THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 123½.

IT only cost $50,000 to show Red Cloud and his party the National elephant at Washington.

THUS far this has been in all parts of the country one of the hottest seasons ever experienced. Have the spots on the sun anything to do with the increase of heat furnished?

THE GAZETTE never has claimed to be the embodiment of any party, whose principles it may have seen fit to advocate. It has never, under any proprietorship or management, claimed to be, or "run" a party. It has never been arbitrary in its demands, nor claimed to dictate who should be candidates for office. But it has never failed, when occasion required, to express its preference for such candidates as were in its opinion most competent. If the people differed with it in opinion, it bowed submissively to their will.

DURING the past two decades of years the United States has drawn from Germany two millions of people. These have made most excellent citizens and soldiers. The French don't come this way in any great numbers. It seems that if they can't live well in France they end their exertions by suicide. This individual eccentricity enters into the natural character of the people, and Napoleon takes advantage of it. If his people are restless and discontented, he has recourse to military movements and starts the whole nation out to slay and be slain in return, and after they have had enough of the sport they can be relied upon to conduct themselves properly for a term of years following, and to live happy in France.

PRIVATEERING, which would be our "main bolt" in case of a war with any great European power, cannot be adopted by either France or Prussia, who are bound by the treaty of Paris, 1856, which was ratified by England, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, France, Austria and Sardinia, the United States refusing to give up her privilege to prey upon the seas in time of war with juvenile war vessels. The four points of that treaty are:—

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS of the XXIst Congressional District, composed of Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette counties, met yesterday at the Merchants' Hotel, this city, to nominate a candidate to succeed Hon. John Covode in Congress. The names of Hon. G. W. K. Minor, of Fayette, James A. Logan, of Westmoreland, and A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, were presented. The conferees of each county clung tenaciously to their candidate through eight ballots, till a letter of withdrawal from the field was presented by Mr. Logan, whereupon the Westmoreland conferees united on Mr. Taylor, who was nominated on the ninth ballot. The Fayette delegates cheerfully acquiesced and the nomination was made unanimous. Harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting.

Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of ability and attainments, occupying high place in the profession. He is popular as a man, and as a Republican has a bright record. He will make a good fight, and undoubtedly secure election over Mr. H. D. Foster, his Democratic competitor for office.

THE WAR NEWS this morning is by no means uninteresting. It seems that a rupture between France and England is imminent, as Napoleon, having his war spirit up, seems to care little whether he fights Prussia alone or the world combined. The unanimous condemnation of his course by the press of Great Britain, and the deep sympathy manifested for the cause of King William, stings the crafty Emperor, and he will lose no opportunity to insult the government of Victoria. It is a desperate game he is playing, but the stakes are large. Either Napoleon's power is at an end, or he rises out of the war he has brought about, the greatest sovereign of Europe. The moral sentiment of the world is against him. He knows and feels it and is desperate, and will hazard all that he is or expects to be on the issue. The troops under his command are loyal and they are encouraged to deeds of daring and bravery by the offer of booty in the shape of an equitable division of the territory they conquer. Prussia yet sustains her composure. King William washes his hands of the war and throws the responsibility on France, and yet prepares to meet the foe, having the utmost confidence in the bravery and discipline of his troops. No meeting of forces has yet taken place, although a battle cannot long be postponed, as both French and Prussians are under marching orders. There can be little dependence placed on the dispatches relating to the disposition of other powers towards the combatants. All is rumor shaped into dispatches purporting to reflect the actual situation. We must await actual developments and declarations before we can array any of the other powers on the one side or the other.

BE CAREFUL.

