The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1867.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

If the States which participated in the rebellion had been reorganized as prescribed by the laws; if their respective delegations had been re-admitted to seats in the two Houses of Congress; and if their several populations, in word and deed, were exhibiting a restored loyalty; a Proclamation of Amnesty, broad as that issued by the President on Saturday last, would have been received with unmixed satisfaction by the great body of the inhabitants of all sections of the country. Nay, an Universal Amnesty would not have proved unacceptable. The President has not only confronted and defied the will of the nation, as expressed in the laws, but has exercised a vast authority, his right to which is challenged, and is at best doubtful. And this Amnesty he has questionably proclaimed, is not the consummation and fruit of a restored Union, but a means to fresh agitations, which may postpone that event.

If it was conceded on all hands that the powers of Amnesty and Pardon are identical, and belong to the President, he would still be open to the imputation of grossly misusing or abusing the trust confided to him, in what he has done. If he can legally proclaim Amnesty now, he could have proclaimed it the day after Antietam or Gettysburg, and in terms including all the officers and men of LEE's army. The abuse of power in an Amnesty issued then and now, is simply comparative.

As early as 1863 Congress assumed control over the whole matter of Amnesty, by passing a law authorizing the President to proclaim it, but fixing the conditions. Last winter a bill was passed to repeal this law; which bill was neither approved nor vetoed by the President, but became a law by not being returned to the House in which it originated within ten days after its passage. The Constitutional power granted to the President is to "grant reprieves and pardons." The President and his advisers hold that Amnesty is one form of Pardon. Congress holds that Amnesty is a greater power than Pardon; hence not included in it, and can be exercised only by the "sovereign power," which is not the President, but the representatives of the States and the people.

The President's Proclamation, even if he had an undisputed right to issue it, would be a flagrant misuse of power. It is not in the interest of loyalty; nor designed to promote concord. The intention of it was in a bold and questionable way to frustrate the Congressional plan of reconstruction, by prematurely restoring most of the active and influential men among the rebels to the political rights and privileges they forfeited under the operation of the laws. The effect will be to let the rebels sit measurably in judgment in their own cases; to exert a degree of potentiality in determining whether the Congressional plan of restoration shall stand or be swept away. It puts them on the same footing as the men who fought the battles of the country, even while the questions growing out of the war are still pending. It is a direct defiance to Congress and to the loyal constituencies represented therein.

The President may be hasty, passionate and unstable; but there are about him, and in his confidence, inspiring him with their ideas, and shaping him to their ends, a number of men of superior capacity and culture. These men believe that all the government did in putting down the rebellion was done in virtue of authority found outside the Constitution and in the national emergency. If they make any distinction between the loyal and disloyal, it is to exculpate the rebels and heap unstinted censure on those who combatted them. Their most ardent wish is to banish from power the men who saved the government, and to install the leaders of the rebellion in the vacated seats. Having the President under their influence, they mean, while despising him, to make the most out of him they can.

So far Congress has shown much less tact, energy, decision and courage than these men. When the Houses should have acted, they were content to consume weeks and months in talk to no substantial end. Many of the leaders thereof permitted themselves to be duped into half measures or no measures at all, appearing not to comprehend the forces with which they were dealing, nor the malignant drift the Executive was imparting to public affairs. What was easy for Congress to do before, is more difficult now; but we trust that enlightened by experience the period for faltering has gone.

GERMANY.

Whatever dispute there may be as to the possession by NAPOLEON III. of the intellectual qualities essential to high statesmanship, nobody doubts his having, in a large degree, the lesser endowments which constitute the natural dupe of a politician. Self-confident, unscrupulous, skillful in the concealment of his opinions and purposes, ready to adapt himself to all contingencies, and adroit in making the best that can possibly be made as matters stand, he is always a capital figure in European politics; an object of interest, if not of solicitude.

Baffled in the negotiations with BISMARCK which precluded the campaign of Prussia against Austria, and constrained to accept, with an appearance of placidity, accomplished facts most unpalatable to himself and France, he has ever since been contriving how to prevent the farther and complete unification of Germany, which would be an event disastrous to his dynasty as well as to the predominance of France in the affairs of continental Europe.

