing him with such extraordinary power would be of no avail. How the doctrine will be received by faithful Catholics remains to be seen. It will require years for them to lend willing acquiescence to the idea of infallibility, and it never can become a popular doctrine. However, the Catholic who would remain in the communion of the church must accept the dogma as one of the tenets of his faith, else he will be excommunicated and ruled outside the pale. He must either accept infallibility or abandon all that he believes and admires in his religion. The alternative is a serious one to him, and for that reason it is extremely doubtful whether much organized opposition within the church will be brought against the doctrine about to be proclaimed. In view of the war in Europe, much less attention will be paid than otherwise might have been accorded to the promulgation from the Vatican of a doctrine which at its inception created such excitement in Protestant and Catholic circles throughout the world.

ALREADY a skirmish has taken place between the French and Prussian soldiers, in which the latter were repulsed. The engagement was of no significance. It is announced that the Crown Prince of Prussia, who has the utmost confidence of his people, has taken charge of the Prussian forces, while the Prince Imperial of France will enter the field as a student in war matters. The utmost activity prevails on both sides, and a great battle is imminent. The rumor that Russia has formed an alliance with Prussia will probably be found to be without any truth, although we believe that that Government will join hands on that side so soon as a more opportune moment arrives. The French naval forces are on the alert, and by river and by sea are chasing up and watching the enemy's vessels. France as a maritime power is vastly superior to Russia, but the contest will not be decided by aquatic victories. Hard fighting at the point of the bayonet must be done to secure the triumph of either side. Every day renders more certain that the war will not end till all or nearly all the great powers of Europe are drawn into the trouble, and there is no living prophet who can say where or when the struggle will end.

So far we cannot see what contingency may arise to bring our country into the complication of war troubles on the other side of the water. We have as yet no occasion to grow alarmed concerning our peaceful relations with the whole world, and we cannot imagine from what quarter the occasion will come if it shall come according to the belief of alarmists.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The world has not got rid of all its constitutional grumblers. There are many men whom no state of things would satisfy. They are always afraid that the world is going to fall, and their greatest dread is that it will surely fall upon them. They are always being crushed and oppressed, in their own opinion, when the truth is they enjoy ease, affluence and prosperity.

The Democratic press is continually howling about the corruption and extravagance of the Republican party. Constitutionally grumbling Republicans unite in this howl, and in an endeavor to conceal their dissatisfaction at not securing the places of trust and emolument to which they aspired, cry for retrenchment and reform, although they have contributed, in no small degree, to inaugurate and bring about the state of things of which they so hypocritically complain. The reason of all this cry about corruption and extravagance is very palpable. Those who have raised it, and are continually endeavoring to swell its volume, are not in the enjoyment of the loaves and fishes.

Even the President has been assailed, and charged with mal-administration, and mismanagement of public affairs. Everything, it is alleged, is going to ruin because of the incompetency of the National Executive and the corruption of the Republican party.

These charges of universal corruption and extravagance are utterly groundless. Facts and figures prove incontrovertibly that they have no foundation in truth. The affairs of the Government have been managed more economically during the past year than during any other year since the war commenced. Improvements have been going on upon a scale hitherto unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of the country. That there are leaks that should have been stopped, it is admitted, but Rome was not built in a day.

In proof of our statement, we have only to look at the extensive lines of railroads which have been constructed; the large sums of municipal, county and State debts which have been cancelled, and the number of palatial residences and more humble domiciles which have been erected in every city, town and village throughout the country. Our National debt has been reduced about one hundred and four millions during the past year. We paid upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of interest on our public indebtedness, besides defraying all the expenses of the different departments of the Government. There has been a large reduction made in the income tax. The internal revenue taxes have been reduced some sixty millions. The reduction in the tariff is estimated at thirty millions, that on tea, coffee and sugar, articles of daily consumption in families of limited circumstances, being reduced fifty per cent. The expenditure of the Government, in its various departments, has been reduced about twelve millions. The whole reduction in the amount of taxation alone is about ninety millions. All this was done without imposing any additional taxation, rendering the burdens of the people more onerous, or causing detriment to any branch of industry.