In and throughout the excessively hot season we are now *enjoying*, it is the honest duty of every individual to take more than ordinary care of his health and to guard carefully that of his family. Disease, perhaps, is no more to be guarded against in Summer than at any other time, but at no other season of the year does it find the body so powerless to withstand its ravages or so likely to fall an easy victim. Heat is exhausting. It weakens the physical strength and leaves the body subject to the conquest of any ailment which in ordinary temperature would be regarded as trifling in character and which could be resisted and fought off without much selfwill or struggle. The season thus far has been especially marked by a frequency of deaths, and as we have only entered into the warm weather many more cases of like character will be reported before the close of the season, unless each individual constitutes himself a sanitary agent to look after his own and his neighbors' health. Cleanliness, temperance in eating and drinking, avoidance of long exposure to the sun's heat and of a sudden cooling off of the blood by bathing or sitting in a strong draft of air, and strict regularity in habits are the best preventives of disease in warm weather. One great cause for sickness these hot days is found in unwholesome diet. The poor especially suffer from this. The laborer who works hard needs fresh and substantial food to render him fit to withstand the hardship, and yet his table is generally supplied with the decayed truck sold cheap at the garden stands in the market. His beef, too, is bought cheap and is rancid before served to him. With such poisons in his body it is not to be wondered that he falls an easy prey to sunstroke and complaints peculiar to the heated term. Discretion, care, prudence and caution in diet and habits, and temperance and cleanliness in all things, are therefore strongly advised, and those who would preserve health and life itself while the mercury is up among the nineties, should heed the warning.

THE LOCAL WAR FEELING.

The sympathy of this community is nearly unanimous with the Prussian army. Those who are not any more interested by ties, connections or recollections in the one country above the other, look upon Napoleon's agressive movement as a piece of unwarrantable folly, exhibiting an inexcusable thirst for blood and conquest which should be frowned upon by all interested in the peace and welfare of mankind. The Germans, true and loyal to their adopted country, have yet lingering feelings of love for the father land, and their prayers go out for the success of the Prussian army. But they propose to be practical in their sympathies and have on hand a national project to raise one million dollars as a Sanitary Fund for sick and wounded Prussian soldiers. Allegheny county is expected to contribute her share, and from the high spirit existing among our German citizens we believe that they will not be slow in discharging that act of devotion towards the old Fatherland.

The following stirring appeal from Dr. A. Meinertzhagen, editor of the *Freiheit's Friend*, appeared in that journal yesterday:

"The present fearful crisis which threatens the national existence of our beloved Fatherland has thrilled every German heart to the core. Here, also, in the United States, Germans from all sections are already bestirring themselves to express their sympathy with the German brethren across the ocean. Nor will we, German friends, remain with our hands lying idly in our laps, when our brothers yonder are marching out to the awful death struggle. A bold, selfish robber threatens our glorious Germany, his grasping and blood-stained hand reaches out after the pearl of German lands, to add it to his traitorously-won crown. Already all German men stand under arms to repulse the French usurper. But heavy, heavy sacifices must await our brethren! Streams of the noblest blood will flow and the tears of widows and orphans will evince the agony of the families in the German home. As in most all of the larger cities of the Union, so will we here also meet together to give inspiriting and public evidence of our patriotic sympathy with the great and holy cause of the German people. As in Germany, South and North, all parties, however different and divided they may have been now join hands in a holy alliance to live and die for the dear Fatherland, so also will we all, who bear the German name unite ourselves and show that the *German Fatherland* really extends as far.

"As far as the German tongue is heard."

DR. A. MEINERTZHAGEN.

THE GENERALS.

Much interest centers in the generals who are to command the forces in the Franco-Prussian war. Prominent among the French generals is Marie Edme Patrice Maurice McMahon, a descendant of an ancient Irish family of nobility. He was born in Autun in the department of Saone-et-Loire, France, in the year 1807. His father belonged to the French peerage. He received his education at the military school of St. Cyr, after leaving which he took a prominent part in the Algerian wars, and distinguished himself in the capture of the fortified city of Constantine. His name in connection with the Crimean war is familiar to all. He succeeded in taking the supposed impregnable Malakoff by storm, and by his skill and prowess put an end to the siege. He also played a prominent part in the Italian wars in 1859, and for his heroic achievements at Magenta was created a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta, on the battle-field. According to the latest accounts he is to have command of the French army operating on the Rhine.

Count Palikao, who, it is said, is to have command of the troops operating against Spain, is known as the commander of the French troops in the war with China, in which he displayed a dash and skill which are so essential qualifications in a military leader. But the barbarities committed on the Chinese by the troops under his command, have stamped him as one of the most inhuman of generals.

