The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Most European nations are perturbed. A feeling of deep disquietude pervades them. This does not proceed from alarming circumstances in the immediate situation, but from settled apprehensions for the future. Dynasties have palpable ambitions to fulfill which conflict with the repose of the continent, and contingently involve the lives of hundreds of thousands of men in the flower of their days. Kings and Emperors give assurances of pacific intentions, and protest that their relations with all other crowned heads are altogether amicable. But the people are incredulous. They have learned by sore experience that monarchs will not only prevaricate, but, when pressed, resort to absolute falsehood. Indeed, instances of Imperial lying have recently been exposed, in which silence would have answered much better, and the simple truth best of all. Royalty is honored, for its robes and state; not for its sincerity and truthfulness.

Nor are the European peoples without causes of unrest in themselves. For many centuries they have been denied natural development. Forced in one direction or another; constrained to accept distasteful connections; hindered from normal agglomerations; sacrificed perpetually to the promotion of dynastic objects; they have constantly yearned for liberty to seek their own true interests and to effect congenial combinations. This is the meaning of that drawing together of provinces and states arbitrarily surrendered for ages, which has within the last few years presented striking phenomena, and is destined yet farther to disrupt and remold European political organizations.

It is worth while to observe, moreover, that in proportion as the instinct of nationality becomes stronger, religious intolerance gets weaker, and gradually fades out. There was a time, and that not far back in the past, when repulsions and hatreds of the most virulent type afforded the chief manifestation of the religious element in the nations of Europe. These shocking exhibitions were chiefly confined for many ages to abuse of the Jews. In ratio as Christian devotion flamed the condition of the Israelites was made more intolerable; and those seasons in the calendar, readered illustrious by imposing ceremonials, were sure to excite the wrath of Christians against the Hebrews to a consuming fire. Thus Easter was regularly a period of agony and outrage for the children of Abraham. The Christian who failed, while it was passing, to break the head of a Jew, felt that he had neglected a most essential part of worship.

Still farther down in the flow of the centuries, after the Church had divided into Catholic and Protestant, the feud between those branches of the mystical body developed into continual and nameless atrocities, which even yet sit like appalling nightmares on the pages of history. What banishments, confiscations, proscriptions, ear-croppings, disembowellings, and other tortures were inflicted in pretended honor of Christ and for the salvation of souls! Let no one imagine there was not downright earnestness of conviction and thorough intention of well-doing under these actions at which the world now stands aghast. Neither philosophers nor worldlings persecute; the latter, because they "care for none of these things;" the former because they rise to a juster adaptation of means to ends. These two sorts of people are more numerous relatively than they formerly were; and hence liberty of conscience is coming to be not only tolerated but affirmed. Nor is this liberty conceded or demanded simply in the narrow sense in which the ancient Inquisitors viewed. Torquemada defined liberty of conscience to be the right to *think* as one pleased; a right, the use of which no one could detect, and consequently could not interfere with. It rested between the individual and the Creator. The right *to express thoughts*, by speech, writing, or in any other way, he held to be a very different matter, to be regulated, prohibited or punished as temporal or spiritual rulers should see fit.

Gradually Europe is emerging from this condition of bigotry, inspired thereto mainly by longings after political freedom. There, as elsewhere, statesmen and politicians, following the inculcations of philosophers, take the lead in the disenthrallment of minds as well as bodies. It could not be otherwise. As men come to comprehend civil liberty, to desire it, to struggle for it, and to attain it, in any degree, they soon perceive that subjection and bondage are equally mischievous in other domains as in politics. Nay; that civil freedom cannot be maintained in conjunction with spiritual thraldom.

See how the Italians have been educated in this way! Of a stock illustrious for many ages, in arms, in arts, in literature; dwelling in a land instinct with memories of all kinds of human greatness; yet oppressed, despoiled, divided; the sentiment of nationality worked in them as a resurrectionary force. After centuries of darkness the Sun of Italy at length rose again resplendantly over the field of Solferino. A large measure of the ancient spirit once more reanimated the population. The new impulse comes not so much from the tomb of CONSTANTINE as from the sepulchre of JULIAN. It does not indeed, decree liberty of conscience, but ordains *toleration* in matters of religious faith. The word *toleration*, in such connection, is an offence, because liberty is the undoubted right of all, and to tolerate implies a right to prohibit. But, as the word goes, toleration is a step, and an important one, in the right direction. Rulers tolerate when public sentiment has so far ripened that they cannot exercise the former despotism. But it must be remembered that the real leader of Italy is not VICTOR EMMANUEL, but GARIBALDI. Few captains of the world's progress have been crowned, except with thorns.

