The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

GAZETTE TERMS:

Daily morning..... $8 00 per annum
do. & do., served by carriers, 15 cents a week.
Daily Evening..... $5.00 per year.
do. do., served by carriers, 15 cents a week.
Weekly, in clubs..... $1.50 per year.
do. single copies..... $2.00 do.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE—STANDING MATTER:

Period.	1 Day	2 d	3 w	1 m	3 m	1 y
One time.....	$ 75	....	....	....	....	7
Two times.....	1 25	....	....	....	....	$ 1 21
Three times.....	1 75	....	....	....	....	1 71
Four times.....	2 10	....	....	....	....	2 11
Five times.....	2 50	....	....	....	....	2 51
One week.....	2 75	$ 1 75	$ 1 25	....	75	7
Two weeks.....	4 75	2 75	2 00	1 25	1 25	1 25
Three weeks.....	6 50	4 25	2 75	2 00	1 71	1 71
One month.....	8 25	6 50	4 00	2 75	2 21	2 21
Two months.....	13 00	8 00	6 00	3 75	4 25	4 25
Three months	16 00	10 50	7 00	4 50	6 25	6 25
Six months.....	22 50	11 75	9 50	6 00	12 00	12 00
Nine months.....	24 00	17 00	12 00	8 00	17 00	17 00
One Year.....	40 00	25 00	16 00	10 00	20 00	20 00

Advertisements inserted one year may be changed at the advertiser's pleasure, at a charge of 25 cents per square, (or 20 cents if paid at the time,) but must be confined to the immediate business of the advertiser.

Advertisements contracted for otherwise than daily, will be inserted on such days as the office may select.

Transient advertising CASH.

Death Notices, each insertion.....	$ 50
Marriage notices.....	75
Steamboat advertisements, per trip.....	2 00
Executors' or Administrators' Notices.....	3 00

YEARLY ADVERTISING RATES

One square—confined to the immediate business of the advertiser, and not to include dissolutions, formation of new firms, wants, &c.—changeable once a week. Any excess to be charged as transient matter.]

	Daily.	3 times a week.	2 times a week.	1 time a week.
Three months.....	$18 00	$12 00	$ 9 00	$ 6 00
Six months.....	30 00	19 00	15 00	10 00
Nine months.....	45 00	25 00	20 00	15 00
One Year.....	60 00	35 00	25 00	18 00

☞ Flat Notices double the above rates, if inserted one month or more. For a less period 30 cents a line.

Local notices at such rates as may be agreed upon.

☞ A square to be considered as the *space* occupied by ten lines of the ordinary advertising type of the paper.

DREADFUL REVELATIONS.

In a recently published report of a commission appointed to investigate the abuses existing in England through the untimely employment and inhuman treatment of children, disclosures a state of things that is truly shocking. We copy a few of the facts.

A bootmaker testified—"Boys are not usually apprenticed till 14 or 14, but may go much younger than that, under a sort of agreement at about 10. This boy here is 12. He has been a year with me, but they begin younger than that. I began myself at 9. I didn't work so very long at first, for I was with a relation; but at 11 I used to work 14 hours a day for 5s a week. These are, in fact, the regular trade hours—14 hours, with two hours for meals. It is certainly too long for growing boys, particularly as they have to sit and stoop. Want of air and exercise is a bad thing. I have myself often laid on my back after leaving the seat, quite unable to move. I learned to do this (showing a snuff-box) at 14 years old to keep myself awake at work."

THE HARDWARE SHOPS.

"The work at Sheffield is very hard upon children. The nature of the occupation is terribly destructive of life, for three principal reasons, viz: the liability of the worker to inhale sharp the necessity of a constrained position while at work, and the ill ventilated state of the work shops."