We might refer to the statistics of imports and exports, and immigration, in proof of our increasing prosperity. For the ten months ending with April 30th, 1870, the excess of imports over exports was $5,707,311, while for the corresponding period of 1869, it was $75,926,755, making a difference of $70,219,444. The value of foreign commodities remaining in the warehouses of the United States April 30th, 1870, was $35,748,984, against $21,214,920.

The total number of immigrants who arrived in this country during the quarter ending March 31st, 1870, was 38,490; of whom 26,836 were males, and 11,654 females; 174 had professional callings; 2,881 mechanical trades; 1,030 trades other than mechanical; 16,714 followed miscellaneous occupations; 1,867 occupations not specified; 16,824, mainly women and children, had no occupation. If each one of these immigrants was worth one hundred and fifty dollars on landing, which is the estimated capital said to be possessed by them, they have enriched the country to the amount of nearly six millions and a half.

If all this has been done, and much more to which we need not here refer, it is an evidence that our country was never in a more prosperous condition, nor the affairs of our Government managed with greater economy.

We do not know what effect the war which has broke out in Europe may have on the funding of a portion of our national debt. But if we can succeed in funding one thousand five hundred millions, in accordance with the legislative provisions which have been made, it will be an annual saving in the public expenditure of twenty-six millions more. And we see no reason why it should not be accomplished. Our Government has fully demonstrated her ability to more than meet all her obligations, even before she has been entirely relieved from the tremendous strain imposed upon her by the late war, and our country is growing in material wealth and prosperity every day.

Let those who entertain such fearful apprehensions of national ruin, and bring such unfounded charges against our President as those with which the Democratic, and even a small portion of the Republican press, teem every day, look the facts and figures in the face, and unless they are willfully blind they must see that our country was never in a more prosperous or hopeful condition than at the present time, and that their cry of extravagance in the public expenditure and universal corruption in high and low places is utterly groundless.

IS ITS WORK ALL DONE?

The Republican party had a great mission, and its progress in the work which the Supreme Ruler of the affairs of men gave it to do is far beyond what the most sanguine and hopeful could have anticipated fourteen years ago. The country is not only preserved in its integrity, but rendered immeasurably more compact and stable than it ever was before. Indeed, the great objects for which the Constitution was originally formed have been at last attained—"a more perfect Union"—"the blessings of Liberty"—the establishment of "Justice," and a perfect and well-defined Nationality. Slavery, the bane, the scandal, the curse of the nation has been utterly and forever abolished. Americans and all stand this day on an even platform before the law, and are invested with equal political privileges. Never was such a revolution effected in so short a time; and well may the Republican party exult in the work which it has been the favored instrument of accomplishing.

Ten years ago slavery dominated in the executive and judicial departments of the government, and even Congress cowered, and cringed, and compromised to propitiate as far as possible the insolent, domineering and insatiable demon. Intrenched as it was in the Constitution, it proudly defied all opposition, and became year by year more and more exacting—claiming the right to go whithersoever it pleased over the vast territories of the West.

But this last demand was too much for the spirit of the American people to brook, and hence the fierce struggle on the soil of Kansas; hence the spontaneous resolve in the hearts of millions that slavery should extend no further; and out of this stern resolve sprung the great party of which we are speaking. Other issues were laid aside or held in abeyance, and men banded together for the single purpose of arresting the progress and breaking the force of this overflowing scourge, this insolent and despotic power. The election of 1856, although it did not give victory to the new party of freedom, showed us that the nation was thoroughly aroused; and four years afterwards the election of LINCOLN was accepted by both the great contending parties as a decree that slavery was checked in its march over new territory, and its domination in the councils of the nation at an end.

This great decision, coming so suddenly, drove the party of slavery in the South to madness, and the next act in the drama was secession. But here those insolent people, who had long been accustomed to rule with almost equal ease both slaves and politicians, were driven to utter madness when they discovered that the American people would not permit them to break up the Union and destroy the Government. Then they fired upon the flag.