Austria, the cable announced, a few days ago, is seriously thinking of granting religious toleration. But let no one suppose that FRANCIS JOSEPH has become enamored of liberty. He only "stoops to conquer." Prussian's guns at Sadowa tore away from him the provinces that made intolerance longer practicable. The hostile soldier was the real apostle that proclaimed the gospel of religious freedom. The Emperor grants what he can no longer withhold. Compelled to restore to Hungary its ancient political Constitution, he cannot refuse to any of his subjects, without danger to his throne, the right to worship as they will. The uses of adversity are thus excellently illustrated.

The Sultan, too, it is *stated*, meditates reforms. He has accomplished a flying inspection of Western nations, and returned to his capital professing to have gained new light. Even moslemism yields to the predominant influences of the nineteenth century. But Mahomedan is environed with difficulties. He is inclined to recede, not before advancing opinion within his own dominions, but outside thereof. His Mahomedan subjects, through stolid ignorance, are as imperious and proscriptive as their ancestors were when by superior physical vigor, freshness of faith, and mental power, they dominated Asia and threatened to sweep Christianity out of Europe. Nor have his Christian subjects profited in the school of humiliation in which they have been tutored for six hundred years. They are as implacable in their hatred of the Jews as their forefathers were a thousand years ago; and if they had the power would redouble the Moslem severities upon that venerable race. They demand rights for themselves which they have no thought of conceding to others. So circumstanced, it may be doubted whether the Sultan will do more than promise improvements. If he can prevent the different classes of his subjects from tearing each other in pieces, and avoid being driven out of Europe himself by the Czar, he will do much. Only when the Turks, Greeks and Jews over whom his exercises authority mutually arrive at a just understanding of the nature and desirableness of political freedom, and are prepared to maintain it, will they appreciate the value and be ready to uphold religious liberty.

While these movements are slowly progressing there are reports that France and Austria have entered into an alliance against Prussia and Russia. There may be doubts as to the actual consummation of this arrangement; but, if not already made, it cannot be long deferred. It is suggested by the very nature of the case. The national movement in Germany compels it. In negotiating concerning it NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH may trust each other implicitly, for their necessities constrain them to frankness and co-operation. The unification of Germany can be accomplished only by reclamations alike from Austria and France. If Austria should be allowed to stand alone the Grand Duchy would certainly be wrested from her in the course of a few years, thus leaving her a non-German or rather a Slavonic agglomeration. Such a result would make Prussia an over match for France, and the German provinces along the Rhine would be demanded and taken upon the first opportunity, which would not be slow in coming, for when powerful nations want pretexts they find them without painful searching. But Prussia and Russia are at least a full match for France and Austria, and with them Italy would be pretty sure to side.

However, therefore, European monarchs may profess that the skies are serene; that no indications of approaching storm are discernable on the horizon; and that their intentions are pacific; it will not do to trust their assurances. The European populations detect a smell of sulphur in the political atmosphere, and the popular indications are not without foundation.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Stirring the Soil.

The cultivator will derive many advantages from a careful investigation of the support yielded by the vapor of the atmosphere to his plants. He will perceive that its unvaried presence affords an additional reason why the air should be allowed to circulate freely through the well pulverized and loosened soil, to the roots of all growing crops; and let him, above all, avoid the very common erroneous opinion, that the atmosphere is very dry; the fact is the very opposite. The chemist's laborious investigations have clearly demonstrated that, though the watery vapor varies in amount, yet it is never absent from the atmosphere, but that it happily always the more abounds where the cultivator's crops need its assistance most; it is then the most able to furnish the roots of his grain crops with all the moisture they require; and if it is unable to penetrate to them, the fault is not in the wise economy of nature, but in the carelessness of the cultivator, who is either too inattentive to see the advantages which he might thus freely derive, or too indolent to loosen the case-hardened soil, which prevents the entrance of the requisite supply of moisture.

