The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The political canvass, as was generally anticipated, is languid. That there are elements of profound interest involved, is palpable enough to all who are accustomed, from time to time, to make careful estimates of current events. At Washington the movements of the President and his advisers are calculated to awaken intense consideration, and to show how greatly Congress miscalculated the situation and its special duty in relation thereto. But these movements do not appeal with direct force to the multitudes. In the judgments of not a few, the approaching election is of comparatively little consequence. A President is not to be chosen. A Governor is not to be selected. Members of Congress are not to be designated. Only a Judge of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and sundry county officers are to be picked out. In the absence of what seems to be an overshadowing issue, the common tendency is to apathy. And this tendency is the more palpable by reason of the peculiar strain resting on political concerns during the last six years. One extreme naturally follows another. A season of unusual excitement and responsibility induces a period of inactivity and repose.

In seven weeks the election in this State will be decided. However relatively unimportant it may be, when considered solely in respect to the offices to be filled, indirectly, that is, in its consequences upon the general drift of public affairs, it is of much gravity. The work of National Reconstruction is not yet completed. Nay, it is in that precise formative crisis in which an untoward event may produce serious and enduring mischief. Such an event would be the defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania. It would be hailed as an indication that the people of this staid Commonwealth, upon further and better reflection, had repudiated Radical ideas; had ceased to sympathize heartily or even at all with the majority in Congress; and had become convinced that after all the President was right and his peculiar policy both Constitutional and benificent. This inference, in view of what has transpired since the last adjournment of Congress, and what is daily transpiring, would be pressed with great force and significance and not without a show of plausibility. The inference would, indeed, be more in seeming than in reality, but it would have a spectacumess well calculated to deceive. There is an undertow in the waves of political progress as well as in those of the ocean.

We do not make this allusion to defeat because we consider it to be probable; but as a proper stimulant to desirable action. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are not holiday soldiers. Often have they tested the worst things opponents can do, and emerged from conflict, not with banners trailed in the dust, but borne aloft in triumph and blazoned with legends of fresh victories. Nor are they neophytes in the doctrines they profess, to have their confidence shaken at this time. They are well grounded in the principles they have espoused; followed them through dreary years of doubtful warfare, until they were established by the ultimate verdict of battle; and will stand by them till the Union should be reconstructed in accordance with their demands and liberty shall be fully secured to all the inhabitants of the land.

In view of the situation we especially urge upon the Republican Committees of the several counties on this side of the Alleghenies not only the importance, but the actual necessity of promptly taking such measures as will bring out the full vote. In counties where the Republican majorities are large, in a canvass like that now progressing, feeling that the local tickets are perfectly secure in any contingency, is apt to operate badly so far as the general ticket is concerned. The West has been honored by having one of its eminent citizens selected as the candidate for Supreme Judge. In making this choice the State Convention not only considered the personal fitness of the gentleman whose nomination was urged, and the just claims of this section in the distribution of public rewards, but the other fact, that in these counties the Republicans gather all the majority they have in the State. It was a proper and high inducement for us to maintain our old renown untarnished, by giving the candidate so full a vote as to secure his election by as large a majority as was ever obtained by any candidate whatever, even in the most favorable canvass.

The appeal is addressed with uncommon force to the Republicans of Allegheny county. In time past they have complained, and not without reason, of the disparagements to which they have been subjected by their political associates in other portions of the Commonwealth. This year their just pretensions have been acknowledged, not grudgingly, but in a way so graceful as to be really touching. We owe to the party, to our candidate for Supreme Judge, and to ourselves, to poll our full majority. This will require effort. Shall not the needed effort be made?

THE NEW TRUNK LINE.

When Sir Morton Peto was on the verge of bankruptcy, and in large part by reason of his connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, he projected a new trunk line to extend from the western boundary of Pennsylvania to the eastern, and so reaching both Philadelphia and New York. It was a stupendous project, wildly conceived, and insanely managed. With a trunk line in which he was deeply interested, and paying none too well, if at all, the project of building a competing line was simply absurd, except when viewed as a scheme for raising money from credulous people to tide over the financial difficulties by which he was surrounded. The plan was either devised too late, or embarrassments overwhelmed him prematurely. At all events his credit collapsed before he was able to execute his conception.