The tremendous struggle that ensued was sustained almost entirely by the Republican party. Their opponents in the loyal States, although they cowered beneath the wrath of an aroused patriotism, did all that such men could do to give aid and comfort to those who were their enemies in arms against the Government, and to discourage and demoralize those who were contending for the integrity of the Union, the salvation of the country, and the cause of Liberty. There were, it is true, many honorable individual exceptions in the Democratic party; but the leaders of that party, for the time being, acted a part which made it not at all uncharitable to place their names on the roll of traitors. Witness their resolution in their national convention of 1864, declaring the war a failure.

Step by step, urged on by fearful tribulation, blood flowing like water, and lamentation over the slain in hundreds of thousands of households, the Republican party rose to the full and glorious assertion of those eternal principles of Truth and Right which finally culminated in the fifteenth amendment. That was the point to which Providence seemed to be leading this great ruling party all through the war, over the tragical death of their first noble hearted chief, and through the scandalous administration of Andrew Johnson. Every impediment in its course was made to push it up to higher and higher ground. Now it can serenely look back upon the rugged road over which it has been led and exultingly cry "all is well."

But is its mission accomplished? By no means. Its work now is to watch with jealous care over the high ground which it has gained; to guard the principles which have been established; to consolidate and make strong the grand temple which has been reared at such fearful cost; and to throw the shield of its protection over the almost defenceless heads of its millions of new-born citizens. Slavery, as an institution, is dead and buried; but the spirit of slavery yet lives, and will live for a generation to come. Never were the principles which underlie the Republican party more necessary than they are at this moment; and the man, or the men, who would do aught calculated to weaken, distract or break up the grand-est and most beneficent organization which this or any other country ever saw are deserving of as severe a denunciation as were those who, at Chicago, in 1864, declared the war then raging to be a failure—a war which, a few months later, terminated in a glorious triumph.

The Republican party, grand as it is, pure and lofty as are its principles, and glorious as is its record, is not immaculate. No great organization on earth is, or ever was so. Corrupt men attach themselves to it, as such do to the Christian Church. But the place to deal with such parties is *in* the party, or *in* the Church, as the case may be, not outside of it. As in politics power goes with numerical majorities, and as the principles which underlie parties, not the integrity of a leader here or there, determine their character, it is treason to the country, to the race, to God himself, for any man to turn his back upon such a party as this. It is eminently right to do all in his power to preserve its purity and to oppose boldly every measure, every man, every act derogatory of the high principles of the party; but for a set of men to set themselves to work to rend it, under pretence of purifying it, is sheer madness or something worse.

We can only maintain those grand principles which have lifted our country so rapidly from the deep degradation in which the Republican party found it, to its present lofty attitude among the nations of the earth, by maintaining and conserving, by all possible means consistent with honor, our party integrity. Divide us, and we are conquered. Break off as much of the Republican party as will leave it in a minority, and although its principles cannot die, they will cease to bear rule and give force and direction to the Government, and we shall witness a return of the era of Pierce and Buchanan. What Republican would wish to see such a consummation as that?

If we need reformation, let it be made *in* the party, not *outside*. To go outside is to make a new party, even though its members bear the same name and honestly hold the same principles. To make an adverse nomination—no matter what the pretext may be—is to make a new party, just as much as Jeff Davis and his compeers tried to make a new nation by breaking away from the union. A man that we do not like, or in whom, personally, we cannot fully confide, may be put on our party ticket. Still, for the time being, he stands as the representative of principles which we feel to be very precious, and for the sake of these principles we vote for him. Millions of Republicans at the polls have felt the force of this principle, and in voting as they did they acted patriotically and wisely; although many of them may have felt a twinge of conscience that it was in part through their own neglect of duty at the primary work of the party that such names came to be on their ballots. There are times when a good deal of *scrutching* is right; but there are other times when it is not wise.

Such a party as the Republican, so vast, so powerful, requires perpetual vigilance on the part of honest citizens to keep it pure; and having done all in their power, they still can only hope for partial success. The mission of this party is not yet accomplished by a great deal. Its principles are right. They have worked well, for they have preserved the nation, established Justice and secured the blessings of Liberty. Now its work is to preserve, strengthen and perpetuate these priceless blessings; and it can only do this by conserving its own unity.