One of the causes of the unproductiveness of cold, clayey, adhesive soils, as DAVY well remarked, is, that the seed is coated with matter impermeable to air. The farmer can convince himself of these facts by the simplest of all experiments. Let him merely use his rake or his hoe on a portion of a bed of wheat or turnips, or any other kind of crop, and let him, in the driest weather, merrygentle stirring, and he will find that, instead of prejudicing his crop by *letting out the moisture*, as is often ignorantly supposed, something is evidently *let into* the soil; for the portion thus tilled will be soon visibly increased in luxuriance by the mere manual labor thus bestowed; and in this experiment, which I have often tried, I am supposing that both portions of the ground are equally free from weeds; that in every other respect the treatment of both the tilled and undisturbed portions of the experimental plot is exactly the same. To a very great extent some of the best of the English farmers have long found out these facts, and have acted upon the discovery. The horse-hoe of the east and south of England, in the driest days of summer, may be seen at work in the large sandy turnip fields of Norfolk and Suffolk, with unvaried regularity; not for the mere destruction of weeds, but for the chief and highly beneficial purpose of increasing the circulation of the gases and vapor of the air. "The longer I keep stirring the soil between my turnip drills," said Lord Leicester to me some years since, "in dry weather, the better the turnips grow."

The absolute necessity for all crops receiving a regular supply of carbonic acid gas will explain to the farmer why his crops always yield an inferior produce when they are surrounded by thick plantations of timber trees; and why the position of all kinds of plantations growing on the side of the field the most exposed to the winds is almost always of the most luxuriant growth; it will explain to him the reason why many skilful farmers drill their crops so that the most prevalent winds may, with more facility, circulate *along* the rows, instead of across them; and why all farmers find that their crops prosper better in moderately windy weather than in calms; since in all these instances, and in many other well known popular observations of the same kind, the copious supply of the carbonic acid and oxygen gases of the atmosphere is naturally impeded by thick plantations of other vegetable substances, and promoted by the winds.

The consumption of oxygen gas by the roots of plants, and their increase of growth and vigor, when their usually impeded supply is increased, is equally (taught with instruction to the cultivator, for it serves to explain the reason why stirring the soil around the roots of trees, according to the fashion of the early vine and olive cultivations of Italy, or more disturbing the rows of cabbages and turnips, as practiced by the best English farmers, is attended with decided advantage, since it suffers the air to have more free access to their roots. It renders apparent, too, one of the chief reasons why mere subsoil plowing adds so materially to the luxuriant produce of even the poorest cultivated lands, since, as the soil is deepened and pulverized, the atmosphere more freely and more copiously penetrates to the roots of the vegetation it supports. The same facts explain the advantages of deep trenching, of sub-turf plowing, and of trenching; why the indolent farmer in vain tries to render productive his shallowed plowed lands; and why, when the industrious cottager incloses his garden from the barren waste, too poor to sufficiently manure it, he yet renders it productive of excellent crops by merely trenching it to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Agricultural Capital.

What in the hands of the farmer constitutes capital? With the merchant, cash is capital; with the land speculator, land is capital; with the farmer, cash, land and stock are capital. Nor do these constitute all a farmer's capital—many other items, too often overlooked, also form capital, such as implements, manure, and, most of all, labor.

Capital is either productive or non-productive; a million of dollars in gold or silver, or one thousand acres of unproductive land may be capital, but while it remains in this state it produces nothing, and the owner may be actually growing poo.er.

Increase in wealth does not depend so much upon the amount of capital as upon the use made of it; and in nothing is this more plainly shown than in farming.

There is many a farmer who commenced on fifty acres; on this he annually expended twenty per cent. in manure, labor, &c., &c., and the produce was perhaps forty per cent. Encouraged by this success, he adds fifty acres more, but he does not proportionally increase his *active* capital, and the *profits* are less expended in proportion. Still he has not land enough, and buys on, still adding very little or nothing to his active capital. The consequence is that while on fifty acres he made forty per cent., on five hundred he would realize nothing. He has converted his profits into non-productive capital.

There is nothing more true than that the inordinate desire for large farms has been the ruin of thousands.

It is true that a large farm *may* be made as productive as a small one; but to do this there must be expended on it an amount of active capital, in the shape of manure, labor, &c., in proportion—a thing rarely done.