After Sir Morton's failure his plan was revived by other gentlemen, under certain modifications. Some of these alterations were naturally suggested by the progress of various lines of railway. The modified scheme was to push the Allegheny Valley Railroad so far as to connect with other roads in progress and terminating at or near Lewisburg, on the Susquehanna river. Thence by way of Northumberland to Scranton; thence over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to the Delaware Water Gap; and thence by the Central Railroad of New Jersey to New York. In addition to the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, it was calculated that the construction if not to exceed eighty miles of new road, would complete the whole line; though, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad being of six feet guage, a third rail would be required from Scranton down the Water Gap, a distance of some thirty miles. From the Water Gap to New York the third rail has been laid for a number of years.

This route is decidedly favorable both in respect to grades and distance. The difficulty lay in bringing eight or ten different corporations to act in concert for mutual advantage. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company has mining privileges, which render it highly flourishing. Its stock has been held at nearly 300 on a par of 100. It was inclined to let well enough alone. But an unexpected obstacle has been encountered. The Control of the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna Railroad, extending from Northumberland to Scranton, has passed into adverse hands, and the arrangement is consequently frustrated.

THE DELEGATE SYSTEM.

Messrs. Editors: Your compositor makes me say, in speaking of the exercise of the right of suffrage, "hence the *proxy* is *non* on principle, admissible;" which would be the very reverse of the truth, and entirely at variance with the whole drift of the argument, that a power like this can never be safely or properly delegated to third persons. What I did say was that it was *never* admissible; and I now reinforce it by the suggestion, that to allow any man to make a ticket for me at *discretion*, is going a good deal farther and giving him a much larger mastery over my fortunes than it would be to put my ballot in his hand and authorize him to cast it for me at the polls, or even to allow him to make his own choice between the opposing tickets, because that discretion would be but a *limited* one, as the other is not.

Again, he makes me say in connection with the remark that the voter sustains his power over the Representative because he may hold him to answer at the next election, that "he cannot *then* control his delegates," which would be to affirm it as a *consequence* of his power over the Representative, instead of putting it, as was intended, by way of *opposition*. The language was that he could not "*then*" or *in the same way*, control his delegates, which is, of course, a very different thing.

There are other errors, but as they do not alter the sense, although they may weaken, to some extent, the force of the expression, I do not think it worth while to correct them here. All that I desire is to be fully understood. Pitt.

The Cholera in Italy.

With the terrible accounts of the famine in the district of Orisea, in India, where, it is estimated, a million and a half of people have died from starvation since 1865, the latest foreign advices bring us equally frightful statistics of the ravages of the cholera in Italy. From January to July of the present year there have been no less than 63,376 cases of this disease, 32,074 of which were fatal. The Sicilian provinces seem to have suffered most; but not one of the forty-nine provinces of Italy has escaped, and the figures show that more one-half of the cases resulted in death. At the latest accounts, the deaths in Palermo had reached 1900 daily; but in Florence there had been but two cases, and some of the other cities were exempt from the scourge entirely. This, taken in connection with the enormous per centage of deaths in the number of cases in the rural region, would seem to show that the panic is assisting the cholera in the work of destruction. The people in the infected districts are reported to be thoroughly demoralized, and so have actually lost their senses. There is a widespread belief among the peasants that the soldiers have brought on this terrible epidemic, by spreading noxious substances and poisoning the public wells and springs; and consequently, there is a general feeling of vengeance against the soldiers. Revolutionists are also taking advantage of the popular excitement to disseminate the idea that the government is connected with the cholera, and these things, together with the frightful ravages of the disease itself, make the epidemic more than an ordinary calamity. Meanwhile the public officers, civil and military, are doing all in their power to calm the public feeling, to allay the excitement, and to assist the sick and suffering, while medical and scientific men are making the most searching investigations into the causes of the present epidemic.—*New York World.*

Brigham Young Sued in the Liverpool County Court.