Children begin to work in these employments at about 9 or 10 years of age, and from this age onwards they are employed whenever light work, and in some cases work which is not light, can be found for them. It is common for children to enter upon one of the deadliest occupations known, viz, fork grinding, as young as 9; most begin at or before the age of 10, some as young as 8 or 7. Mr. White, one of the Commissioners, adds, that "he found a child of 8 years old at a wheel where he had worked for some months at other dry grinding for his father. The employment in which most of the young children are found is cutlery. Girls as well as boys sometimes begin this at 7 and even 6 years old," and one boy whom Mr. White found at work had begun at 5. A woman who began cutlery herself at 6 years old, "put her own little girl to work dead, on at 5."

The commissioner writes:

"A boy 9 years old, or at most 10, worked at grinding on a rolling three nights running as well as on the days, and this under his own father. We should have gone so (i.e., nights as well as days) to the end of the week, only the engine broke down." His case, and the appeals which he repeatedly made to me, whether he might not go to school a bit longer, instead of working, struck me as peculiarly painful. Another, now 11, who went at nine years old to hackling and tempering cutlery, worked thus from 7 A. M. at still half past 9 P. M., four nights a week 'for many and many a month,' 'many a time till 12 at night,' and either once or twice worked from 7 in the morning all through the next night and day, and on till 12 the following night. 'I had to live very badly, and if I had no dinner, he (the man) always gave me a bit. Another boy at a rolling mill, where his proper hours were from 6 A. M. to half past 5 P. M., worked about four nights every week till half past 8 P. M. at least, and this for six months out of the nine he was there, there being day and night relays in the remaining three months, and for about four months he worked one day and night together every week, and sometimes two days and two nights running.

"Another, aged 9.—'Before I came here I was nearly a year at the same work at some works in the country. Came here as cellar-boy last Friday. Next morning we had to begin at 3, so I stopped here all night. Live five miles off. Slept on the floor of the furnace overhead, with an apron under me and a bit of jacket over me. The two other days I have been here at 6 A. M. Av! it is hot in here.'

Father of the last boy.—"Work in the furnace. Last Saturday morning we began work at 2. We had slept in the furnace, being strangers in the town. We live at Wadsley, four or five miles off. We have to be here by 6 A. M. It is a long way for the boy to come and go back each day, I can manage it. I should like to get some place in the town a him to stay in. Saturday afternoon he gives over at 2 or 3.

"An under manager—There is a good deal of heavy work. I have seen a boy of 14 years old using a 22-pound hammer in file forging, and some who have grown completely out of form from the work."

In the glass works the labor is fearfully hot and laborious. "A man, now 33, who began the trade at eight years old says, 'Many a time, even while I was a boy, I have been on 48 hours at a time in those small places, till I could hardly hold my eyes open, and I have been that way so as I couldn't sleep because I was over tired. I was forced to do it.' Under such circumstances these oppressed children grow up in lamentable ignorance. The report cites many examples. We have only room for one. A glasshouse boy, after spelling 'distress,' said, it means 'when you get nothing to eat.' Another, who knew A, B, C, but could not get beyond D, said, 'The Prince of Wales is a soldier, I think.' Another glass-boy, George Brookes, said 'Ireland was a little town,' and thought London was 'a little town, too.' John Dermott said he knew Queen Victoria well as a lady who had given her opinion that 'Dublin was the manliest place in the three kingdoms.' John had heard of 'Jesus Christ being put in the coffin, awake and alive again.'"

Such facts need only be stated; they require no comment. Is it any wonder that the employers of these wretched poor can undersell American artisans and manufacturers, who pay those who labor for them wages enough to enable them to give their children good food, lodging, comfortable rest, cheerful play, and abundant schooling? Does anybody want to reduce our laboring poor to a like condition? Is it desirable that American parents shall be crushed to that debasing degree of poverty which will so harden and brutalize them as to enable them to bind their offspring to the laboring car, as above described, at twelve, ten, and even eight years of age? If so, it can be brought about as surely as ever effect followed cause. All that is necessary is to leave our national industry exposed to free trade, to the competition of such employers as to carry on the system of labor now existing in England. Even labor like that here described is better than absolute starvation. The glass house boy's definition of "distress"—*when you got nothing to eat*—was fearfully expressive. May God in infinite mercy, give our rulers wisdom to avert such "distress" from our laboring people, by pouring around them such protection as will ensure them abundant employments at good wages.