Let no one undertake to have or hold more land than he has capital to manage well.

We'll hear a certain class of farmers (so called) say they are "too poor to buy lime," "too poor to buy cattle," to make manure. These are the kind who have too much land. Such a farmer, holding one hundred acres, would find it more profitable to dispose of fifty, and expend the proceeds as active capital on the remaining half.

What is the use of capital if it is not to expend it so that it may increase?

If a farmer has surplus capital, the best manner in which he can invest it is in lime or manure for his farm. If he cannot get six per cent. from it in this way he does not deserve the name of farmer.

If a farmer has fifty acres, with a soil only six or eight inches deep, instead of buying more let him double what he has, by doubling the depth of the soil.

Draining makes a good, permanent and safe investment for surplus capital. Such investments not only pay an interest as they go along, but also increase the capital by increasing the value of the farm.

A western writer has said that "large farms are the curse of the west," nor does this apply to the west alone, but also to the east.

By increasing the depth of his soil, the farmer increases his crops, without increasing his number of acres, and with little or no extra expense in labor.

In this way a farm of fifty acres may produce more than many of one hundred now yield, such at least is the opinion and experience of the *Germantown Telegraph.*

California Wine Regions.

The California wine region, it is estimated, now produces about three million five hundred thousand gallons of wine, worth on an average thirty-five cents per gallon, or one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the aggregate. This is the estimate of the vintage of 1867, which, in spite of the late frosts and cold, and backward spring, curtailing the yield, will, it is reported, be in excess of the crop of 1866. In addition to this California expects, this year, to produce about one hundred thousand gallons of pure brandy, worth two dollars and fifty cents per gallon, or an aggregate of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So rapid is the increase of vineyards that the increase in the area of vintage, it is said, may be estimated at twenty or fifty per cent. on that of each succeeding year. The *Alta California* says: "The child is born who shall yet see California producing one hundred million gallons of wine annually. A single wine house of this city (San Francisco) shipped last year one hundred thousand dollars worth of wine to the Atlantic States, and has exported since April, 1867, thirty-five thousand dollars worth. The quality is improving in a greater ratio than the product is increasing, and California now furnishes several varieties of wine which European connoisseurs acknowledge to be equal to anything produced by any vineyard outside of the Golden State."

LAWNS.—It is impossible to have handsome lawns unless proper attention is paid to them. In the first place the ground must be well prepared for the seed by deep plowing, careful pulverization and heavy manuring. Sow plentifully of the following seeds mixed in equal proportions; rye-grass, blue-grass and white clover, then roll with a light roller, and harrowing will be unnecessary. Commence mowing the young grass when six inches high, not too closely, and continue to do so, if with a scythe, every three weeks, but if with a machine cutter, every eight or ten days. Every other year top-dress in autumn with a good coat of manure evenly spread.

This is the only way to secure a smooth, velvety, dark-green lawn, one of the most charming objects about a well kept premises.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Charcoal for Turkeys.

A California paper highly recommends charcoal for fattening turkeys, and recommends that it should be pulverized and mixed with mashed potatoes and corn meal, as well as fed to them in small lumps. It mentions that in two lots of turkeys of four each, treated alike, and one lot given this mixture and the other not, there was an average gain in the weight of the first of one pound and a half each. While we condemn the practice of mixing the pulverized charcoal with the other food of the turkey, compelling them to eat whether they wanted it or not, we have no doubt of the excellent effects of supplying fattening turkeys with charcoal broken into small pieces. We have had evidence of what we say, and for a number of years have recommended charcoal for this purpose.

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.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures fever and ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure cures instantaneously, and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is the greatest appetizer ever known: it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

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.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,

No. 54 Market Street.

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES,

Salt Rheum; Scald Head, Eruptions,

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by M'CLARRAN & MCKENNAN, 88 Market street; GEO. A. KELLY, 27 Wood street; JOS. FLEMING, 54 Market street, and 120 Fifth and Market sts., Pittsburgh; and by druggists, Allegheny.

jy27:172-TTS

TORTURE.

Who would endure the tortures arising from Chills and Fever, when it can be easily cured.

Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers, and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a trifle?

Who would wander like an uncertain shadow, never knowing what moment they may be prostrated?