Bayard Taylor on Frisco.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We Americans have an absurd idea that the census makes a city. I suppose San Francisco has a population of 150,000, (it claims 175,000,) yet it has much more the varied, independent, liberal character of a city than Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or even Philadelphia, with its 800,000. I might also add that it surpasses them all—probably owing to its long isolation—in local variety, while it is behind them all in moral and intellectual activity. The elements of which it is composed have not yet fully coalesced; the race which shall give it its distinctive higher character has not yet grown up. The foundation on which the city was founded was freedom; the power which has built it up so astonishingly, was—business; and the only new interest which has been added, in twenty-one years, is luxurious living. If a San Franciscan eats and drinks well, and makes money, he is happy.

The hotels are better than in New York—better and cheaper. For three dollars (gold) per day you have a spacious room and meals, not only of the most satisfactory richness and variety, but so served that your relish is increased instead of being taken away. The custom of giving you a dozen little "dabs" of cold vegetables, on as many diminutive plates, has not yet reached here. The steaks and chops are succulent and not greasy, and the sauce (strange as it may seem) have different flavors. Dinner is always served at 6 o'clock, and the only imperfect meal is the mid-day lunch, which invariably consists of stewed mutton and hash. Most persons drink tea with the latter. Nothing surprises me more than the very light consumption of the excellent native wines. At the restaurants you can get a bottle of very fair wine for fifteen cents, and dine better and cheaper than anywhere in the East; but our extremes of abstinence and excess seem to reign here as there.

New Use for Petroleum—Enormous Demand Anticipated.

We had heard it stated several times that Mr. Samuel Bryant, who heretofore had been barefaced on the top of his head, had, by the use of coal oil, grown a thick coating of hair on the aforesaid bald head. We saw Mr. Bryant on Monday last, and upon examination found the statement to be correct. Mr. Bryant informed us that the way he found out this new property of coal oil was simply this: He had a large boil on the bald place on his head, which gave him much pain, and in the absence of anything else he rubbed coal oil on it. He says it relieved the pain almost instantly, so he continued to rub on the oil until the boil was entirely well, when, to his surprise, he found a thin coating of hair coming out over the bald place. He continued the use of the oil for a month or two, and now has a heavy coat of hair on his head. This is no humbug, but the simple truth, and we advise our bald headed friends to try the experiment.—*Carrollton, Miss., Conservative.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

EARLY BREAKFAST.

A bad custom is prevalent in many families, especially among farmers, of working an hour or two before breakfast, attending to "chores," hoeing in the garden, cutting wood, mowing, &c. This is convenient on many accounts, but it is not conducive to health. The prevalent opinion is that the morning air is the purest and most healthful and bracing, but the contrary is the fact. At no hour of the day is the air more filled with dampness, fogs and miasmas, than about sunrise. The heat of the sun gradually dissipates the miasmatic influences as the day advances. An early meal braces up the system against these external influences. Every one knows the languor and faintness often experienced for the first hour in the morning, and that is increased by want of food. We do not agree with the boarding school regime, which prescribes a long walk before breakfast as a means of promoting health.

Probably the best custom would be to furnish every member of the household, especially those who labor out of doors, with a single cup of warm coffee, well milked, immediately after rising from bed. Then let them attend to their chores, or mowing, hoeing, &c., for an hour or two, while the teams are feeding and the breakfast preparing. They will feel better and do more work.—*American Agriculturist.*

BE CAREFUL OF THE TEAM.

The farmer who does not know that there is danger of injuring his team (whether it be of horses or oxen) by overwork the first warm days of spring must have had very small experience, or been a poor observer. The warm days of early spring produce a relaxing effect upon the muscles of man and beast. They seems to be a letting down of the whole system. Men who have labored every day during the winter notice this effect upon themselves, and complain of a lassitude that unfits them for severe toil. The same would be true of cattle and horses if they could speak.