The heartlessness of the men who would build up princely fortunes by imposing the fabrics thus produced is as great as that of the men who extort such labor; and they are the men who would move heaven and earth if they could to break down all protection to our national industry. To them free trade is the way to wealth, but to the laboring poor it is the sure road to abject poverty with all its debasing concomitants.

☞ A woman describing her runaway husband says: "Daniel may be known by a scar on his nose—where I scratched him.

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions.

The following was introduced in the Senate by Hon. Charles Sumner, to-day:

Resolved, That in order to provide proper guarantees for security in the future, so that peace and prosperity shall surely prevail, and the plighted faith of the nation shall be preserved, it is the full duty of Congress to take care that no State declared to be in rebellion shall be allowed to resume its relation to the Union until after the satisfactory performance of five several conditions precedent must be submitted to a popular vote, and be sanctioned by a majority of the people of each State respectively, as follows:

The complete restoration of loyalty, as shown by an honest recognition of the unity of the Republic, and the duty of allegiance to it at all times, without mental reservation or equivocation of any kind.

The complete suppression of all oligarchical pretensions, and the complete enfranchisement of all citizens, so that there shall be no denial of rights on account of color or race, but justice shall be impartial, and all shall be equal before the law.

The rejection of the rebel debt, and at the same time, the adoption, in just proportion, of the national debt and the national obligations to Union soldiers, with solemn promises to join in any measure, direct or indirect, for their repudiation, or in any way tending to impair the national credit.

The organization of an educational system for the equal benefit of all, without distinction of color or race.

The choice of citizens for office, whether State or national, of constant and undoubted loyalty, whose conduct and conversation give assurance of peace and reconciliation.

Resolved, That in order to provide these essential safeguards, without which the national security and the national faith will be imperilled, the States cannot be precipitated back to political power and independence; but they must wait until these conditions are in all respects fulfilled.

An Explosion in the Commonwealth Bank.—$400,000 Destroyed.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, an explosion occurred in the Commonwealth Bank, located at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. The noise made by the explosion was considerable, people came rushing into the streets from the adjoining offices and from the restaurant beneath. Officer Hill, who was standing on the corner at the time, rushed to witness the scene of destruction. He found a terrified director standing on the floor in the centre of the bank. The officer at once set about to ascertain the cause of the terrific blow-up, and ascertained that the aforesaid director had placed a large package containing the sum of four hundred thousand dollars in bank notes into the stove, where a roaring fire was raging, and closed the door—the notes were of the old issue, and cancelled—and in a few moments the crash came, owing, it is supposed, to an over inflation of worthless currency. The top of the stove, on which there was an earthen vessel filled with water, was hurled violently upwards, striking the ceiling obliquely, breaking it into a number of pieces. This was the only damage done, apparently, the building not being injured in the least. The director soon became reconciled and resumed his duties. The officer reports the excitement abated; thus ended the explosion, which was happily attended with but little loss to property and much less to life and limb.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Shortening the Mississippi River.

A resident of Memphis has addressed the Governor of Mississippi, recommending to his attention a scheme for shortening the Mississippi river. The proposition is to lessen the distance between Cairo and New Orleans 300 miles, or to reduce it from 1,000 to 900 miles. The effect would be to increase the current one-fourth, or to give, for high water, a current of seven miles per hour in place of three. A part of this scheme is to dam up the Red river near its junction with the Mississippi, so as to throw the waters which seek an outlet through Red river into the Atchafalaya and Berwick's bay. Not to damage the commerce of New Orleans an iron lock is to be placed in the dam so as to let boats into and out of the Mississippi through Red river. Another part of the plan contemplates that all the outlets, both natural and artificial, from near the mouth of Red river, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, could be opened, small streams straightened, and bank levees, thus opening a system of drainage through a country embracing the best portion of Arkansas, at the same time, with these positive outlets, drawing large quantities of water from the Mississippi, never to return.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Southern Solon.