In his recent interview with FRANCIS JOSEPH they two hatched a nice arrangement, which had only the one inconvenience that it would not work as contemplated. This was to group the South-German States around Austria. There was no novelty in this conception. It was incorporated into the treaty of peace which terminated the recent Germanic war. When it was first brought forward, France accepted it because it held a word of promise to the ear accordant with its desires. Austria welcomed it because she saw in it a hope—the bare possibility of an accomplishment partially favorable to her hereditary pretensions. Prussia consurred because peace had become a necessary condition for retaining what she had won by battle, and because, as she measured the strength of the popular sentiment demanding national consolidation, it was apparent the project could never be reduced to a reality.

The interview between the French and Austrian Emperors sent a thrill of anxiety throughout Europe. The first impression seemed to be that the princes and people of the South-German States could not resist the determination of these two men. The event has proved otherwise. Even the interposition of France in the affairs of Germany was promptly regarded as an offense; and hence none of the States have ratified the fresh attempt to divide and distract Germany.

Moreover, there seems to be abundant reasons for believing that a large majority of the people of Austria, while feeling a genuine attachment to the reigning family and a strong desire that it should recover and hold the headship of Germany, are animated by an intense desire that the solidarity of the German people shall be achieved, no matter under what leadership. There are indications that a martial alliance between FRANCIS JOSEPH and NAPOLEON to divide Germany—to keep it from fulfilling its aspirations—would result in the bulk of the Austrian people ranging themselves openly on the side of Prussia.

What was to be anticipated under such circumstances has actually happened; the fresh negotiations to realize a South-German Confederacy have taken such a shape that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed notes to the Prussian government with which it is satisfied. Finding he cannot do what he would, NAPOLEON has made up his mind, like any common mortal, to do the best he can under the circumstances.

Still, there seems to be no diminution in French warlike preparations. There can be no doubt as to what is signified by the unwonted activity witnessed in arsenals, depots and encampments. French vanity has been deeply touched by Germany; not by invasion, or menace, or disparagement; but by the marvellous development of nationality. Germany seems to stand between France and the sun, and this is not to be endured. France has dominated Europe most of the time for half a century. She formally proclaimed the abrogation of the German empire, and wiped it from the map. Yet that empire, without her leave, claims the right to be. From the ashes in which it was entombed it has arisen into new life and startling conspicuity. Its freshly acquired greatness throws France into the shade. There are portents of still grander elevation, even to the constituting of it the colossal power of Europe. It is not enough for France to be powerful. She is so great that nothing contents her but to be supreme. She can hold fellowship with no equal. What this morbid sentiment may lead her to the future only can disclose.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Fall Seeding Grass Lands.

The system of fall seeding to grass is beginning to be practiced in some localities and with the best results. The system to which we refer is the sowing of grass seeds separately or not in connection of grain of any kind.

The usual practice is to seed with some crop under the impression that the grain not only serves a good purpose in protecting the growing plants, but that the land in this way is made to yield an annual crop which would not obtain if nothing but grass seed alone were sown.

When grass seed is sown with spring grains there is a liability of its not taking well, and we frequently get a light crop of grass the following year. This, it is claimed, can be avoided by fall sowings.

The land is plowed in August or September and a top dressing of well rotted manure or compost applied, the land thoroughly harrowed and fitted for meadow. The grass seed is then sowed and covered with a brush or light harrow and the soil rolled. The September rains bring up the seeds and it gets well rooted before the setting in of frost. The next season, about the latter part of July, a good crop of hay is taken off. Thus nothing is lost except the fall feed, and on land requiring plowing this is of little value. The rotting sod and the compost added, make a deep tilth which will yield several good crops, and when these begin to fail the land is treated in the same way again.

There is great difference of opinion as to the best way of keeping up meadows, and in seeding them down. Upon stock farms many contend that no crop pays so well as grass, and that when the land needs breaking up the sooner it can be got back into grass the better. In other words, permanent pastures and meadows are sought, and no attention paid to a regular rotation of crops. When such a system prevails, the usual or common practice is to break up, putting the land the first year to corn. The second year spring grains are sown, and the land seeded to grass at the same time. It is evident under this system, unless considerable quantities of manure be used, the land must be somewhat exhausted of its fertility. The grain crops have robbed it, and it goes back to grass less able to yield a maximum crop than when first broken up. The plan indicated of seeding in the fall, it will be seen, economizes all the elements of fertility stored up in the soil for the grass crop, and as experience has shown, gives larger returns in grass at a less expense of manures than by the other method. By it you get a continuous crop of grass year after year, which is often of much account when the lands devoted to meadow are limited, and any material reduction of the crop is attended with the inconvenience either of reducing the ordinary stock or the purchase of hay or its equivalent in the other kinds of cattle food.