But it is often the case that the farmer's team stands idle most of the time for several weeks in the latter part of the winter, and becomes, in a degree, weak for the want of exercise. If a team thus treated is put ploughing when the first warm weather comes, there is great danger that it will be so overcome by heat and fatigue as to be permanently injured. We remember seeing oxen nearly ruined in this way. Only the most careful drivers should have charge of the team when it is first put to the spring's work in the field; full work should not be expected for the first few days. The capacity of a team for labor on the farm during cropping season depends very much on the treatment it receives during the first week.

Another thing, horses and oxen at work need water often. The ploughman can ill afford to stop with his team to rest while he goes to the house for a drink. But the team works harder than the driver, and probably needs drink as often, yet many teams are taken out early to the prairie field where there is no water, except in the drivers jug, and worked five or six hours before they can get a drop. Is it any wonder that they are injured by drinking too much when they are led to the spring at noon?

CARE OF NEWLY PLANTED TREES.

There is no time in the life of a tree when it requires more care than during the first year or season after being transplanted. It is a too common practice to consider the labor of forming an orchard or the planting of an evergreen or decidu-ous ornamental tree, as done once the tree is planted. No farmer or gardener thinks of growing a profitable crop of corn or beets without paying attention to their culture during the season, and the same should be duly and diligently and attentively bestowed on the newly planted tree. Its roots in transplanting have been half destroyed, and it has to form them anew; meantime the body and leaves, having exhausted the food laid up in their gum cells the past year, are calling for fresh supply, and unless the roots assist, by keeping the earth around them cool, moist and loose, the poor tree must die, for the hot suns and the drying winds are continually sapping away its life blood. The early productiveness of an orchard, the development of shade and flower, are often held in check two or more years just because the owner of the tree did not care for it duly and truthfully in its first year of planting. Five to six years is sufficient to bring an orchard into bearing, or any shade tree into development of beauty, but we often see trees ten years or more planted and yet of no account. There are several ways of caring for trees, but, where it can be done, frequently hoeing, (say twice a week) around them is the best; next to that, first hoeing the ground up loosely and then covering it in a circle (say of six feet in diameter) around the body about four inches deep, with mulch of some sort—new mown grass, old hay, straw, tan bark or coarse manure. In a very dry time, those who can do so will find a gain in watering the entire tree early in the morning, pouring or sprinkling the water over the entire tree; but this practice once commenced must be continued so long as dry weather continues, or it will do more harm than good.

GOOD FEED FOR GOOD BUTTER.

Lonce bought a dairy of twenty tubs of butter, all made from the same cows, the same season, and by the same person. Some eight tubs were good, sound, yellow butter; some eight more of it was very light colored and soft, with a disagreeable flavor; some four tubs shaded down from yellow to white, and the color the index of quality. Careful investigation developed the fact that the good butter was made from good grass feed; and the poor, later in the season, when the grass had failed from drought, and the cows lived upon briars and leaves. A man changed the feed of his cows from corn meal and hay to potatoes and hay; it lessened the quantity of butter, and the color was lighter. Hence the importance of good feed. It is profitable to feed corn meal at all times, excepting when grass is new and plenty, and it is not last then. A piece of land five rods by two, to each cow, sowed with southern corn will supply the deficiency of the pastures in the last of the season for two or three months, and save the mowings more than the cost.—*Cor. of St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Times.*

RURAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

In several of our Western towns there are organized associations for the purpose of improving the streets by planting shade trees, repairing side walks, etc., resulting, according to their reports, in great good. The organization is formed, a president, secretary, treasurer and working committee of three appointed, and members admitted on payment of two dollars of more, suggestions and requests received and transferred for action to the officers. It is the business of the working committee to procure—with the funds paid in—trees, and plant the same, refit sidewalks, prosecute any one who destroys a street tree or ties a horse to it, etc. The distance recommended to plant trees is sixty feet apart for elms, fifty feet for elm and maple alternate, and forty feet for the maple alone.

Preservation of Milk.—Cosmos gives the following recipe:

Add to every litre (about twenty-nine ounces) of unskimmed milk, previously poured in a well annealed glass bottle, forty centigrms. (about six grains) of bicarbonate of soda. Place the bottle containing the milk, well corked, for about four hours in a water bath heated up to 60 deg. (194 deg. F.) On being taken out the bottle is varnished over with tar, and in that state the milk it contains will keep sound and sweet for several weeks.