Marshal Canrobert was born in Brittany, or Bretagne, an old province in the northwest of France, in the year 1809. Although a student in the military Academy of St. Cyr, he enlisted as a private soldier, and was soon promoted to a sub-lieutenancy. In 1835 he went to Algeria, and for meritorious services at the storming of Constantine received the decoration of the legion of honor. In the *coup d'etat* in 1851 he had command of one of the divisions of the army of Paris. He distinguished himself in the Crimean war, and on his return to France Napoleon conferred on him the military medal of Crimea and raised him to the rank of Marshal of France. Queen Victoria bestowed upon him the Grand Cross of the Bath. In the present war he is to have command of the First Army Corps of France.

Marshal Bazaine was born in 1810, and received his education at the Polytechnic School at Paris. He was appointed commander of a brigade in the Crimean war, and for the ability and energy which he displayed in the bombardment of Sebastopol, was created governor of the town, and afterwards made commander of a division. When the French force of invasion was sent to Mexico he accompanied General Forey as a subordinate, and was subsequently made Commander-in-Chief. During his stay in Mexico, where he remained till the French forces evacuated that country, he was elevated to the rank of Marshal of France.

Marshal Le Boeuf has been Minister of War, and distinguished himself in that position by his supercilious bearing towards the opposition side of the Corps Legislatif.

General Le Brun played a prominent part in the Crimean and Italian wars, but is not so well known to fame as the other generals whom we have mentioned.

Marshal Forey was born in Paris in 1804. He was at the head of the French army for a short time at Sebastopol. He defeated the Austrians at Montebello in 1859. In 1862 he went to Mexico at the head of the army of France, but turned over the command to Bazaine in 1863. He will have command of the Fifth Corps of the army in the present war.

King William reserves to himself the chief command of the Prussian forces. Prince Frederick William, heir apparent to the throne, and son-in-law of Queen Victoria, of England, has already taken the field. This royal scion had command of the Second army, composed of the First, Fifth and Sixth army corps, in the war of 1866.

Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the King, who commanded the First army in the German-Italian war, will also enter the field.

General Manteuffel, who also displayed much military genius and skill in that war, will have a command.

General Von Moltke, the Chief of the General Staff, and one of the greatest military strategists of the age, who signalized himself by the planning of the campaign of 1866, will no doubt direct all the strategic movements of the Prussian army.

Each of the contending armies, it will be seen, will have Generals of distinction and experience at their head, and as the implements of war which will be used are of the most destructive nature, if not arrested by the power of diplomacy, the Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870 promises to be one of the most bloody of any age.

LIFE IN UTAH.

The National Publishing Company have just issued a work from the pen of J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake *Reporter*, on "Life in Utah; or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism," which contains a full and authentic history of the rise and progress of that polygamous system, and a frightful expose of its crimes and mysteries.

There are few who are not familiar with the general outline of Mormon history, and the secret rites and ceremonies of the Latter-Day Saints. But the work before us goes into details, and furnishes a minute description of the polygamous and incestuous abominations, horrid crimes and cold blooded murders committed in Mormondom, which fill the reader with horror and disgust. It is almost incredible that such a system of iniquity could be tolerated in a country enjoying, in such a high degree, the repressive influences of Christianity. It is to be deeply regretted that the bill for the abolition of polygamy in Utah, which has been before Congress for some time, has not been passed.

That polygamy has existed in different nations of the world at different times no one can question. But its existence is no argument in favor of its legality. If the Creator had intended that the human race should live in a state of polygamy, it is reasonably to be supposed that he would have given Adam several wives instead of one. But marriage, according to its primitive institution, is to be between one man and one woman, as evidenced by the fact that there was but one original couple. This law of the institution was adhered to by Noah and his sons even in that corrupt and degenerate age in which they lived, notwithstanding Cain had introduced previously a state of polygamy. The great founder of the Christian religion taught that monogamy only under the Divine law is legitimate. Hence he said the *twain* shall be one flesh. It would not be fair to argue that because polygamy is practised in Utah, that therefore it is not only legitimate, but in perfect accordance with the laws of the United States.

It would be exceedingly difficult to prove that polygamy was sanctioned by the Mosaic law, although it was practised by patriarchs, both before and after its promulgation.