A strange difficulty arose in a case that had been entered for hearing at the county court, yesterday, against Brigham Young, in reference to the service of a summons upon that chief apostle of Mormonism. Mr. Wm. Hall, of 83 St. Anne street, sued Brigham E. Young, of 42 Islington, Mormon publisher of the *Millenial Star*, for the sum of £1 12s for wages in lieu of notice. When the case was called on for hearing, a gentleman appeared whom the plaintiff described as the "Mormon Bishop of the District," and who he said had the entire management of the transactions of the Mormons in this district, and had carried on at the address given. The gentleman alluded to said that Mr. Brigham Young, the party sued by the plaintiff, resided in America, and he (the person who appeared) declined to have his name substituted for that of Mr. Young. The plaintiff then inquired what he was to do in the matter. Mr. Watson (Deputy Register) suggested that the plaintiff would have either to follow Mr. Brigham Young to the Salt Lake City, or wait until he came to this country. (Laughter.) His Honor (Mr. J. K. Blair) held that there had been no service of the summons, and the unfortunate plaintiff was therefore left to his resources as to how he should obtain his money from the high priests of Mormonism or his representatives.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Post.*

A Marvellous Trotter in Paris.

Gentlemen who have recently returned from Paris bring news of a capital trotting stallion, bred in France, and is a great wonder, as a natural trotter, as ever was seen anywhere. The horse is brown, fifteen and a half hands high, and with one hip down. He is very nearly thorough-bred, and has a long pedigree. He belongs to a wealthy nobleman. We have it from a capital horseman, who saw him trot in the vicinity of Paris, that his speed is very great, and that he is the best breaker that was ever seen. The gentleman in question, with a friend, also an American, measured the ground (the horse had trotted over), and found that his rate was 2:22. It was rough going; he was in a low-wheeled vehicle, with very long shafts, and his driver was an artillery soldier. He added that $100,000 in gold had been offered for him by Mr. Howe, the sewing machinist, but money would not buy him. Taking these statements to be correct, we have no reason to suppose they are unfounded, he is a horse that might, on our level tracks, in one of our sulkies, and before one of our professional drivers, well contest the palm with Dexter himself.

A Texas Cotton Factory.

The Concordia Manufacturing Company, of Hempstead, Austin county, has proved to be no paper company, got up for speculation or humbug, but its members have gone resolutely forward to carry out in letter and in spirit the objects contemplated in the charter, and are already advanced on the road to prosperous usefulness and prosperity, investing their daily earnings freely and intelligently in the enterprise they have in successful operation at this time—twelve looms, producing daily three hundred and seventy-five yards of superior cloth, and employing at remunerative wages thirty or forty operatives. They are also turning out scattering over Texas a daily supply of one hundred and fifty pounds of spun cotton, and having purchased a contiguous block of land, are erecting comfortable cottages, offering practically to the distressed widows and orphans of our land comfortable houses and useful employment, in place of suffering, want and demoralizing idleness.

—The Atlantic Cable charges for messages have long been complained of as exorbitant. It appears from the report of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company that the high rates charged are due to the Atlantic Telegraph Company. A committee, composed of members of both boards, recommended that the charge be reduced to $25, the addition to be for the extra charge for the use of a cipher code discontinued. The directors of the Anglo-American Company, in their report, state that the Atlantic Telegraph Company were unwilling to risk that portion of the revenue which was coming to them, and that the directors of the former company were compelled with regret to acquiesce in a policy which they consider detrimental to the permanent welfare of all interested in the Atlantic cable, and to the maintenance of the route via Ireland and Newfoundland. From a tabular statement which these directors give, it appears that the average income per day, when the rate was $100 for twenty words, was $2,800. When reduced to $50, there was a falling off to $2,425. But this ground was rapidly regained by increased business, and the average for the month of May was $3,810.

—The population of that hyperborean region known as British America, are getting dismayed at the prospect of annexation to the United States. The *Red River Nonester*, a sprightly newspaper of that far-off country, is much disturbed by the report that the Hudson Bay Company propose to sell to the Yankees all the fertile region comprised in the Assiniboin and Saskatchewan valleys, and, in a petition to the British government to avert this calamity, says that unless the scheme is defeated "not three years would elapse before railway communication would be extended from Minnesota to Red River, and the Northition of not less than 500,000 American citizens." This would be a great calamity indeed, and we sympathize deeply with the risk the Red River trappers with being run over by railway cars and pestered by Yankee inventions.