To Preserve Ice.—Now that ice is selling for a penny a pound, it will be of advantage to consumers to know a very method to economise in the keeping of the commodity. Here is one, which we find floating around in our exchanges.

"Place your ice in a large vessel, well covered, and place it on a pillow. Then take another pillow and put it on top of the vessel, and by this means exclude the air in a great measure from the ice. Feathers are non conductors of heat, and of course the ice is thus preserved from melting, six pounds having been known to keep at least eight days by adopting this method."

Felon on the Finger.—Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine, and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap around the part affected, and as it gets dry put on more, and in twenty-four hours we are cured—the felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Gibraltar—Alleged Attempt to Explode the Powder Magazines of the Fortress.

[Gibraltar (June 24th) Correspondence of the London Standard.]

The inhabitants of this city have been in a fearful state of alarm for the last twenty-four hours, and, considering how their feelings have recently been rather roughly shaken by the Bonnell brigandage, and the attack on the young officers on the western beach, it is no wonder if public excitement has nearly reached its climax when it finds that even within the fancied security of the Rayside barrier danger of a terrible type lurks in every direction.

It appears that yesterday forenoon a fisherman coming into town from the New Mole picked up a letter lying in the road between Jumper's Battery and the Ragged Staff. The letter was written in Spanish, and indicated in the plainest terms that the powder magazines of the rock had either been undermined or were at the mercy of a band of desperadoes, and that very shortly the whole place would be blown up.

The letter was immediately placed in the hands of the authorities, and every magazine was at once most carefully examined, but nothing was discovered to give rise to any suspicion of foul play; nevertheless, the most energetic measures were taken to render what was already quite secure if possible more so. As might naturally be expected, all sorts of rumors have been set afloat, and every idea has been used up, from mania to Fenianism, to account for the plot. The general impression appears to be that the whole affair is a hoax on the part of some of the lowest class inhabitants, to keep up the alarm created by the recent robberies and brigandage in the vicinity. Should this latter supposition prove correct, the native population must not be surprised if the liberties which they enjoy in this garrison, and which, under the present kind and considerate *regime*, almost amount to license, are somewhat rudely, but very properly, suddenly and sharply curtailed.

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jel2:y6 PITTSBURGH.

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1216-d&T

NOTICE—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 24 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. jel4:2d

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GOOD BARGAINS IN NEW AND
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DRESS GOODS.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks.
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
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Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
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REGARDLESS OF COST,
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A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
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STRAWBERRY
Baskets and Crates.
50,000 IN STORE OF THE MOST APPROVED KINDS.
W. W. KNOX,
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Factory, Depot, and Baskets at Factory Prices.
my24:d&w1TO&F

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
1527 and 1529 SPRUCE STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. English and French, for young Ladies and Misses. Scientific and Day Pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 5th. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
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je28:m2t:TTHS

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A GOOD STOCK OF
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
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At Prices as Low as Can be Found Anywhere.
At 12½c. Ladies' and Misses' Hats
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At $1.00, Silk Parasols, worth $1.75.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicos.
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Gloves and Hosiery.
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Collars, Cuffs and Neckties.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
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Ladies' and Children's Aprons and Suits.
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White Lead and Color Works,
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PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
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We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering power.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
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JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
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Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO. manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
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Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work rotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
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Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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JEWELERS,
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(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novalties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Plated and Britannia Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both American and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the best grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perreneret, and others.
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Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail as request.
my16:w3
"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.
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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 fresh assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods as well as prices will give satisfaction.
Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
jel2:2d HENRY PAULUS.
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Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
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Sheeting and Batting.
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 337 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my14:3m
NOTICE—The Fluid which exploded at East Liberty and caused the fire on July 4th, was not WEISENBERGER'S KEYSTONE FLUID, which is sold by LOUTHER & TYSON, who are the only agents in Allegheny City. There never has been any explosion of the Keystone Fluid.
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VERY CHEAP.