The Jackson *News* has solved the problems connected with negro testimony in that State. How this plan meets any case in which a white man wrongs a negro, and only negroes are witnesses to the act, the editor does not inform his readers. It may be that one of the "evils we deprecate" is the evil of not being allowed to ill-treat a negro:

The best solution of present difficulties may, perhaps, be found in the adoption of the following rule, which will place all parties on an equal footing, and yet save the State from the evils we deprecate: Abolish, as to future transactions, the rule permitting parties, and interested persons to testify, and exclude all negroes from testifying. Then neither party can testify, and neither can use black testimony; and thus both black and white are limited to the same kind of proof.

One of the eccentric men of Paris is dead. He was a man with the thinnest legs conceivable, and wilose body weighed *five hundred* pounds. He was constantly to be seen strolling in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal. He maintained himself in great comfort by translations. He possessed extensive philological learning; all, even the least, literary languages of Europe were familiar to him. His daily rations were almost incredible in quantity; judge from the first breakfast: four plates of beef soup, four plates of roast beef, four plates of roast veal, and four "portions" of bread. To amuse his appetite and keep it from grumbling he would give it fifty cents' worth of pastry at twelve o'clock. Imagine the Garagantua's dinner he ate! The Medical School of Paris fell desirous to dissect this mammoth man after his death. He had drawn too much philosophy from books not to receive some tincture of wisdom; he heard science's unsanal proposals with equanimity, he accepted them; pocketed the $250 as quietly as if they had come from translation, and ate, drank and was merry in his old way. So unwieldy was his body he could not get into bed; he slept in a chair with his feet stretched on two other chairs.

A LETTER from Selma, Alabama, says: "The whole talk of this region is cotton. Old planters are discouraged, say negroes won't work, ask about coolies or Germans, and wait to see what the Yankees will do. Northern men are pressing in rapidly. Many officers are now operating pretty largely; and soldiers who have gone home talk of returning and leasing little plantations. General Arthur, of Illinois, has leased five in Central Alabama, for next year; Major Banks, of Joe Johnson's staff, has eight; Generals Chase and William R. Woods, of Ohio, are getting some; so are Colonel Gere, of Iowa, and a number of others. Their plan is to rent at three to five dollars an acre, and one-third down, and the remainder payable 1st of January, 1867. Then they hire, at liberal salaries, competent overseers for each plantation. In this mode of operation, everything of course depends on skillful management. I should judge it a splendid opening for careless men to lose money.

To Sheep Growers.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has addressed the sheep raisers of this country for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the breeding of sheep of different kinds in different localities and climates, and under all the various modes of treatment. From such data he wishes to deduce the relative economy and profit of the several breeds, localities and practices, and to enable him to do this well, whatever is sent to him should be the results of actual experience reported with the greatest possible precision. If his idea is full carried out the result should be very beneficial to the agriculture of the country. Already great progress has been made in sheep raising in some parts of the United States. But a short time ago a Vermont farmer carried off the prizes from a great German exhibition, his sheep being, by great odds, the finest to be found in the collection brought together from the whole of Europe.

Wide-Tire Wagons.—The advantages of wide-tire wagons, is not sufficiently appreciated. Every farmer who has tried one upon sandy roads or fields speaks highly in their favor, and they are equally valuable upon soft soil when it is wet, like muck upon the great prairies, where their fellows cut through the sod and sink half a foot below the surface. Upon some meadows wheels with four-inch tire run freely, while those with the ordinary width of 1½ inches cannot be used at all. Upon more than half the land and roads of the United States a wide-tire-wagon will run easier, heavily loaded, with two horses, than a narrow tire with three. It is then a saving of 50 per cent. Some turnpike companies allow wide-tire-wagons to pass for half-toll, and, as a matter of public economy, every road district could pay a premium to have all burden wagons made with tires four inches wide.