However specious the arguments advanced by the Mormons in its favor, they will fail to convince those who have carefully studied the constitution of nature. A mother may love a dozen of children equally well, but the cases in which a woman is satisfied with a fraction—however large—of the affection of a husband, are extremely few. That it is impossible for a man to love half a dozen of wives "equally well" all will admit, but that he may be "indifferent" to them all is beyond dispute. Where there is a plurality of wives there must be, as all history and experience teach, strifes and jealousies among them.

The argument that polygamy multiplies the population will not stand the test of analysis. "The question is not, whether one man will have more children by five, or more wives than one; but whether these five wives would bear the same or a greater number of children to five separate husbands." Monogamists have frequently had larger families than those who took to themselves a plurality of wives. Jacob had two wives and two concubines, and Solomon had his wives and concubines by the thousand, but many a man, with only one wife has had a larger family than either of them, so far as it is apparent on the record.

If the testimony of Brigham Young is to be believed, polygamy does not secure unalloyed happiness either to the husband or his wives. The author of the work before us once heard him preach a sermon in which he made use of the following language: "The women are every day complaining of what they have to suffer in plurality. If it's any harder on them than it is on the men, God help them. Many of them think a man in plurality has nothing to do but listen to their troubles, and run at their beck and call. I believe I have wives that would see me damned rather than not get every little furbelow they want."

But the more revolting phases in "Mormon polygamy" are those in which it encourages the "grossest forms" of incestuous intercourse, or intermarriage between those who are within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity and affinity. Sometimes sons marry their mothers and one or more of their daughters, a thing which is considered "meritorious!" But the details are too revolting to follow farther. How long shall such a state of things be tolerated in this Christian country? What are Christian Associations, Evangelical Alliances and Œcumenical Councils doing for its total abolition? Should not Congress have abolished the wicked and revolting system long ago?

The book is well written and is gotten up in that superior style for which the National Publishing Company is justly celebrated. It is imprinted with clear letter-press on snow white paper, and contains thirty-seven portraits and cuts. And as it reveals a state of things which is derogatory to the Christian character of the country, it is to be hoped that it will have a wide circulation, that people of this land may learn something of the details of a system, which, if not broken up, must cover it with everlasting shame. The Publishing Company have offices at 36 South Seventh street, Philadelphia; and also in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati and Atlanta, Ga. The work will be sold by subscription only. Agents are wanted to canvass for subscribers.

Petroleum.

The Producers' Association reports 92,388 barrels of oil on hand at the wells, and 418,516 delivered during June. The production for June was 411,949 barrels, an increase of 2,380 over May. The average daily production was 13,731, an increase of 519 barrels. 363 wells are being drilled; 193 were commenced during the month, 177 were completed, 86 abandoned and 15 resumed. The number of barrels stored in iron tanks is 239,757, and the capacity of the iron tankage now empty is 1,067,872 barrels.

DAVID NEWSOM gives, in the St. Louis *Democrat*, an account of the ascent of Mt. Hood, one of the highest, if not the highest mountain in North America. The ascent of this volcano does not seem to have been very difficult. The summit of the mountain is a crater three miles across, filled with cinders, rocks and snow. Through this debris smoke, steam and gases issue; and many of the rocks are hot to the touch. The southern side of this crater is broken away, but on the other sides they extend up to a height of 2,000 feet. On the southwestern extremity of this wall is the main opening of the crater, from which rises a constant column of steam and smoke. The boiling point of a thermometer at the summit was 180 degrees, which would indicate a height of 17,640 feet.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 16th, 1860.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—Now that Congress has adjourned, and the members of that honorable body are about returning to their homes, it is only just that their constituents should know something of their course whilst here in the halls of legislation, and for that reason I address you this communication.

Could all the members of Congress return to their constituency with the same clear record as that which Gen. James S. Negley carries with him, they would indeed be deserving of the welcome plaudit on reaching home, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

General Negley has endeared himself to the workingmen of Washington city, by boldly proclaiming himself their friend, and throwing his influence in their behalf. The printers especially are indebted to him for the services he rendered them during the last session of Congress. When their rights as workingmen were assailed by a government official high in authority, who attempted to hold over them the rod of tyranny, General Negley was the first to fly to the rescue, and immediately introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, having for its object the removal of that tyrannical functionary which passed almost unanimously, and would also have passed the Senate had Congress not adjourned before it could be reached. In every particular where the interests of the working class needed a friend it was found in the person of your Representative. I think that I am not exaggerating when I say he was looked upon as the only reliable standby among all the friends of the workingmen; and the printer, mechanic and all interested in the laboring classes, congratulate the workingmen of Pittsburgh upon the happy selection they made when they sent General Negley to represent them in the Congress of the United States; and all look with anxious eyes for his re-election the coming fall, and will, from this standpoint, do all we can to contribute toward effecting that result.