These considerations have led many farmers to change from the common system of seeding to this, and after testing it thoroughly, believe it is an important improvement over the old practice.

They urge, in addition, that there is more leisure in August and September for getting the ground into good condition for meadows, and that there is less liability of having the work imperfectly done on account of the weather than there is in the spring, when often haste is necessitated in order to get crops into the ground in season, while not unfrequently, the soil must be worked when too wet, leaving the surface in a poor condition for the seed bed.

It is a good custom to roll all lands in in the spring that were seeded the previous autumn. This presses into the soil many roots that are thrown up and would otherwise perish, and leaves the surface in a good condition for the scythe and rake.

Maturing Poultry.

Wheat screenings and cracked corn, I find to be the best adapted feed for chickens; this should be fed to them as often as twice a day; while in the interim something should be placed at their pleasure to pick at. I dissent from the idea that fowls should ever go hungry in order to grow fat or to lay eggs. I have never learned how to fatten or bring fowls into a particular condition by feeding little or nothing. Broom-corn seed, well ripened, affords my fowls the main supply of wholesome and cheap provender, for lunch, between their regular feedings of screenings or corn; and I find my corn and buckwheat, etc., do not disappear so quickly by veraciousness as where they have to rely wholly on stated feedings.

Good authorities have laid down one rule among many good ones, which I spread from to the good sense of my brother poulterers, so far, at least, as it regards growing chickens, that is: "Never keep feed before them all the time." Working on the system of human physiology, this sounds very well; but an infant receives its sustenance when it cries for it; I believe our infant chickens being able to help themselves, without crying for it, should be permitted to do so. Boiled feed, such as potatoes and meal, with small or large pieces of meat, as can be afforded, hasten the growth of poultry very much; use as much pepper, and a little more than would be pleasing to our palates as seasoning; but it is almost useless to say to any one, *use no salt*. Farmers who make their own butter, and have sour milk, should remember to divide a part of this refuse material with the hens, for, while pigs make the ham, we cannot have ham and eggs without the hens.

There certainly is a great difference in fowls, about maturing, and without stating any particular preference on this article, I will remark, that for early market uses, the Asiatic varieties are the best. Yellow meated poultry, on account of its rich appearance, always brings the highest price in market; and the reverse of this is the case, in many markets, with eggs. In the case of the meat, the only difference is in the imagination; while, in the case of eggs, imagination is greatly at fault in making choice of white shelled eggs, for the yellow shell is a mark of greater nutriment as really yellow corn contains more oil than the white flint variety.—*Correspondence Country Gentleman.*

The Tobacco Fly or Miller.

A tobacco planter relates the following experience and success in the destruction of that pest to the crop—the moth-mother of the tobacco worm:

Having, like all other tobacco planters, suffered for years by the ravages of this destructive and annoying insect, I proceeded to watch its movements and ascertain its habits. I found it intensely fond of sucking at the bloom of the Jamestown, more generally speaking the "Jimson" weed, wild morning glory, etc., but especially the former. Accordingly, at the time of setting out the plants, I set out among them some eight or ten "Jimson" plants, which, like the other evil weeds, grew up and bloomed just in time for the objects of this cuss of an insect. I procured from a druggist about an ounce of pulverized fly powder, or fly stone, mixed it with water, making it very sweet with honey, sugar or molasses will do as well,) put it in a half pint bottle with a cork stopper, into which I inserted a goose quill. Thus armed and equipped, I went every evening between sunset and twilight and dropped about three drops of the mixture into the bloom of the "Jimson," and the next day would pick up handfulls of the insects lying dead under the nearest trees, or in the corn field close to the tobacco patch.

So eminent was my success in destroying them that many of my neighbors were induced to try the experiment, and the consequence is that the crops in our neighborhood are much less injured by them than usual. The poison destroys that particular bloom as well as the fly. Seeing this, I go every evening and drop it into the new ones which form in the next twenty-four hours. If every planter would follow this practice, that particular race of destructive insects would soon become extinct.

