The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

THE MEETING THIS EVENING.

At the call of the Mayor, there will be a meeting of the citizens at the rooms of the Board of Trade, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, to take action in reference to the bill now before the Legislature to restore the franchises to the Connellsville Railroad Company.

The merits of that great controversy have been so fully discussed in these columns, that it is only necessary for us now to urge upon the business men of these cities to attend that meeting and give so emphatic an expression of their sentiments on this important question as shall strengthen the hands of our own representatives and other friends in the Legislature, and enable them to carry this eminently just measure, and give to Western Pennsylvania another and much needed avenue of trade and travel.

The friends of this bill speak hopefully of its passage; and certainly there has never been a time since the franchises of that company were so unjustly taken away, that there was no much encouragement to make a vigorous and united effort for their restoration.

WHO MAY GIVE TESTIMONY.

For many centuries it was one of the highest tests of Christian orthodoxy to hate and persecute the Jews. It almost makes the blood curdle to turn back, and look at the diabolical laws which were enacted in the name of CHRIST, to plague, and rob, and murder the people of his race. Forbidden to hold real estate, to live in proximity to Christians, to prosecute any sort of regular business without vexations and intolerable interferences, liable to the most arbitrary and oppressive exactions, insecure in property or even in life, they found their only shelter, and that a poor one, in those habits which made the name Jew a synonym for subtlety, sharpness, deceit, and secretiveness. The crime was not in the Jew, but in the Christian. Foremost among the infamous statutes to which we refer, was one debarring Jews from the right to testify in Courts of justice against believers in Christ of other faith. This exclusion handed them over as a lawful prey to Cupidity, Lust and Violence. When the disability was removed; when the Jews were allowed to bear testimony on the same terms as other people, then justice was vindicated, and an abused race lifted toward its citizenship.

For many ages infidels, that is to say, unbelievers in Christianity, were not received as witnesses in legal proceedings. The absurd inference was taken that because they had too much sincerity to dissemble, where dissimulation would be profitable, therefore, their testimony could not safely be received. In some of the States of this Union the words of the laws remain in all their ancient rigor, but the exclusion is tacitly ignored. The people have outgrown the bigotry in which those statutes originated.

At one time, in two-thirds of the States of the American Union, the blacks were shut away from the witness stand, in all cases where a white man or woman was impleaded. This rule was enforced not simply in the slave States, but in most of the free States west of Pennsylvania. The result was that any white wretch could commit fraud, larceny, robbery, arson, rape, manslaughter and murder, upon the property or person of any black male or female, with perfect impunity, so that care was taken to prevent cognizance of the facts by white people. It did not matter how intelligent or pious a black might be, he or she was as inevitably excluded from giving testimony as the most ignorant and immoral. Nor did it matter how nearly white a person was so that the law still assigned him or her a place with the proscribed race. This was not in the Dark Ages; not in those centuries stigmatized as "the era of Popish ignorance and superstition;" but in the United States, in the nineteenth century, and under the full blaze of "Protestant enlightenment."

The Protestant treated the negro no better than the Catholic did the Jew.

Some years ago, the Legislature of New York, following the drift of that improved and improving Public Opinion, which is obliterating wrongs, no matter how strongly intrenched in usage, or how fully sanctified by superstition, enacted a law providing that parties to civil suits should have the right to testify in their own behalf, subject to cross-examination, the same as other witnesses. Of course such testimony could not be regarded as disinterested; but it is a fair presumption that the parties to a suit understand much more about the facts at issue than other individuals, and that after hearing both of them a very accurate account can be made out.

The House of Representatives of Illinois has just passed a bill to legalize such testimony in that State, and there is a reason to believe the Senate will concur.

In 1859 Maine shot ahead of New York, and passed a law permitting parties on trial for certain misdemeanors to testify. This worked so well that in 1863 all respondents were admitted to the same privilege. Chief Justice APPLETON, after observing the effect of this amelioration for three years, speaks in terms of emphatic commendation of it.