All the Pennsylvanians in the city look upon Gen. Negley as their *beau ideal* of a man; and are always glad to shake him by the hand and enjoy the benefit of his company, for he is certainly one of the most attractive men in his social intercourse with others that your correspondent has ever met.

As a Congressman he was always at his post, and never vacated his seat except on urgent business, all the time keeping a watchful eye to the interests of his constituents, and endeavoring to serve them with a clear, honest conscience. His single aim seemed to be honesty of purpose in everything he did, and would touch nothing that were upon its face the least semblance of defilement. Such a man is General James S. Negley, and he should be the pride of his constituency.

MORE ANON.

"Ems."

"What do you know about 'Ems' that figures so much in the cable telegrams and the European war?" This is one of the questions growing out of the French-Prussian quarrel. The town of Ems, long celebrated as a watering place, is six miles from Coblentz, in the duchy of Nassau, and is built on both sides of the little river Lahn. Slate hills rise almost perpendicularly behind it, covered with vines, trees and other vegetable products. Beautiful promenades are formed along the line of the Lahn, and the environs are attractive, especially on the road to Nassau, about five miles from Ems. The view from the highest point of the Morshutte is very picturesque. Coins and other remains of antiquity have been found at Ems, rendering it probable that it was known to the Romans, who had a great liking for thermal springs, around which they formed military settlements, and afterwards cities. It is supposed that the baths of Ems were designated by Pliny. Their use in modern times dates as far back as 1355. It was to enjoy the "waters" of this place that the King of Prussia went there last month, and he was there when the existing difficulties began.

The waters of Ems are clear, colorless, and transparent as crystal, of a mild taste, alkaline odor, and they are unctuous to the touch. Notwithstanding differences in temperature, the different springs, probably thirty in number, which rise on each side, and even from the bed of the river, are supposed to have one common origin, as they have the same physical properties and chemical composition. Their temperature ranges from 80 deg. F. to 120 deg. F., and they hold in solution chiefly carbonic acid, bicarbonates of soda, lime and magnesia, chloride of sodium (common salt), and in minute quantities, bicarbonate of iron and sulphates of potash and soda.

The baths are distributed in five establishments, which contain cabinets filled with all the needful appliances for bathing at any desired temperature. It is sufficient to say, without entering into details, that the diseases, for the cure or relief of which the use of the waters at Ems, both by drinking and bathing, is found most beneficial: are chronic catarrhal effections. Some writers speak with great confidence of their remedial value in incipient pulmonary tubercle or consumption, while others, more sanguine, or satisfied with less evidence, that these waters will cure cases of the advanced stages of this disease. The "waters" of Ems, however, judging from the recent belligerent interview between Count Benedetti and the King of Prussia while taking their drinks, do not seem to improve the diplomatic temper or conduce to a peaceable disposition among sovereigns and their ambassadors.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Mr. Motley's Resignation and its Cause.

[From a Washington Dispatch.]

It has transpired that the dissatisfaction of the President and Secretary Fish with Mr. Motley, arose before he left here. He held a different position on the question of the Alabama claims to that which the Administration had adopted, and endeavored to dictate his own instructions, but did not succeed. No sooner had he landed in England than he accepted an invitation to a public dinner, and took occasion to ventilate his own views, which were not in harmony with his instructions; and for this act he at once received a reprimand from Secretary Fish. The question of his immediate removal was then considered, and he was allowed to remain, the President thinking he would do better hereafter, and not liking to put upon him what would be considered by the world as a disgrace.