My crop this year has so far been protected by this process as scarcely to show that such an insect existed at all, and if no hail storm or other accident overtakes it before cutting and housing, it will be entirely free from injury of any kind.

All the trouble I have had with it is destroying the eggs laid by flies from other places, as they are known to fly as far as a mile, and to fly about and deposit their eggs all night of moonlight nights.

This process of getting rid of so great an injury to this most important crop, being within the reach of every one, it will be universally practiced. I hope thus enabling a planter not only to raise as much again, but better, and escape that most tiresome and back-breaking process of worming tobacco.

Growing Sugar Beets.

From experiments made in Belgium, it appears that the planting of sugar beets upon ridges induces a better growth of the plant, with less interruption on account of the leaves than by flat culture. The advantages claimed for this system of planting are, that in stony soil it mellows a larger amount of fertile matter, while in light soils the moisture is absorbed in greater quantities, enabling the roots to go deeper into the sub-soil. It is claimed, also, that the culture in ridges require less manure than on a flat surface, more ground being required to contribute nutriment to the plants. That they may be cultivated with more ease, and with a greater economy of labor, upon ridges, we have found in our experience, since the plow or horse-hoe may be used earlier along the rows, thus reducing hand-weeding in the space along the line of the rows. A further advantage of ridge planting claimed is that the plants grow longer and send their roots deeper, thus suffering less from disease, heat and rain. In addition, the roots yield a larger per centage of sugar and starch.

We regard the beet as one of the most profitable roots that can be grown for stock feeding. The labor of cultivation is much less than for the carrot, and the crop is less liable to be attacked by insects and thereby lost, than the turnip. They are more easily harvested than carrots, and are of more nutritive value than turnips. The mangolds are excellent keepers, which is an additional argument in their favor. Whether the beet may be grown profitably for sugar-making, in this State, is a question which is yet to be solved.

Autumn Planting for Asparagus.

The *Gardener's Monthly* recommends autumn planting for asparagus, stating that actual experience shows it to be not only feasible, but better than spring planting. The ground is prepared as for the crop at any other season, and after cutting off the green tops of the young seedlings, the roots are set precisely as in spring planting. They push new roots at once and make eyes so strong that even from one year old seedlings some asparagus—but not, of course, very strong—has been cut the following spring; and when two years old roots have been used, a full crop has been cut in the same time—a result no one expects from spring planting.

The editor remarks that within the last two years he has watched experiments made by several gentlemen, on planting asparagus in August, and the result is a remarkable success.

Budding the Rose.

A writer in the *American Journal of Horticulture* adopts a plan in budding roses which greatly expedites the work, and is attended with complete success. Instead of either bast or worsted common adhesive plaster is substituted. In this method no tying is necessary, the plaster adhering at once exactly where it is required. The plaster used is the common adhesive plaster bought at the shops, and the writer states that by its use the budding is performed with great neatness and exactness as well as rapidity. This would seem to be an improvement over the old practice, and may prove a useful hint to those who cultivate roses.

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,

aug26:MTW No. 84 Market Street.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?

Multitudes of both sexes will answer this question in the affirmative; for, next to disorders of the stomach, liver complaints are perhaps the most prevalent of all internal diseases. Its usual symptoms are a yellowish tinge in the whites of the eyes, especially near the inner corners, an uneasy or slightly painful sensation in the right side, pain between the shoulder blades, sick headache, lassitude, mental dullness, lack of appetite and irregularity of the bowels. Whoever recognizes this diagnosis as applying to himself in any degree, may be quite certain that more bile exists in his blood and less passes through the bowels than is conducive to his health, and that his liver requires toning and regulating. One of the special uses of

HOSTATTER'S BITTERS

is to most just such exigencies as this. Its tonic stimulus renews the liver from its torpor, and its aperient element gently relieves the intestinal canal of the secretions consequent upon an insufficient supply of native cathartic, the bile. Persons of bilious habit will find in the best safeguard against the attacks to which they are constitutionally predisposed, and should carefully avoid all the ordinary alcoholic stimulants.