Connecticut, some years ago, passed a law letting parties in civil suits testify therein, and it was so loosely drawn that the Courts construed it so as to permit respondents in criminal suits to be heard.

New York is now inclined to sanction this last innovation. A bill is before its Legislature to allow every person accused of crime to testify in his own or her own behalf.

Common sense and common experience inclines every year more strongly to eliciting all possible information bearing upon matters brought before the Courts for adjudication, as well on the Criminal as on the Civil side, so far as it can be done without requiring a man to become his own accuser. The time certainly is not distant when all the States of the American Union will adopt this rule.

When Pennsylvania reaches this point of commendable progress, it is to be hoped that the *offering* of money, or of any corrupt or mercenary consideration or inducement to act in any public position, such as the jury, the bench, or the legislative hall, will be stricken from the list of crimes. Then the officer will be a witness in all cases, and can be compelled to disclose all he may know. He would be a witness without the convenient dodge involved in the principle that no man can be compelled to criminate himself. By removing danger of punishment from one party, the conviction of the guiltier would be secured. The acceptor of a bribe, or he who shall stand charged with being such, could take the witness stand, and testify in his own behalf, explaining, if possible, what might appear to be dark or suspicious, and taking only the risk of cross-examination.

It may be remarked that in most of the countries of Continental Europe, individuals charged with crime are always interrogated by the magistrates, and that even this extreme rule has worked so well that no signs are given of its abandonment. This was one of the requirements of the old Roman law, as was exemplified in the examination of Jesus by Pilate. In none of the American States have respondents been required to testify. In none of them has that rule been proposed. It may be doubted, if it would find acceptance among us, at least for a long time to come. But to the length now proposed, it is propable all the States will go in a period comparatively brief.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—These are old and oft-repeated words, and we must take it for granted that they stand for things that have real existence; in other words, that bribery and corruption are more or less practiced. Certain it is that many people think so.

But neither denunciation, nor scolding, nor rotation in office, nor change of parties, will put a stop to this bad practice. The love of money will assert its power in defiance of all these. So long as Mammon is loved more than God is feared, men will tamper with law-makers, and possibly with law-dispensers, and their little arrangements will be made in secret and defy detection. Subsequent events may carry moral conviction strong as demonstration to the minds of thousands that corrupt arrangements have been entered into; but to produce legal proof of the fact is impossible. And why? Because there are no witnesses. Lawful contracts generally require witnesses; but such contracts as these, being illegal, are sure to be without them.

But the offering of a corrupt consideration to a man occupying a post of public trust is not necessarily a criminal act on the part of the party offering it. For example, Jones and Smith are opposing candidates for the Senate of the United States. Muggins is the Representative in the Legislature from one of the districts of the State, and he knows that a majority of his constituents prefer Mr. Smith to Mr. Jones, and he knows, moreover, that he was himself elected on the strength, in part, of his friendship for Mr. Smith, either expressed or implied. But when the time for action comes, Mr. Jones approaches Mr. Muggins, and in some quiet way lets him know that it will be to his pecuniary advantage, to the amount of, say, two thousand dollars, if he will cast his vote for him instead of Mr. Smith. Now if Mr. Jones had in some way discovered that the vote of Mr. Muggins was a purchaseable commodity, and thought it worth that much money to secure it, he would be right to do this if he will be answered, that such a transaction is disgraceful to all parties engaged in it, and that, if Mr. Jones were an honorable man, or an honest man, he would scorn to enter into such an arrangement. Grant it; but there are scores of tricks of party politicians quite as dishonorable as this, which nobody thinks of making penal offences.

Now, what I would suggest as the best, if not the only, remedy we can find for this abomination is, to repeal all statutes making *the offer and the payment* of bribes, or other corrupt considerations, penal offences, and make it a perfectly safe operation for any man, or any corporation, to go, either secretly or openly, to a member of the Legislature, and say to him, cast your vote so and so and you shall have so much money, or you shall have such and such advantages; or even to approach a juror and say, "Secure me a verdict, and I will do so and so for you." This done, then add largely to the penalty that shall attach to the offence of *accepting* a bribe, or other corrupt consideration, on the part of any man occupying a position of public trust.