Who would be a burden to himself and a burden to his friends, who are worn out in administering to his wants?

Who would live this life of agony when the great alterative and tonic,

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

can be obtained at the nearest village. This long established and justly renowned medicine has never been known to fail in a single case, and those but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure it at once, and save themselves from intense, life-long tortures. Prepared after a long experience and deep study, it has received the encomiums of the most eminent physicians, as well as all classes from every other part of the country. To those who doubt its many virtues, all we say is, TRY IT and judge for yourselves.

Every day letters pour in upon us, testifying to its great efficacy in curing Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Languor, Nausea, and similar ills.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. ESTERS: 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 m'de 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 of the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I had it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with broader and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless. ad hav vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully,

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

C——.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 75 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh,

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; also, Gold, Silver, Sight Exchange, Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Dollar, Sterling, Lawrence, Prescott and Washington Interest Coupons, at fair rates.

jy27:TTS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE REPORTS,

SMITH Vol. 3, just received and for sale by

HAY & COMPANY,

au24 68 Wood Street, (Lafayette Building.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

J. J. ALBIETZ,

Of Borough of Lawrenceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Union County Republican Convention.

au27:107

FRUIT JAR EMPORIUM.

TWELVE DIFFERENT STYLES,

Self-sealers and the Common, best in the market. Superior Fruit Wax and Rubber Jelly Tumblers. J. P. SMITH & CO.,

au27 140 Liberty street, foot of Fifth.

FOR SALE.—A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, doing a good business; dwelling attached; first class location. Cause of reason for selling. This is an extraordinary opportunity for any one seeking a business location, as the situation is first class, the business complete, and business established. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address "ALAL," Commercial office.

au27:rd20

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOMS,

On the whole of the third story over the Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth street. Rooms are newly fitted up, and will be rented together or separately.

au27:rd21

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY,

WM. M. JOHNSTON,

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, RANGES, GRATES, FURNACES, BANK WINDOWS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE. JAMES WHERRY, agent and all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, corner of WATSON and GILMORE STREETS, rear of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a competent and experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box 49, Pittsburgh P. O.

au27:185

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny County, on late of Hampton township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1867. au27:rd3w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of ELIZABETH PATTERSON, deceased, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WALTER PATTERSON, } Exe'rs.
FRANK PATTERSON, }

au27:167

DESK, SAFE AND PRODUCE.—DESK—suitable for a lawyer or doctor; SAFE—large size, fire proof;

100 bags No. 1 Lard;
20,000 pounds Middlings;
1,000 " Rye shorts;
20,000 " Wheat shorts;
60 barrels choice Apples.

VINCENT REA, JR.,
No. 6 Liberty street.

500 LOTS AT AUCTION.—The Allegheny City Peet Farm, at Gity's run, 2½ miles from the Diamond, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has been surveyed into 500 lots, containing from 10 to 20 acres each, which will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th days of September, at 10 o'clock. These beautiful lots combine all the advantages of cheap fuel, with convenience, and all persons desiring a home will do well to attend the sale. Parties desiring to purchase before the day of sale can receive the information by calling on the undersigned, at their office, No. 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Terms—1-3 cash; balance in three years.

A. LEGGATE, Auc't.

au27

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of GIBSON, FOSTER & CO., Ward Foundry and Machine Shop, Fourth Ward, was dissolved by mutual consent, April 1st, 1867. All persons indebted to the firm of GIBSON, Foster & Co. will please pay to the undersigned, and all claims against the firm will be presented to them for payment. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the former partners, or by the undersigned, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

JAMES GIBSON, } Late
ANDREW GIBSON, } Partners.

STEPHENSON, Aug. 24, 1867. au27:rd3

CHICKERING PIANO

Nearly New—For Sale Cheap.

A Magnificently Carved Rosewood Chickering Piano.