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 attend my lungs. I have to thank 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 acrudities 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 exciting, 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 applications you made were almost painless, and my lait has a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, C——.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

No. 62 FIFTH ST.,

HAVE THE PLEASURE TO announce to their customers and the public that they have received their complete stock of—

Fall Woolens,

West of England,

Scotch and French,

Coatings and Cassimeres,

Silk, Plush and Velvet Vestings,

Being the largest and best selection of goods we have ever before introduced into this market, enjoying our long and well earned reputation. Notwithstanding the high price of imported goods, having purchased our stock for cash, we are enabled to offer superior inducements to all who may favor us with their patronage, which cannot fail to be to their advantage.

Having our customers for the very liberal patronage they have extended to us during the past, which we feel assured to merit their continued favor, which in the future, by giving close attention to their requirements.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

aug26:2TTS 62 Fifth street.

FRESH SALMON, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; Fresh Lobster, in 1 and 2 lb. cans; Fresh Apricots, in 2 lb. cans; Green Corn, Lima Beans, Condensed Milk, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Damsons, Olive Oil, Worcestershire Sauce, Kennedy Sardines, Anchovies, etc., for sale at lowest rates, at

FRANCIS'S TEA HOUSE,

18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Terms cash. Goods delivered free. aug3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUNCH OF KEYS LOST.—On Sunday two weeks ago, was lost,

A Bunch of Five Keys,

Between Manchester and Allegheny. The finder will confer a favor on the loser by leaving them at the MARINE HOSPITAL, below Manchester. sep10:1

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SUMMER GOODS, at

E. HOUSTON & CO'S,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors, 54 STATE ST. (entry in MAIN ALLEY) BUTTE CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 107 FIFTH ST., corner of Cherry alley.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times. sep10:2

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN from the pasture field of the undersigned, on last Tuesday night, A LIGHT RED COW, five years old and giving milk; expected to be fresh soon. Any one giving information of her, or arresting the thief, will receive the above reward.

T. W. SHAW,

sep10:f56 Shaw's Mills, Allegheny Co., Pa.

STORE STAND FOR RENT.

The old established STORE STAND of William Kite, deceased, at East Waterford, Juniata county, Pa., will be rented on reasonable terms, from one to five years. It is well located in a thriving community, and always commanded a large trade.

There is also a variety of STORE GOODS, lately purchased, on hand, which will be sold at wholesale, at a great bargain. By purchasing the goods the possession of the Stand will be given immediately.

Application to be made to

T. M. MORRISON, or

MRS. MARY KITE,

sep10:f56 at East Waterford, Juniata Co., Pa.

DUPONT'S

GUNPOWDER.

The well known Powder is put up in moisture metallic kegs, and is therefore safer to handle and transport than wooden kegs, and having been in general use by the public and the Government for over sixty years, needs no other recommendation as to its quality.

A very description of SPORTING, MINING and BLASTING, in all size packages, always on hand and for sale from Magazines at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,

Cor. Water St. and Cherry Alley.

sep10:f66

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads centering into the city. The restaurant connected with this hotel open at all hours of the day and night. sep10:3

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 2 St. Clair Street.

NEW CROP FINE TEAS,

NEW CARGO FINE TEAS,

SELLING AT NEW YORK PRICES!

Special inducements offered to large consumers.

AMERICAN TEA CO.,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

sep10:3TTTS

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.

ly13:WF:TS-TF:R&S

TWO STORY

BRICK DWELLING,

Favorably located in the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, well finished and in good condition,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP,

On application to

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

sep9:2

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

95 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED A

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Which they Offer at Low Prices.

sep7

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 184 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

sep2:e60

AT EATON'S.

OPENED THIS DAY.

Hamburg Edgings,

French Cambric Bands,

Tucked Skirtings,

Victoria Lawns,

AT 17 FIFTH STREET.

sep7:

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF

BOUNTY BONDS,

Issued by the School Board of the First Ward, City of Allegheny.

Parties holding Bonds numbered as follows: No. 89, 98, 70, 71, 97, 103, are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees of the First Ward are ready for redemption, as they will cease to bear interest from this date.

By order of the School Board.

C. W. BERKEY, Secretary.

Allegheny, Sept. 2, 1867. sep3:e75

HOPE SPICE MILLS.