The effect of this will be to place the two parties to the rascally compact on different platforms, and render it impossible for one to be made a shield, a defense, a cover for the other. Then the party who gave the bribe can be compelled to tell all about it, for it will be impossible for him to criminate himself, inasmuch as he has committed no legal offence.

Were the laws on this subject made so, Mr. Jones would find it impossible to make that little arrangement with Mr. Muggins, for the simple reason that the latter gentleman would be afraid to negotiate. He would know that his vote would excite suspicion, and lead to investigation; that Mr. Jones would be called upon to testify in the case; and as the latter gentleman had done no legal wrong, and had no principle of the law hind which he could dodge, he would be obliged to tell all about it. Mr. Muggins might be very desirous of getting Mr. Jones' money, but he would shrink from the peril in which the corrupt transaction would place him. Moreover, he would instinctively recoil at the thought of being the only criminal in the case. So long as both parties share alike in the guilt, the danger, and the infamy, they strengthen each other; but destroy this parity, and you alter the case entirely. Such is human nature.

A remark in your editorial columns, in which you briefly suggest some such remedy as this for this monstrous evil, induced me to pen this article. My object is to turn the thoughts of the people in this direction, and elicit discussion. It may, at first sight, seem paradoxical to propose to arrest a bad practice by partially legalizing it; but if our present statutes on this subject are viewed from a truly philosophical stand point, it will be seen that, by attempting to blind too much, we really blind nothing—that by making both parties in the corrupt transactions of which we are speaking equally amenable to punishment, we enable them to cover each other, and render legal conviction almost impossible. C.

LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

The New Plan of Reconstruction—President's Change of Policy, &c.

EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—*Gentlemen:*—If you turn to your files, you will find that about one year ago, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, introduced into the Senate a plan of reconstruction, which was received by Republicans with very general favor—if my memory serve, even Senator Sumner approved it. Its true character was soon discovered, and it was buried out of sight—people thought never to rise again. As I am always expecting every conceivable and inconceivable fraud, on the part of Southern men, I am seldom disappointed; and never can be astonished by them, unless they should happen to propose or adopt some honorable, straight-forward course. I was one of the first to see the trap and expose it. In examining that measure of pacification I became pretty familiar with its history and purposes; and in looking over the "New Reconstruction Policy" agreed upon by his serene Highness, the autocrat of all the Americas and his Council, as it appeared in your edition of the 7th, I was instantly impressed with the idea that I was meeting an old acquaintance. Pleasure of meeting an old acquaintance. This new plan is the political child and heir of that conspiracy, to which the President was a party, and which was then indignantly scouted by all loyal men. It originated in ex-Senator Foote, was brought to Washington by committed to the care of Mr. Phillips, and by him Stewart, of Nevada.

The importance with which enables bloody-handed, unrepented rebels to come to the Capital of the Government, they have done their utmost to destroy, and then dictate or suggest, the terms upon which they will resume their old place in the Government and the emptiness and want of decent self respect, which induces the victors to tolerate any attempt at such dictation, are without parallels in the world's history. Last winter Congress or the loyal people, so far maintained their right to manage the Government they had preserved, without saying "by your leave," to its bitterest enemies, that the agency of Foote had to be denied, and discovered that now these same people so wearied, by the distractions of Congress, that they receive this same policy as a God-Send, coming, as it already does, from the bitterest and most determined rebels in the land.

Governor Sharkey has gone home to prepare the people of Mississippi to accept the new proposition in lieu of that adopted and endorsed by the loyal millions of the North! How condescending and considerate of Governor Sharkey! Do the loyal people forget what manner of shark this is, into whose jaws the nation's faithful allies are to be thrown!