With full overstrung bass and all modern improvements. Has been in use but a short time, and is in perfect order every way. The owner is about leaving the city, and will sell it at a great reduction on cost. Is a rare bargain. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon. Address "ALAL," Commercial office.

au27:rd20

C. C. MELLOR'S PIANO ROOMS,

au27:rd28 81 WOOD STREET.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1867, on a petition of the Bankrupt, I was issued against the

ESTATE OF ELLIS THOMPSON,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 52 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL TOMLINSON, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. MOWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.

au27:rd3

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Offer a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

Embroideries,

REAL LACES, Etc.,

To which they invite the attention of buyers.

au27

H. ROHBOCK,

TEACHER OF

PIANO AND ORGAN,

Informs the public that after ten years' most successful practice in the Female Colleges, he has RESIGNED his position in order to devote his entire time to the instruction of the largest class of private pupils in the city. Those wishing lessons, will apply to him, and not disappointed. Also, those pupils desiring to continue said lessons will make payment at the rooms with Prof. ROHBOCK, and thereby avoid the rush with persons having claims against the rooms will present them for settlement.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 26, 1867. au27:rd3w

NEW PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au26

THE AMERICAN HALL

AND FOUNTAIN GARDENS,

Corner Carson and Bowen Streets, East Birmingham

F. BOSWORTH & CO., Prop'rs.

This beautiful and pleasant resort having recently changed hands, the present proprietors would be pleased to entertain their friends with the choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS, LIQUORS, &c.

A grand Free Concert every evening. Refreshments furnished at all hours. Birmingham Cars pass the door every ten minutes.

au27:rd3

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BEGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and a large assortment of every variety. There are also constantly on hand, Razors, Scissors, &c. Cutting Scientific Razors, a shortest notice.

W. M. BROWN, Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jy24-TTS-WF-TSS

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

To all who love a

GOOD CUP OF TEA OR COFFEE,

And do not wish to drink adulterated articles.

The American Tea Co.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

Have a full line of those same Teas and Coffees, which give such satisfaction to the thousands of families who now use them daily.

FINE BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS, $1.25 P D.

FRESH ROASTED COFFEE, 3 lbs. for $1.

No inferior goods sold at any price. We retail at the New York wholesale rates.

au27:rd3-TTS

FRESH SALMON. In 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Lobster, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; fresh Asparagus, in 2 lb. cans; Green Corn, Lima Beans, Condensed Milk, Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Candies, Raspberries, Gardner, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, Essence Shrimps, Anchovies, &c., for sale at lowest rates, at

Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au18

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Wilson's Albany, Hovey's Seedling, Jucunda, &c. $6.00 per 1,000.
Agricultural, Bright Scarlet, Crimson Cone, Monstrous Ecstasy, &c. $10.00 per 1,000.

Agricultural, Bright Scarlet, Crimson Cone, Monstrous Ecstasy, &c. $10.00 per 1,000.

Catalogues of the entire collection of Dahlias, Strawberry, Raspberry and Verbenas now ready, and will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Address P. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
Pittsburgh P. O.

BEEFING! BEEFING!—Leath-ER Beefing, of the best quality; also, leather Splits and Facings, Hoods, Linseys, &c., of all kinds and qualities, and lowest prices. Lace Leather and Rivets always on hand.

J. S. & M. WHITLIFE,
au26 6 and 8 St. Clair street.

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR,"

75 bbls. "Brandywine" XX, landing, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS PIPE,

AND

OIL WELL TUBING,

Office, No. 98 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

au27:rd20

10 PER CENT. OFF.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1st,

DENNISON & HECKERT,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET,

Will make a

Special Discount

OF TEN PER CENT.

On all Cash Sales.

au27

10 PER CENT. OFF. 10 PER CENT. OFF.

10 PER CENT. OFF.

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 our tobacco thereof is NOT OF THE MANUFACTURE OF

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Third Door from the Suspension Bridge.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

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QUILL PEN MAKERS.

Gold Pens, Foley's make, waran'd,
Bill Books, Pass Books;
Check Books on all the Banks;
Time Books and Memorandums;
Adams Express Receipt Books;
Ledgers, Day Books, &c., on hand and made to order;
Writing Fluids and Copying Inks;
Books and Presses;
Stationery, of every description.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

Post Building, 39 Fifth Street.

au27:TTS-117

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that, preparatory to removing into their new business premises, No. 27 Fifth street, next to corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, &c., AT COST:

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Rogers, Fine Gold Chains, Plated Ware, Fine Gold Jewelry, Diamond Pins, Rings, Watch Chains, &c., &c., together with all other articles usually kept in a first class establishment. Also, a large assortment of silver mounted pistols plain glass ware and fancy goods.