—A reaping contest took place at Woburn, Mass., the other day, between Joshua Converse, aged 100, and Jeremiah Gilson, 77. The contestants used the old-time sickle, and reaped and bound their sheaves in an easy and offhand manner.

GLEANINGS.

—Dr. I. I. Hayes is in Newport.

—Opera-House Pike is at Long Branch.

—Adelina Patti has gone to Switzerland.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith are in Springfield.

—There were 2,008 divorces granted in Ohio in 1865 and 1866.

—More Pagans than Christians are subject to the British crown.

—The New Foundland fishes won't bite this season—the old coons.

—Elementary education is said to be more general in Ireland than in England.

—Lemuel Richardson, the Vermont fox hunter, says that he has killed 1,380 foxes.

—General Frank P. Blair is to be president of a new insurance company at St. Louis.

—Two hundred thousand eigars are made at the Michigan State prison per month.

—*Vive la Liberte* and *Vive la France* are more popular among Pronchmen just now than *Vive l'Empereur*.

—King Victor has founded a prize of $8,000 to be run for by horses at Florence, in 1871. Next year he gives $3,000.

—The Prince Imperial of Austria is a little tartar. He recently gave a young Prussian who was visiting him a thrashing.

—The Connecticut Good Templars are to decide next week whether the spy system shall be sustained by its members.

—Major General Rosseau is on his way to take command of the military department assigned him by the President.

—Kossuth has accepted his election to the Diet of Hungary. He has been on a Hung'ry Diet ever since he left our shores.

—Ex-Confederate Gen. Breckenridge and wife continue to live in Paris, as the guests of the family of Mrs. Burbank, of Kentucky.

—Hamilton, Ohio, makes more malt than any other place in the United States, and has 357 drinking shops for a population of 14,000.

—Madame Pauline Lucca, the celebrated prima donna, is coming to America this fall. It is said she will first appear in New York.

—Four thousand persons in Geneva, Switzerland, are employed making watches. They are anxious about American Competition.

—A merciless Mississippian has named his helpless infant son "Bragg Beauregard Johnson Lee Breckinridge Stonewall Jackson Davis Evans."

—Robert Dale Owen springs four lectures on the lyceums for next winter. One on Lincoln; one on Labor, one on Progress, and one on Spiritualism.

—Wheelock, the Chicago architect, has built forty-six churches and eight hotels during the past two years, besides dwellings and other buildings without number.

—A temperance paper in Chicago speaks of one of its favorite lecturers as Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator and ex-tippler. This is a little of honor extraordinary.

—The first bale of new cotton, of the crop of 1867, raised in Georgia, was on the plantation of Mrs. Solomon Cohen, in Clay county. It was sold at Fort Gaines on the 12th, at 50 cents per pound.

—The average yearly production of distilled spirits in the United States during the past five years has been fifty millions of gallons. The revenue has been collected on about seventeen millions. Loss to government, sixty-six million dollars annually.

—Masonic lodges have been closed in Austria since 1794. An attempt to procure the reopening of them in 1849 failed. The Vienna Masons are stated to be at present endeavoring to obtain an authorization to re-constitute the former lodge of that city.

—At the time of General Meagher's death he had in the hands of the editor of *Harper's Monthly* the first of a series of papers he was projecting, to be called "Rides in Montana. By Colonel Cornelius O'Keefe, late of the Irish Brigade." This first (and last) instalment will appear in the October number.

—Gardiner Drake, of Farmington, Me., wove last year palm leaf enough to make 500,000 hoods. He employed 400 persons, and paid out $17,000. The business is carried on in thirteen towns. Some of the young women employed by him earn $300 a year and remain at home, the work being sent to them.

—The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 1,207,000 acres; in Austria it is 1,328,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,449 acres; in Bavaria, 649,785 acres; in Great Britain, 496,843 acres; in Belgium, 369,830 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 283,387 acres; in Wurtemburg, 105,095 acres; and in Dehmark proper, 69,176 acres.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE regulates and tones the stomach.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is recommended by all the leading physicians.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.