Do the people forget that, in years gone by, a Mississippi planter brought his slave wife and child to Cincinnati, emancipated them, married her and made his will, leaving them his estate. After his death, the widow and son returned to Mississippi to reside on their property. "The heirs" brothers and nephews of the deceased, brought suit to break the will, and Judge Sharkey decided that, not only the estate, but its owners belonged to the heirs; and the mother and child were arrested and sold under this decision, and distributed with the other proceeds.

Do the people forget that this nation is solemnly pledged, before God and man, to guarantee and defend, with all the power of the army and navy of the United States, the freedom of our national allies, and do they propose to delegate the performance of this sacred pledge, to the agency of his Sharkship and his confederates?

More than a year and a-half ago, President Johnson wrote, to this same Sharkey, advising the only seeming concession of this *new* policy, viz: Conditional suffrage for the Freedmen. This he did, not as a measure of justice, but as one which would divide and distract the Republican majority in Congress. This was the new policy of the spring or early summer of '65, as distinctly announced by President Johnson to Governor Sharkey, and it is the new, policy now.

In the proposition, as submitted by Mr. Stewart, the terms upon which Yankees, other white emigrants and negroes were to be permitted to vote, in the reconstructed States, were left to the future consideration of the States themselves; but it was strictly provided that those terms were to be equal. No distinction was to be made on account of race or color, except in case of Indians not taxed, in the laws regulating the right of suffrage, "provided, that no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under and Constitution and laws." Here war and is the gist of the whole matter. Make what restrictions you please on the voting rights of negroes, and the white emigrants who may seek homes in those States—exclude or admit mulattos of all classes, but "touch not the Lord's anointed!" Lay no restrictions upon that old mass of pride and ignorance which plunged those states into rebellion, and we will deliver over to the spirit of liberty and equality the outside barbarians who may seek homes amongst us, that they may be placed on a political equality with our ex-chattels. We do not want Yankee emigrants, and as we have always regarded them as below our negroes, we will consent to let the nigger and the Yankee vote side and side."

To this it amounted then. To this it amounts now, only that the terms on which these lower orders are to be admitted to the elective franchise, are different is stated. Those who can read the Constitution in *English*—this for the German lover of liberty, and the Irish-American, deprived of the means of education, by the oppressors of their native land! For the negro, deprived by the most cruel inadmitted right to learn to read, or to acquire property, to offer him the right of suffrage on an educational or property qualification—so utter him indispensable requisite to maintaining his freedom, on any such terms, or to offer it to his pledged protectors, on his behalf, is an insult and a burlesque which cannot be met by a blow. How any loyal man of pluck can permit one of those perjured traitors to offer any terms except unconditional submission is marvellous indeed.

But this suffrage condition. It is well known to us all, that the school houses of the freedmen are burned, the teachers murdered for teaching them, and they for attempting to learn, that they are robbed of their wages by the coalition of the rebel majorities who hate them for their loyalty, and who now propose, as a concession, to resume their old power in the Government; and serve, for the present, a few of their leaders shall be prohibited from holding Federal offices. They will consent to accept exclusive authority in the States until they get the reins in their hands, when they will cease to be proper submission; and they care little for Federal honors for Old Linn, as negroes are to be excluded from the ballot box *on account of race* and color, of course they will be counted in the representation. The few who will be nominally admitted to the franchise, can easily be overawed by the majorities and the whole affair is a reproduction of an old conspiracy—a carrying out of Johnson's original plan for, mark you, it is not those entitled to vote in "any" State are to be secured in their continued right of voting, but those who have destroyed the elective franchise under the constitution and laws of the State," i.e., the old rebels of Mississippi.

But why argue the question! Have not the people of the loyal States announced the terms on which they are willing to receive these traitors, and who stands go behind the discussion! Who are these Southern gentlemen who have consulted with the President, and agreed upon a new policy! Who but the recently frozen vipers, warmed into life by the mistaken charity of a too generous foe, who now seek by every subterfuge, to crawl back into the bosom of that mother country which has already recled, almost to her fall, from the effects of their venomous poison! How dare any man bring forward a proposition from such a source, by which it is sought to set aside the overwhelming verdict of the loyal millions who represent that country, and fix those poisonous fangs, in the hour of her extreme need!