Also, the subscriber would take pleasure in calling our new store with his entire new and fresh stock of goods, which will be found to be the cheapest and best in the city.

Very respectfully,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

jy27:rd3 Next to Bank No. 2.

COMPRESSED BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Plugs, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch,

ROSIN, RINGLASS, &c., &c.,

Nos. 123 & 125 Third St., Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN Fence Manufacturing Co.

A new and very desirable FENCING for private residence or public property, cemeteries, &c., is now offered to the public at prices far below the cost of iron railing, and about the same as No. 9 common of three strands can be sewed up. Call at FIFTEENTH STREET, Allegheny, and examine styles or state of there fences can be finished on short notice. Call and satisfy yourself that this is the cheapest and most beautiful fence now in use.

Also, a large assortment of COUNTER and SLIDING DOOR RAILING, at 61 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City.

PETER PETERSON.

au20:rd3w

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EVER MADE.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST AND WOOD STS. Office hours from 10 to 2 p. m.

H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

Buick! Brick!

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY BRICK COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish

BRICK,

in small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. At Allen's wharf, on Sandusky street, Allegheny, or at their yard on FOURTH STREET, near East David Stinson's Coal Works.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

THE CHEAP HAT AND SHOE STORE.

L. H. GUNDERMAN,

Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, LEATHER and FINDINGS, No. 81 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City. No where else in the two cities or state, can bargains be obtained in the way of first class Gaiters, Shoes, and all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. We handle goods only that is a fair dealer, and can and will sell it at a great reduction on cost, to a cash customer. Call and be convinced that great bargains to all who favor him with their patronage.

my28:rd3-TTS

GOURLAY BROS.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS

27 Barclay St., near Church St.,

NEW YORK.

M. H.—Price Lists sent on application.

au24:rd2

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish all kinds of SCHOOL BOOKS and their accompaniments, to purchasers on the most favorable wholesale prices. Also, BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, LETTER, LEGAL CAP, PATENT BLOTTING and SLATE SURFACES, for blackboards. All orders promptly attended to.

F. S. REINEMAN,
au21:TuThS 112 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSEPH WIGGINS,

Collecting Agent,

Office at the Board of Trade Rooms, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Bills of all kinds solicited and promptly attended to. Rent or references given.

au21:rd3

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

au9:rd7

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of CROOKER'S READERS, SPEAKERS and ARITHMETICS; BUTTS'S GRAMMAR AND CHEMISTRY; ROBERTS' BOOK-KEEPING; and a variety of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.

au20:rd3w

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.

Made from Kentucky White Wheat (new crop,) for sale at lowest market rates, at

FRANCE'S TEA MART,
No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Terms cash. Goods delivered free. au18

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 49 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. jy24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS! TEAS!

Of all Prices and Quality, at

A. KIRK'S.

GREEN TEAS.

Prime Young Hyson	$1.50 per pound.
Extra good "	1.40 "
Good "	1.40 "
Good "	1.30 "
Good "	1.20 "

BLACK TEAS—Oolongs.

Best Oolong	$1.40 per pound.
Good "	1.30 "
Extra "	1.20 "

BLACK TEAS—Powchong, Souchong and Congoes.

Ex. Fine Rose Flav'd Eng. Breakfast	$1.20
" High " Old Country, do	1.20
" " Congou	1.00

JAPAN TEAS.

Uncolored Japan, very pleasant flavor $1.20
Japan, Young Hyson, Leaf 1.00

MIXED TEAS.

No. 1 Mixed Teas, ½ best Black, ½ do. Y. H. $1.00
No. 2 " " ½ 2d best " ½ do. " 1.00

From the above any one can select just what kind of Tea they want, and have them put up in any quantity, and forwarded by any of the Express Companies, who now carry goods at very low rates, and by doing so save twenty cents per pound in the price, besides getting a pure and clean article which exactly suits their taste.

A. KIRK,

172 and 174 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

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KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

AN ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

We will commence Saturday, September 7, 1867, the publication of our handsome weekly, a paper of sixteen pages of the same size and form of Harper's Weekly. No expense will be spared to make it the best literary paper published in the world. Our illustrations will be original, and will draw upon the skill of our best artists. Some of the most distinguished writers of America and Europe