S. S. KIRKHART.....C. A. STEVENS.

KIRKHART & STEVENS,

Successors to J. D. PEARCE, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of SPICES AND GROUND FEED, Nos. 18 and 20 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Feed Factory, Cor. Canal and Cherry streets. Orders promptly attended to. sep3:

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Highest Premium Gold Medal

SEWING MACHINES,

Salesrooms, No. 97 FIFTH ST.

sep7:

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

A. H. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....S. S. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 841. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. ly7:1m

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

aug26

BRICK! BRICK!

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY

BRICK COMPANY

Are prepared to furnish

BRICK,

in small or large quantities, at a REDUCED PRICE. A large stock always on hand at their Yard, corner of TAY and FOURTH STREETS, and Ward Yard on the Ohio River.

S. Y. KENNEDY, Agent.

aug19:6m

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK ESTABLISHMENT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIFTH AND WOOD STS. Orders from 10 to 2 P. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice President and Treasurer.

aug3

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 81 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Flaks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Meat Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Scale Safes, Water Coolers, Step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, etc. aug26:1yr

GRAIN DRILLS,

FANNING MILLS,

PORTABLE CROSS CUT WOOD SAWING MACHINES,

Straw Cutters,

AT 319 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Or at the Works in COLUMBIANA, OHIO.

aug2 W. W. WALLACE.

FRENCH BUHR MILL STONES, FRENCH BUHR SMUT MACHINES, the best Wheat cleaner and flour dresser in use, PORTABLE FLOUR AND FEED MILLS, BOLTING CLOTHS, all numbers best quality, MILL IRONS, CASTINGS AND MILL FURNISHING. 319 LIBERTY STREET.

W. W. WALLACE.

STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLIZED SLATE WORKS.—Every variety of Marble and Slate Mantles on hand and made to order. Beautiful slate Mantles, with twenty per cent less than they have been heretofore sold in this city. This is the only place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are made. All kinds of Marble work done at short notice.

319 LIBERTY STREET.

W. W. WALLACE.

PITTSBURGH, AUG. 26, 1867. aug26:6M:DF

THOS. CARLIN,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa., MANUFACTURER OF ROLLING MILL AND GAS WORKS GEARINGS, MASH WHEELS, PULLEYS, MILL GEARS, SHAFTS, MASH ROLLS, SHEARING, GRATE BARS, WAGON SKEWS, etc. Also, have on hand and make to order STEAM ENGINES, of all dimensions.

F. MUSSMANN,

Fifth Street, between Tunnel and Chatham Streets,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,

Fine gun goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done neatly and on short notice. sep26:1yr

BARR & HOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of FRUIT HOUSES and DWELLINGS.

WINDOW SHADES, of all kinds, styles, colors and sizes; also, Hat Holders, Transparent Green Cloth, of all widths and at low prices, wholesale and retail, by

J. & R. PHILLIPS,

80 and 82 St. Clair street.

OIL CLOTHS.—For Floors, Tables, Counters, Stairs, Windows, &c., of all widths and patterns, and of the best quality, for sale at the lowest cash price, at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber Depot, Nos. 80 and 82 St. Clair st.

J. & R. PHILLIPS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of ST. MARY'S AVENUE, LEXON STREET, CRANBERRY STREET and SPRING ALLEY, in the borough of Lawrenceville.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,* That the street Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to invite and receive proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of St. Mary's avenue, from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville turnpike road, 70 feet, to Keller alley; Lexon street, to Sycamore street; Charlotte street, from Allen street to Walnut street; and for the grading and paving of Spring alley, from Sycamore street to Leech street, and in contract therefor with the lowest and best bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That the costs and expenses of grading said streets and alley shall be said in the manner provided by an ordinance passed the 7th day of January, A. D. 1867, and for the purpose of defraying the costs and expenses of paving and curbing said streets and alley, there be and there is hereby levied a special tax, to be equally assessed on the several lots bounding and abutting on said streets and alley, in proportion to the front footage thereon, and completed and bounding and abutting on said streets and alley.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the costs and expenses of said improvements are fully ascertained the Borough Engineer, it shall be his duty to assess and apportion the same among the several lot holders, according to front footage on said streets and alley, according to the provisions of the ordinance, and thereupon to notify each of the owner or owners of said lot or lots respectively, or to the occupant, as may be required by law, of the same, and make return of said assessments to the Treasurer of said borough.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer on the return so made, to cause notice to be given to the several parties on whom assessments may be made as aforesaid, that unless the amount thereof is paid to him in thirty days after such notice, they will be prosecuted legally in the manner provided by law.