Will not the people rise and stamp under their feet this impertinent interference with the Government, this insolent attempt to overrule and override their repeated and solemn verdicts even in all loyal hearts?

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

CONSUMPTION.—This Scourge of humanity, now of celebrity, with thousands away has insinuated itself into all classes, grafts and candidates of life. Neither age, sex or race are exempt from its ravages. Its cry hand falls alike upon youthful innocence and hoary age. Some of the prominent symptoms are Cough Expectorant, Shortness of Breath, Irritation about the Lungs and Chest, Darting Pains in the Side and Back, Emaciation and general wasting of a million of the whole system. It is statistically stated that one-fifth of the inhabitants of this country and Europe die of Consumption. No disease has been more thoroughly studied, and its nature less understood; there is no disease upon which exists a greater diversity of opinion and no disease which has more completely baffled all medical skill and research. Thousands of persons suffering from this dread disease or any of its concomitants, should use the best of all possessing the merits of the proper remedy, in order that they may stay its ravages, and be restored to health.

The TRUEMAN'S ORIGINAL WILSON'S FRENCH PREPARATION for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all Throat and Lung Affections, has been in use over 10 years with the same satisfactory results the remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, which with the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of Mr. Wilson, Jr., Lock Box 1, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will forward the pamphlet and receipt free of charge.

GRAY HAIR, BALDNESS, DANDRUFF is an UNCLEAN SCALP. THE DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH LONDON HAIR COLOR RENEWER and Hair Dye.

"London Our Best		Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Physicians	Hair Color Restorer"
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"London Recommend it. Hair Color Restorer" It never fails to restore Gray Hair, and before the weakest shaft, fastens and stops its falling, and free to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong. Only 75 cents a bottle. Ask for it.

Sold by McCLURKAN & McKENNAN, 82 MARKET STREET, and by DRUGGISTS, and JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and A. & G. DRURY, Allegheny.

aug20:1ydeow

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.— HOW TO EFFECT A COMPLETE AND PERMANENT CURE.—Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who continue this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the old stand-by aperients remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination of the happiest proportions of these ingredients, is found in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal while quietly removing from its convolutions all impedimenta to its free passage through them. No more purgative has little double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of Constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why Constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will, in all cases outside the physician, perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

SUNDRIES.—

200	bushels Prime Clover Seed.
20	Barrels "White Beans.
41	"Dried Apples.
31	Sacks "
100	Barrels Peach Blow Potatoes.
120	" Green Apples.
75	" Sorghum Molasses.
3	" Cob Cider.
3	" Leaf Lard.
10	Kegs "
5	Barrels Fresh Eggs.
5	" Pickles.

In Store and for sale by

JAMES A. FRAZER & ARMSTRONG, feb13 Corner Market and First streets.

DRY PEACHES AND APPLES.

67 bbls Peaches, } in store; for sale by
100 sacks Apples, }

feb13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA PITCH.—

[illegible] bbls in store. For sale by

feb13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

LARD OIL.—10 bbls No. 1; 10 bbls No. 2 In store and for sale by

feb13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls in store and for sale by

feb13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PEACHES.—25 barrels Prime Dried Heaves, for sale by

feb13 J. S. CARFIELD & SON.

SORGHUM.—20 bbls; a prime article. For sale by

feb13 J. S. CARFIELD & SON.

PEA NUTS.—50 sacks to arrive on steamer America, for sale by

feb13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PEARL ASH.—10 bbls, for sale by

feb13 J. S. CARFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to B. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth & Wood Sts.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

A SUCCESTION TO

Purchasers of Groceries.

You can save

FROM TEN TO TWENTY PER CENT,

By Buying at the House of

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

feb12

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES

I HAVE RECEIVED MOST OF MY STOCK, and offer to the Trade a selection from

5,000 Pairs of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine my Stock, as I can

OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 Wood Street.

feb12:6m6

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,

MONONGAHELA

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARDS.