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RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR, and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops Hair from falling, cures Dandruff, Mandrake and all Eruptions upon the scalp.

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"London Hair Restorer" Introduced. Hair Color Restorer"
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"London New Hair. Hair Color Restorer"
Only 75 cents a bottle; half dozen, $4. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.
Sold by McCLARAN & McKENNAN, GEO. A. KELLY, JOS. FLEMING, A. TORRENCE, R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh; KASE & DUNITT, Allegheny.

LADIES.

If you are afflicted with lassitude; if, on rising in the morning, you feel unrefreshed, with a bad taste, in the mouth; a disgust for food; a constant desire to rest, it is time something should be done to stop the growing evil. We know of no preparation more highly adapted to all afflictions of this description than

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For mother's nursing this great tonic should always be taken, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is needed to impart temporary

STRENGTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy, and before so doing ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with its virtues, will recommend its use in all cases. As a

MEDICAL AGENT,

it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the BITTERS attest its virtues and commend it to use.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which had been advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the popular mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the injections you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies as regards vigor restored.

Yours, gratefully, C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

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.

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Bankers,
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WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Highest allowed on Time Deposits.

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Terms cash. Goods delivered free. aug19

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DRUG STORE.

Doing a tip-top business. Price, $6,500.

Address H. H., GAZETTE OFFICE. aug19d4

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JUDGE BROWN,

Of Ross township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination of the Republican Convention of Allegheny County. aug23d

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of CLEMENS & PUMPHREY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the old firm will be settled by W. A. CLEMENS, the remaining partner.

AUGUST 22, 1867. aug23-n1d

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A first-class Book-keeper, Salesman, &c., wishes employment. He is an active, hard-working person, and would engage for in or out-door work, or both, if desirable. He could also influence some agencies. References unexceptionable. Please address, B., GAZETTE office. Parties advertised will call on his return to Pittsburgh in a few days. aug23d2

J. C. SUTTON. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD.

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All kinds of Jobbing and Building promptly attended to. Orders left at No. 469 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, and No. 35 PEARL ST., Allegheny, will be promptly attended to. aug23

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Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, No. 81 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City. No humbug in the place of two prices. Bargains to be obtained in the way of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Short on all kinds of Gent's Gaiter Boots. Also, Ladies' Shoes. Hat is a fair dealer, contents with reasonable profits, and does not charge a great bargain to all who never buy with their eyes shut. aug19d

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NEW YORK.

N. B.—Price Lists sent on application. aug19d3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between NORRIS LOVE and WM. KING, under the name and style of LOVE & KING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills will be paid and collected by Mr. KING, who will continue the business as usual, at the old stand, No. 3 Ohio street, Allegheny.

ROBERT LOVE,
WM. KING.

Allegheny, August 19th, 1867. aug19d2

LARGE BUILDING TO LET.—That large Factory, formerly

Hyam's Building,

And lately occupied by Factzer & Irwin, on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty streets. Very suitable for storage. Enquire of

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.

10,000 GALLONS

STONEWARE.

For sale at manufacturer's prices, at No. 290 PENN STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD.

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FURGESON & BRUN,
17 Smithfield street.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa.

PROPOSALS.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will receive PROPOSALS FOR THE RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES, Within its enclosure, at Pittsburgh, until TUESDAY, the 24 day of September, 1867, at the office, No. 19 St. Clair street.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

THOMAS PENNEY,

Of Lower ward, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to nomination by the Republican County Convention.

BELTING! BELTING!—Leather Belting, of the best quality; also, Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, Gaskets, &c., of all sizes and best quality, and lowest prices. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand.

J. & R. PHILLIPS,
42 and 44 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AMERICAN HALL

AND FOUNTAIN GARDENS,

Corner Carson and Brown Streets, East Birmingham.

F. BOSWORTH & CO., Prop'rs.

This beautiful and pleasant resort having recently changed hands, the present proprietors are prepared to entertain their friends with the choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, EATABLES, &c.