Mr. Sumner's Resolution.—It is expected that one of the most exhaustive debates ever witnessed in any civilized country will take place on the resolutions offered by Mr. Sumner in the Senate this morning, and ordered to be printed. Now, in this hour of assured strength, and when the people of the United States have in their recent elections declared their determination never to allow another outbreak against the national authority, we have not only the votes, but it is our duty, to see that Republican principles should be defined in the most explicit and luminous manner. Of course, Mr. Sumner's views will be the subject of close revision, even by men in his own party. But he has put himself in the position of a pioneer, and is undoubtedly prepared to answer every objections.—*Washington dispatch to Philadelphia Press.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN. RETROUVEY'S HAIR TONIC.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
TURKISH BELLES,
FRENCH BELLES,
ENGLISH BELLES,
GERMAN BELLES,
AMERICAN BELLES, AMERICAN BELLES
THE ELITE OF ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS

Use that delightful preparation, the extract of many flowers and herbs—that great restorer of hair, color and beauty. It makes the hair grow if the roots are not entirely lost. It will restore the color. It will make the hair curl. It will keep the hair in place. It will add luxuriance of hair and beauty to all. It is the greatest dressing ever offered to the public. Its popularity on this continent stands as no other since the introduction of it here. We are daily receiving unsolicited testimonials of its virtues. It only requires a trial to insure its permanent reception in every family. Desire entirely free from sulphur or metallic poisons, rendered peculiarly adapted for the nursery. In fact, no toilet is complete without it.

For sale everywhere. Wholesale,

JAMES PARKER & CO.,
Corner Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh,
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.
JAMES PARKER & CO.,
no10:3moeodawF Philadelphia.

☞ AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS ARE (the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think have yet been made by anybody. Their effects have absolutely shown the common sense of those who prefer the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow dismemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their name to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their convict on that, our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Mouldy Inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system cure many complaints which it would be tedious to enumerate, they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK, SON & CO. and by all Druggists. no10:3moodawF

☞ PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS.

HUBBARD, BRO & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description, Mill, Sticks, Cross Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Shear Cast Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

☞ Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention given to Retooting, Gumming and Straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. apl8:3dy

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mill and Smelting Works,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' & BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPALTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, a full assortment of Copper and Tin Trimmings and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 139 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.
my29:3ydawf

☞ SEVERE NERVOUS SUFFERERS OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine of treatment, and the mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to the afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 128 Fulton street, N. Y. no8:3dsatdp1w1T

☞ WM. BANNILL, & CO.,
Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished with the most improved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country, such as CYLINDER, FLUE, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS, and sole manufacturers of BARR HILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. ds8tf

☞ MANHOOD! HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c. by HOWE, J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Young Men or Sufferers." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. CULVERWELL, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office box 4,586.
no7:3mdeaW7

GEO. SETTER.....W. D. SEELER.....J. F. HOLLMAN

☞ LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

REITER & CO.,
Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

☞ Office and Works, WATER STREET (up stairs) PITTSBURGH, PA. jy22

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO., (SUCCESSORS to ROBINSON, REMA & BILLINGS,)
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers of ROAD AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of every description, OIL TANKS & STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

☞ JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 81 SECOND and 82 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

☞ Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. and

☞ SENT FREE.—A PAMPHLET OF immense importance to the old and young, married and single of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the agents, J. A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 78, Boston Post Office. ms20:12rdawF

☞ THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual Systems. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. apl3y

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

Reaping and Mowing Machines,

Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Circulars, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel.

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House. se27:1y

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

☞ Office and warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. FIRST fell-yd

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL
DRAUGHTING OFFICE
AND PATENT AGENCY
No. 13 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge.

H. P. GENGENBRE, Civil Engineer.

☞ Residence No. 14 Ray street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cts; Family Circle, 25 cts; Third Tier, 25 cts; Private Boxes, $5.00; Single seats, $1.25.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

Thanksgiving Day—Two Performances.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

Queen of Comedy, will appear as Ogarita.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at 2 o'clock, when will be presented the fact sensation play, written by Robert Ashworth, deceased. For particulars, enquire of
JAMES B. STRICKLER, Adm'r,
no31:tf No. 1 St. Clair street.