Since that time he has not in good faith sustained what he knew was the desire of the Administration, and has in private talked entirely different from what his instructions taught him. The main difference between Mr. Motley and the Administration being that the former denies the right of England to recognize the Confederacy as belligerents, and would rest his case on that issue, while the latter put the question of damages upon the failure of England to act in good faith toward a nation with whom she was at peace after that act. The removal of Mr. Motley was finally concluded upon last November, and it has been since then merely a question of time, as Mr. Motley himself has been aware.

He has finally forwarded his resignation, and it will probably be received here in a few days.

Fire at Osceola—Immense Destruction of Property in Clearfield County.

About nine o'clock last Saturday night flames were discovered issuing from the large saw mill at Osceola, Clearfield county, belonging to the Mushannon Land and Lumber Company, H. H. Shillingford, Esq., of Philadelphia, President. It was but a few moments until the whole building was enveloped in the devouring element, and although the citizens of the town and vicinity were promptly on the ground all their efforts to prevent its communicating to the vast piles of sawed lumber that occupied every available space of their extended yards, proved futile.

Three dwelling houses belonging to the company shared the fate of their splendid mill. Three truck cars, loaded with lumber, and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, were also consumed, together with the warehouse and a large portion of the trestle work on the Beaver Branch Railroad.

The fire originated in the oil room by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hands of a watchman by the name of Philip Rodgers. He has not been seen or heard of since the fire, and the supposition is that he is buried in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $175,000, distributed thus: Mushannon Land and Lumber Company, $100,000; James P. Hale, $25,000; A. B. Long & Sons, $15,000; J. M. Ellis & Son, $15,000; Ed. Ferris, $15,000; M. Kephart, $150; Wells & Heims, $200; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $4,000.—*Altoona Sun.*

A DINNER AND A KISS.

"I have brought you dinner, father,"
The blacksmith's daughter said,
As she took from her arm the kettle,
And lifted its shining lid.
"There is not any pie or pudding,
So I will give you this,"
And upon his toil-worn forehead
She left the children's kiss.

The blacksmith took off his apron,
And dined in happy mood,
Wondering much at the savor
Hid in his humble food.
While all about him were visions
Full of prophetic bliss,
But he never thought of magic
In his little daughter's kiss.

While she, with her heart-strings singing,
Merrily pedaled her way,
Stopping at sight of a squirrel,
A cooing dove with bird's lay,
And I thought how many a shadow
Of life and fate we should miss
If always our frugal dinners
Were seasoned with a kiss.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS:

Eling's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renower.
Upham's Cutting Fluid, Barry's Trycophursa.
Thibert's, Allen's, Woods', Circasian, Spalding's and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Renewer, Rosnell's Colorific, Upham's, Mathew's, Bachelor's, Christadoro's, Upham's and Keener'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.

BE ON YOUR GUARD.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measurably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscrupulous compounds, which are warmly recommended by the vendors, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor, either among proprietary preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute more rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of vital energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worthless and useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

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Plaid and Plaid Japanese Silks.
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Shetland Shawls,
LACE SHAWLS,
Light Summer Shawls,
At Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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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.
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Gloves and Hosiery.
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LADIES' AND GENTS'
Summer Underwear.
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Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
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White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINC PAINT, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
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We call attention to the guarantee issued on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when buying a "pure" carbonate of lead," see that it is not a mixture, that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering properties. We also manufacture our 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.

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 cotton up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. H. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

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. Rich Key and Pendant Watches 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 the branch of our business we give our best care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Repairs of any goods sent in trunks or by mail as request.
my14:wfr

"HILL & ADAM'S"
SEWER PIPE CO.,
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w6t

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 stand, and stocked it with a fresh assortment of BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.
Goods is well as prices will give satisfaction. Former patrons and the public are invited to visit.
HENRY PAULUS.
jel6:w1

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
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. 232 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 accommodation of ladies, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.
my21:w3m

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.—E. WILLISTON SEMINARY having received from its founder, Hon. S. Williston, an endowment of $250,000 offers the very best advantages for Business or for admission to a Classical College. Board at cost, and Tuition free to the indigent. For catalogue address the Principal, MARSHAL DUTILLAY, East Hampton, Mass.
jy19:d3T

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS,
266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paint and Patent Medicines.
jun26

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
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and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
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Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
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Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
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Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, F. & C. R. R.
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SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
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CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
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OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
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M. P. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
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