Carson Street, South End Monongahela Bridge,

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of

DRY LUMBER

on hand, we are prepared to furnish all description of Finishing LUMBER for Builders, &c., at lowest market rates.

Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock of

FINISHED WORK ON HAND.

feb11:1y

JUST PUBLISHED,

TROUBAT & HALY'S PRACTICE.

KAY & COMPANY,

55 Wood Street.

feb12:13d

JAMES H. PARKER,

PORK PACKER,

309 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS;	
EXTRA C. BREAKFAST BACON;	
EXTRA S. C. DRIED BEEF;	
BACON SHOULDERS;	
BACON, PLAIN HAMS;	
BACON, RIBBED AND CLEAR SIDES;	
PRIME LEAF LARD;	
CINCINNATI LARD OIL;	
MILL GREASE.	

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

feb11:3m

NOTICE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 8th, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing CAST IRON CULVERTS, to be delivered at the Second Ward Engine House, bid. to will state the price per round.

Also, at the same time, sealed bids will be received for YOUNG LAMP POSTS, to be delivered at the Engine House.

Also, at the same time, sealed bids will be received for SIDEWALK REPAIRS, CLEANING IN ORDER, for one year from the 1st of March 1st, the Public Lamps of the city now in use as well as what new ones may be erected during the year. Bids are expected to furnish at their own expense matches, sponges, brushes, &c. H. FRANCIS,
feb12:3d City Controller.

ANDREW BEGGS,

DEALER IN

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

Hardware, Cutlery & Variety Goods,

No. 3 St. Clair Street 2d door from the Bridge,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ammunition of all kinds always on hand.

Guns and Pistols repaired. Scissors and Razors ground and set. Also, penknife blades inserted.

14 BUILDING LOTS IN TEM-PERANCEVILLE FOR SALE—Opposite the residence of Rev. Kerr, small house on one of them. Terms easy. Also, a THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING of six rooms, near the plank road toll-gate, on Main street. Also, an undivided half of ten acres suitable for gardening purposes, near Mansfield, on Pan Handle Route, on which is a good bearing Orchard, and adjoining the same, six acres more or less, suitable for either building or gardening, or both. Inquire of L. C. WHITE, Real Estate Agent, Manchester, Pa., or LYNE & SHIAFER, Attorneys, 105 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jan12:3m

GREEN ALLEY.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned, viewers appointed to view and assess damages and benefits for the opening of Green Alley, in the Third Ward, Allegheny City, from Chestnut street to the East line of a ten foot alley, a distance of 200 feet, will meet on the premises, on THURSDAY, February 21, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to fulfill the duties of their appointment.

JAMES BOYD,
FRANCIS VORHANCE.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS.

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 73 and 75 Third st., Pittsburgh.

jc8

WHITE LEADS.

Pure "T. H. N. & Co."	Brand White Lead,	
" "Season"	do	do
" "Lily"	do	do
" "Champion"	do	do
" "Continental"	do	do
Blue Leads, for Oil Reducers;		
Red Lead and Litharge;		
Colors dry and in oil.		

For sale by

N. W. corner Third and Market Sts.

feb

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office: No. 39 MARKET STREET,

feb7:1y63 PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.—A rare chance is now offered to those who wish to acquire a perfect knowledge of the art of PHONOGRAPHY, or SHORT HAND WRITING. A class is now being formed by a practical Reporter from London, England. Address

J. G., GAZETTE OFFICE.

jan25:4w6

O'ANDL'S.—NEW ARRIVALS.

[illegible] boxes Prime Sicily Oranges [illegible] and Grapes by the [illegible]

NEYMES & BRO.,
feb6:4w5 No. 128 and 125 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style of BAXTER & ELLISON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAMES BAXTER.
feb13:1d JAMES G. ELLISON.

FOR SALE.