Contained and enacted into a law this 6th day of September, A. D. 1867.

Attest—M. J. McCANN, Clerk. sep10:d

QUILL PEN MAKERS.

Gold Pens, Foley's make, warran'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.

aug27:6TT

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

[Successors to M. R. SULDER, Agents,]

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description,

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

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☞ A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS.....WM. C. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILT.

aug27:6M

Pittsburgh Importing House.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that, possessing superior facilities through their house in Germany, they are in receipt of and making their importations direct, and have stock on hand of the choicest grades of Wines and Liquors at prices less than Eastern cities can afford, of qualities and assortment of prices respectfully solicited.

Also, Agents for the sale of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand. aug28:2m

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!

Adulterations are used

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES,

BLACK LEAD, WORMY GRACERS,

TARES ALBA, TUMERIC,

Are Among the Adulterations Used.

THE PURE SPICE MILLS,

Manufacture some but perfectly PURE SPICES.

$500.00 REWARD

For any adulteration found in our Spices. One packet of Pure Spice will go as far and produce as delicious Spices usually sold.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills

222 and 224 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ A sample of our prime roasted UNGROUND RIO COFFEE, put up in our 1 lb. Packages, will be sent free to any address, and more economical than any Coffee in the market. 1y1

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform their Friends and the public generally that they have removed their business back to their new building, No. 81 Fifth street, next door to Post Office. They are selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, etc., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Table Cutlery, Fancy Goods of Precious Stones, Regulators, French Clocks, etc., etc., Dealers will find it to their interest to call and see a large amount of silver mounted plate glass goods, which they will sell at cost.

About the first of October we expect to re-open our new store in Allegheny, where we will keep of everything pertaining to a first-class Jewelry and Silver Ware Store.

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIBLE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET,

Next to Bank Block.

STEAM TO AND FROM

LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mail. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.

WM. HINGHAM, Jr.,

Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passengers,

54 FIFTH STREET.

Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. S. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r. SAMUEL EMBREE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Bierman, John S. Livingston, John M. Patterson, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

sep7:6m

JOHN ROSS.....JOHN ENABLE.....JOHN H. BOYD

PITTSBURGH LAMP COMPANY,

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 23 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, ETC

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade.

CHANDELIERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the glass line.

REMOVAL.

J. LOUGHREY.....ALEXANDER FREW,

LOUGHREY & FREW,

Have removed to

No. 81 Market St.,

(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,

Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

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

S. S. BRYAN,

BROKER IN

BONDS, STOCKS,

AND REAL ESTATE,

Apollo Building, Fourth Street,

Bank, Insurance and Municipal Bonds, and all kinds of Stocks bought and sold on commission. Mortgages bought and sold. 7:2

CHOICE BEDDING PLANTS.

A very large stock of

Roses, Geraniums, Verbenas, &c.,

In bloom, at the Oakland Greenhouses.

JOHN M.

Send for a circular.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

STATE

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL HOLD ITS EXHIBITION AT

PITTSBURGH,

Tuesday, September 24th,

Wednesday, September 25th,

Thursday, September 26th,

Friday, September 27th, 1867.

An office is open at No. 10 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, Catalogues of Premiums can be obtained upon application there.

The Entry Books must close, on MONDAY EVENING, September 23d, unless in special cases, to be determined by the Committee. For the purpose of centering the office will be open until 10 o'clock on the night of that day.

All producers of stock must be handed into the office of the Secretary, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

All persons, EXHIBITORS, who desire offering stock or articles for sale, must notify the Secretary ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 20th.

Hay and Straw will be furnished FREE; all other feed at current market rates. Water in full supply.

The premiums will in all cases be closely adhered to. The exhibition will open on

Tuesday, Sept. 24th, at Noon.

Single admission, 25 cents; membership, $1, with four admission tickets; life membership, $10; carriages, horses and drivers, 75 cents; pedestrians, 25 cents; single horse and rider, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Premiums will be paid as soon as the Secretary can prepare the vou