MOUNT WASHINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A neat Cottage House and Lot of Ground, Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubbery, etc, fronting on High street. Also, a large House, nearly new, 1½ acres of ground, corner of Bertha and High streets. Also, a double Frame House of six rooms and large lot on Sycamore st. Price, $1,250. Also, a Cottage House of three rooms and lot on Union street. Price, $1,200.
For sale by S. CUTHBERT & SONS.
no27 51 Market street.

FOR SALE.—Please call at No. 199 Rebecca street, Allegheny City, as you are passing, and examine a two story Brick Dwelling of six rooms, good cellar, and basement; pleasantly situated on the N. W. side of said street. Price $3,800; one-third down, balance in two and three years if desired. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
no30 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

A GOOD BARGE, suitable for carrying either Coal or Railroad Iron, is offered for sale THIS DAY FOR CASH.

Also, THREE SECOND-HAND BOILERS, 26 feet long, 40 inches diameter. Enquire at the Industrial Works.
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way,
no30:tf near the Point.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY FOR SALE—On the Steubenville Railroad, seven miles from the city,

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIX ACRES.

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements. For further information apply to WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral,)
jy19 Grant street, No. 110.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A

BRICK DWELLING OF SIX ROOMS;

Lot 16½ feet deep, fronting on Smallman street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, near Morton street, if applied for soon.

For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
no22 Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE consisting of Three Acres of Rich Land, erected a large Distillery Building 88 by 50 feet, 3 stories high capable of being converted into a Grist Mill, with extensive hog pens, a new engine and boiler, large Spring of water conveyed by pipes to the distillery, which enables it to work up 250 bushels of grain per day; good Dwelling, Orchard, and located in one of the best grain growing regions in the State. For particulars, see or address
Apply to B. McLAIN & CO.
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FOR SALE—GLASS FACTORY—The extensive works, known as the EMPIRE STATE FLINT GLASS WORKS, Messrs. Leininger, Thill & Co., with dockage for Coal, Sand, &c., and all the improvements required for carrying on an extensive business. Tools, Fixtures, &c. The works, now in successful operation, are offered for sale at a low figure. They are situated on the corner of Kent Avenue and Taylor street, in the city of Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y. Apply as above at the Factory. Any information can be had by calling at ADAMS & CO.'S, Glass Manufacturers, Pittsburgh. no20:2wood

COMFORTABLE DWELLING FOR SALE.—I offer for sale that well finished three story Brick House and side Lot adjoining, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets. The house contains nine rooms beside wash-room and bath-room, and has gas and water throughout. This property is convenient to the great business street, and yet from its surroundings retired and comparatively free from noise.

Full particulars given on application to
S. S. BRYAN,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no21 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building.)

VALUABLE COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE, situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one-half mile from Wilkinsburgh, and only three minutes walk from the newly erected Station on said road, called EDGEWOOD STATION, a LOT of ground containing 11 acres 125 perches; three acres Oak Forrest, on the west bank of the Missisippi river, to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, could be opened, small streams straightened, and bank levees, thus opening a system of drainage through a country embracing the best portion of Arkansas, at the same time, with these positive outlets, drawing large quantities of water from the Mississippi, never to return.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Southern Solon.

The Jackson *News* has solved the problems connected with negro testimony in that State. How this plan meets any case in which a white man wrongs a negro, and only negroes are witnesses to the act, the editor does not inform his readers. It may be that one of the "evils we deprecate" is the evil of not being allowed to ill-treat a negro:

The best solution of present difficulties may, perhaps, be found in the adoption of the following rule, which will place all parties on an equal footing, and yet save the State from the evils we deprecate: Abolish, as to future transactions, the rule permitting parties, and interested persons to testify, and exclude all negroes from testifying. Then neither party can testify, and neither can use black testimony; and thus both black and white are limited to the same kind of proof.