A grand Free Balcony Serenade every Saturday evening. Birmingham Cars pass the door every ten minutes. aug23d

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT.

500,000 TICKETS!

NEARLY ALL SOLD! 500,000 PRESENTS, or one to every ticket.

KELLEY'S GRAND

North American Gift Concert,

Will positively take place

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1867,

At IRVING HALL, New York City. This is the greatest and most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world. Our sales have been without a parallel on this continent. The last chance is now offered to secure tickets.

1 Gift in trevelrick, ... $50,000
1 do Greenacks 10,000
1 do Greenbacks 5,000
1 do Greenbacks 4,000
1 do Greenbacks 3,000
20 do Greenbacks, $1,000 each 20,000
250 do Greenbacks, $500 each 125,000
40 Pianos, $400 ea. 16,000
500 Gold and silver Watches, valued at 71,000
Together with other gifts, amounting to 300,000

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

All who desire tickets should order at once. Tickets, $1 each; 6 for $4 50; 13 for $9; 20 for $12.75. A list of Gifts will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY, and sent to all tickets-holders. All tickets sold on Kelley's North American Gift Concert, at Watson Avenue Rink, Chicago, Ill., and Cooper Institute, New York, are good for this Concert. Address,

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
191 Broadway, N. Y.

CAUTION!

BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS!

Having been informed that parties with wagons and carpet sacks are peddling, in and around the city,

Tobaccos of an Inferior Quality,

And that they represent the same as of our manufacture, we hereby notify the public that all such parties are acting without authority, and that the Tobacco they sell is NOT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Third Door from the Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their friends and the public in general that, preparatory to moving back into their new building, No. 47 Fifth street, next to corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, etc., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, Statuettes, Parlor Ornaments, Gilt Goods, French Clocks, etc., etc., together with their entire stock of Jewelry, Silver Ware, Spectacles, etc. Also, a large plate glass show case, fancy shelving, counters, etc.

Also, the first of Lowe's celebrated Fire Proof Safes, warranted burglar proof, and one of Marsh's celebrated Burglar Alarms, the best safes and alarms in use, and the same time a greater per centage is obtained. A less amount of capital is required to carry on the business, for the reason that the trade material is so rapidly and frequently turned into the marketable product. There are no patents on the goods, and the same cannot be manufactured by any other parties, and can be seen by the observer, and which are not manufactured by

The "Eclipse" is the thirteenth Refinery constructed by Dr. Tweddle in this vicinity. They number amongst them one largest and most successful in the Petroleum Refining Business, Excelsior, Brilliant, Keystone, Standard, &c. He deems this one worthy of the name, and has spared no pains nor expense in its experience to make it complete and satisfactory to the purchaser.

Only One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of the stock of the Eclipse Petroleum Refining Company will be disposed of.

The Books are now open at the office of

S. M. KIER & CO.,

No. 359 Liberty Street,

NEAR THE UNION RAILWAY DEPOT.

Specimens of the products can be examined and compared with those by the old processes, at S. M. Kier & Co's office.

Cards of admission to the Works can be obtained of Dr. TWEDDLE, when subscribers can have the rationale of the process explained. aug23d2

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 1, 1856, and Before July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest,) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1835, due March 4, 1856.
" February 14, 1835, due July 1, 1856.
" March 27, 1835, due July 1, 1856.
" January 28, 1836, due July 1, 1858.
" June 7, 1836, due August 1, 1858.
" March 30, 1842, due July 1, 1860.
" April 8, 1842, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

COMMOMWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest,) by presenting them at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, on and after May 20, 1867:

Loan of March 24, 1823, due Dec. 1, 1853.
Loan of April 25, 1828, due Dec. 1, 1854.
L. an of April 16, 1842, due Aug. 1, 1858.
Loan of March 21, 1842, due July 1, 1860.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest on August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

HARRISBURG, July 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

Loans of the Commonwealth

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

Due July 1st, 1868.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will receive Proposals until September 21, 1867, for the Redemption of One Million Dollars of the Loans of this Commonwealth, due July 1st, 1868. Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "Proposals for the Redemption of Loans of 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
STATE TREASURER.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF

PENNSYLVANIA,

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JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

NOTICE

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