A Good Paying Route,

in a central locality, will be sold to a good, energetic Carrier. Apply at GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM. feb11

CHEAP GOODS,

27 Fifth Street.

10 LOCKWOODS LINEN LINED COLLARS FOR 25 CENTS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES BELOW COST.
WINTER AND SPRING SHAWLS AT COST.
REMNANTS OF EMBROIDERY BELOW COST.
EMBROIDERED SWISS SETS FOR $1.00 AND $1.25.
ALL WINTER GOODS BELOW COST. AT

D. DENNISON'S.
feb13:1d 27 Fifth st.

CHEAP GOODS,

27 Fifth Street.

10 LOCKWOOD LINEN LINED COLLARS FOR 25 CENTS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES BELOW COST.
WINTER AND SPRING SHAWLS AT COST.
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ALL WINTER GOODS BELOW COST AT

D. DENNISON'S.
feb13:1d 27 Fifth Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ASSOCIATED with him in the Wall Paper business, JOHN C. DODGE, taking effect from the 1st ult. The business will be continued under the style and firm of

THOMAS PALMER & CO.,

at the old established stand, No. 91 Wood street, between Fourth and Fifth, second door below Diamond Alley.

feb13:1d THOMAS PALMER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LAW PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between WM. M. MOFFETT and John H. COUGHRAN, under the name and style of MOFFETT & COUGHRAN, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of said parties, at their offices, No. 62 Grant street, where both parties can be found.

WM. M. MOFFETT.
GEO. H. COUGHRAN.
PITTSBURGH, February 8th, 1867. feb11:2d

J. LOUGHREY, SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, 102 Wood Street, has taken into partnership from the 1st of January, 1867, ALEXANDER FREW, late foreman of the establishment. The business will be continued at the old stand under the name of LOUGHREY & FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

and all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

No. 102 Wood Street,

(between Diamond Alley and Fifth St.,)

PITTSBURGH.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

We are Now Prepared with Our

SPRING STOCK

OF

Garden, Field,

AND

FLOWER SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

We offer special inducements to

Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED

Before Offering for Sale.

HAY PRESSES.

Ingersoll's Hand and Horse Power

PRESSES.

A Full Stock of all Sizes.

J. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street.

THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York,

IS THE

Only Company in the World

Offering security guaranteed by the direct supervision and control of the Funds of the United States Government.

In addition to the security heretofore offered, we call particular attention to the following:

By a recent act of the Legislature of the State of New York, the Company is authorized to make special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the seal of the Department and a Certificate that the Policy is specially pledged for the security of the Special Trust created by law for the benefit of the policyholders in the AMERICA INSURANCE COMPANY exclusively. These sealed Policies are issued payable to the holder as a National Bank Note, and are Transferable by Delivery.

RESTRICTIONS in Travel, Residence or Occupation, are not made, except in the United States or Europe, at any season of the year.

"THIRTY DAYS' GRACE on all renewal payments.

ALL POLICIES are non-forfeiting and immediately indisputable.

Income of 1866:

OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

All persons are invited to examine and compare their policies with those of the "North America."

N. D. MORGAN, President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

E. T. COOK & CO., General Agents,

PITTSBURGH BRANCH,
No. 67 Fourth street.

A few more active, efficient men can have Agencies. jan11:6m

SHEPHARD'S CRACKERS

317 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

feb1:6m4

LADIES' FURS,

AT

COST PRICES,

AT THE

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE

OF

McCORD & CO.,

131 WOOD STREET.

jan25

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

A full stock of the above Packing always on hand, which we will sell to Dealers, Railroad Companies and consumers at the same prices as it can be purchased from the manufacturers, as we have been appointed Sole Agents for Western Penna. Call and examine it at Nos. 23 and 25 St. Clair street.

J. & S. PHILLIPS,
dec18:3m6 Sole Agents.

EXTRA FIGS,

IN ROUND WOOD BOXES,

Just received and for sale by the pound or box at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. HENSHAW,
feb corner Liberty and Hand streets.