One of the eccentric men of Paris is dead. He was a man with the thinnest legs conceivable, and wilose body weighed *five hundred* pounds. He was constantly to be seen strolling in the neighborhood of the Palais Royal. He maintained himself in great comfort by translations. He possessed extensive philological learning; all, even the least, literary languages of Europe were familiar to him. His daily rations were almost incredible in quantity; judge from the first breakfast: four plates of beef soup, four plates of roast beef, four plates of roast veal, and four "portions" of bread. To amuse his appetite and keep it from grumbling he would give it fifty cents' worth of pastry at twelve o'clock. Imagine the Garagantua's dinner he ate! The Medical School of Paris fell desirous to dissect this mammoth man after his death. He had drawn too much philosophy from books not to receive some tincture of wisdom; he heard science's unsanal proposals with equanimity, he accepted them; pocketed the $250 as quietly as if they had come from translation, and ate, drank and was merry in his old way. So unwieldy was his body he could not get into bed; he slept in a chair with his feet stretched on two other chairs.

A LETTER from Selma, Alabama, says: "The whole talk of this region is cotton. Old planters are discouraged, say negroes won't work, ask about coolies or Germans, and wait to see what the Yankees will do. Northern men are pressing in rapidly. Many officers are now operating pretty largely; and soldiers who have gone home talk of returning and leasing little plantations. General Arthur, of Illinois, has leased five in Central Alabama, for next year; Major Banks, of Joe Johnson's staff, has eight; Generals Chase and William R. Woods, of Ohio, are getting some; so are Colonel Gere, of Iowa, and a number of others. Their plan is to rent at three to five dollars an acre, and one-third down, and the remainder payable 1st of January, 1867. Then they hire, at liberal salaries, competent overseers for each plantation. In this mode of operation, everything of course depends on skillful management. I should judge it a splendid opening for careless men to lose money.

To Sheep Growers.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has addressed the sheep raisers of this country for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the breeding of sheep of different kinds in different localities and climates, and under all the various modes of treatment. From such data he wishes to deduce the relative economy and profit of the several breeds, localities and practices, and to enable him to do this well, whatever is sent to him should be the results of actual experience reported with the greatest possible precision. If his idea is full carried out the result should be very beneficial to the agriculture of the country. Already great progress has been made in sheep raising in some parts of the United States. But a short time ago a Vermont farmer carried off the prizes from a great German exhibition, his sheep being, by great odds, the finest to be found in the collection brought together from the whole of Europe.

Wide-Tire Wagons.—The advantages of wide-tire wagons, is not sufficiently appreciated. Every farmer who has tried one upon sandy roads or fields speaks highly in their favor, and they are equally valuable upon soft soil when it is wet, like muck upon the great prairies, where their fellows cut through the sod and sink half a foot below the surface. Upon some meadows wheels with four-inch tire run freely, while those with the ordinary width of 1½ inches cannot be used at all. Upon more than half the land and roads of the United States a wide-tire-wagon will run easier, heavily loaded, with two horses, than a narrow tire with three. It is then a saving of 50 per cent. Some turnpike companies allow wide-tire-wagons to pass for half-toll, and, as a matter of public economy, every road district could pay a premium to have all burden wagons made with tires four inches wide.

Mr. Sumner's Resolution.—It is expected that one of the most exhaustive debates ever witnessed in any civilized country will take place on the resolutions offered by Mr. Sumner in the Senate this morning, and ordered to be printed. Now, in this hour of assured strength, and when the people of the United States have in their recent elections declared their determination never to allow another outbreak against the national authority, we have not only the votes, but it is our duty, to see that Republican principles should be defined in the most explicit and luminous manner. Of course, Mr. Sumner's views will be the subject of close revision, even by men in his own party. But he has put himself in the position of a pioneer, and is undoubtedly prepared to answer every objections.—*Washington dispatch to Philadelphia Press.*

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