MODEL BARGES FOR SALE.—TWO MODEL BARGES 145 feet Long, 22 feet Beam and 4 feet Hold. For sale low, if applied for soon.

CALDWELL & BRO.,
feb9:1t1 20 Water street.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 62 GRANT STREET.

The Second Term of this School begins on February 1st. E. J. COSTER, Rector.

feb6:1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. SIMON,

(Successor to A. GUNSENHAUSER & CO.)

NO. 68 MARKET STREET,

Having purchased the entire Stock of

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

Circulars and Mantles,

OF THE LATEST STYLES.

I will offer them for sale

AT A LOW FIGURE,

Preparatory to receiving a Splendid Stock

FOR THE SPRING WEAR.

Persons desiring a Bargain

SHOULD CALL AT ONCE.

Particular Attention paid to Orders left for Garments to be made in the

LATEST STYLE.

feb13:1d

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of MOFFETT, AIKEN & SHEPARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. THOMAS MOFFETT and JOHN AIKEN having sold their entire interest to their successors, VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, who will settle the business of the old firm.

THOMAS MOFFETT,
JOHN AIKEN,
STEPHEN A. SHEPARD.

PITTSBURGH, January 31st, 1867.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,

Successors to MOFFETT, AIKEN & SHEPARD,

Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

All Kinds of Produce,

WAREHOUSE, 360 LIBERTY STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1867. jf2:6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. J. BENDER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. J. BENDER, at the old stand, 102 Wood street.

J. J. BENDER,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JAMES S. McKELVEY.

On retiring from the Wholesale Drug Trade, we desire to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons for the liberal patronage so kindly bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same for our successors, Messrs. SELLERS & VAN GORDER, whom we cheerfully recommend to the favorable notice of the trade generally.

J. J. BENDER & CO.

W. H. SELLERS, FRANK VAN GORDER.
(Late J. J. Bender & Co.)

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

(Successors to J. J. Bender & Co.)

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 341,

Cor. Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the stock, interest and business of J. J. Bender & Co., would announce that they will continue the Wholesale Drug Business at the above stand, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the old friends of the house and the trade generally.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER.

feb12:6m

THE FULTON BELL AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

Nos. 91 First and 70 Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL SIZES OF BELLS,

From 10 to 100,000 Pounds,

GLOBE, ANGLE, CHECK AND SAFETY VALVES,

Of all sizes.

Stop Cocks of Brass or Iron,

OF ALL SIZES.

GUAGE AND CYLINDER COCKS,

Agents for all the different

STEAM PUMPS.

Sole Agents for the

Celebrated Steam Syphon.

Dealers in GAS PIPE, STEAM and GAS FITTINGS, PLUMBERS' WORK, etc., etc.

Please call and see the NEW STEAM and GAS FITTING in all its branches.

Sole Manufacturers of A. FULTON'S METALLIC PACKING FOR STEAM CYLINDERS.

HABBIT'S CELEBRATED ANTI-ATTRITION METAL, the best in the world.

BRASS, GUN AND BELL CASTINGS made to order and Brass Patterns and Models.

Particular attention paid to Brass Finishing in all its branches. We are constantly on hand all sizes of Sheet, Square and Round Gum, Cotton and Rubber Packing, Gum Hose of all sizes Air up to order.

A. FULTON'S SON & CO.

jan17:1m

CHINA WAREHOUSE.

RICHARD E. BREED,

IMPORTER,

No. 100 Wood Street.

BRITTANIA AND SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE, TEA TRAYS and TABLE CUTLERY, always on hand.

CHINA TEA SETS.
CHINA DINNER SETS.
CHINA TOILET SETS.
CHINA VASES.
CHINA SPITTOONS.
BOHEMIAN WARE of every description.
LAVA CARD BASKETS.
LAVA VASES.
LAVA SPITTOONS.
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, to suit wholesale and retail trade.

The largest and most complete stock of everything in this line in the city.

Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities.

jan19

**CAUST