The Pittsburgh Gazette
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY WARREN WILLIAMS,
Of Allegheny County.

SENATE:
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
GEORGE WILSON, Oakland.
WILLIAM R. FORD, City.
ALEXANDER MILLIGAN, McKeesport.
AUGUSTUS BOUKER, Reserve Tp.
GEORGE R. RIDDLE, Allegheny.
DAVID L. BRIZE, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY:
JACOB H. WALTER, City.

PRESIDENT:
Maj. J. F. DAVIDSON, Liberty Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
A. FILLEW, Taretum.

AUDITOR:
WILLIAM CLAWSON, City.

POOR DIRECTOR:
H. H. SAVIN, Sewickley.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
CHARLES PUGH, Manchester.

AMNESTY.

If there are persons who think the powers of government are discriminated and assigned in the Constitution of the United States with perspicuity and definiteness, we are not of that number.

The power to grant an Amnesty for political offences is nowhere given by that instrument, in express terms, to any department, or to two of them, or to all combined. The existence of such a power in the government at all, is purely a matter of inference, and the Executive and Legislative departments have each decided in its own favor, and to the exclusion of the other.

The Supreme Court, from necessity, has gone very far in recognizing and giving validity to these inferential powers. In the case of the State of Maryland vs. The United States Bank, the Court held in the plainest terms that Congress had an undoubted right to do whatever was necessary to the proper carrying out of powers clearly granted. Upon this principle the incorporation of a National Bank was decided to be Constitutional, because inferable from the duty to provide and regulate currency and to maintain the public credit.

In this way both the President and Congress have inferred the existence of the power to grant an Amnesty, but each in its own favor.

Congress has inferred that it possessed this power from the fact that it was the law making department, and therefore endowed with a species of sovereignty. This will not do. Only the people are sovereign, and that in their primary capacity. Congress has no more authority than is granted to it in the Constitution.

But the power in Congress to grant or withhold Amnesty is inferred from the duty laid upon it to "provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States." This phrase is broad enough to cover almost anything. It the Supreme Court should be so inclined, it would have no difficulty in finding in it the authority Congress claims in this matter. The Supreme Court, if we recollect aright, has never had this point before it for decision. But Congress has interpreted its powers for itself, and this is one of the recognized forms by which the meaning of the instrument is to be ascertained.

The President infers the existence of authority in himself to proclaim an Amnesty from his right to "grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." In this inference he is sustained by analogies furnished in some European governments. In monarchies of all grades the entire clemency of the State is commonly lodged in the Crown. This is because of the old-time tradition that the monarch is, in an important sense, the State. Under republican forms great reluctance is naturally felt towards allowing analogies that run in this direction, for they are always attended by perils to popular institutions.

Reprieve, pardon and amnesty are all forms of clemency. It is only needful here to consider the two latter.

Pardon is the little or retail of clemency. Amnesty is the large or wholesale thereof. Pardon is certainly included in Amnesty. It is not so clear that Amnesty is included in pardon. The greater always includes the less; but the less never includes the greater. Five can always be found in ten; but we never know a sane man who thought he could get ten out of five. At least such is not our arithmetic.

Besides, the Courts have decided over and over again what form and manner is essential to pardon. It cannot be conveyed by wholesale or by proclamation. It must be personal, and specific in recitation, signature and attestation. It must be delivered into the hands of the person named, and be by him accepted and retained. It is evident from this, that the President did not issue his Amnesty Proclamation under the clause of the Constitution empowering him to grant pardons; or, if he did, that he did not know what he was about.

Nor would it follow, if the President was, in the plainest possible terms, empowered to grant an Amnesty, that he could exercise that authority in certain conceivable cases, without being fairly liable to impeachment. All powers granted by the people to rulers are to be used wisely and to good ends.

The President clearly is endowed with the right to disclose treasons. The reasons for which a pardon may justly issue to a person accused or convicted of crime, are so plain as not to require rehearsal. But the President can issue pardons to all persons under conviction or sentence for offences against the laws. He can issue pardons to each individual who has performed an act for which he is liable to a criminal prosecution. If the President should take such pardons they would be valid, but there can be no question but he would be liable to impeachment and removal from office for such an abuse of the trust confided to him. In other words, the President is just as amenable to impeachment for a misuse of powers unquestionably given him, as for a class usurpation of authority expressly denied him.

The only question, therefore, is not, Has the President authority to proclaim amnesty? Back of this is another question, Was the proclamation warranted by the attitude of the offenders and the general condition of the country?

If the conditions proposed for the restoration of the Union had been accepted by the revolted States in good faith, and with the hearty acquiescence of their respective populations, an Amnesty covering all the past, and each individual exposed to be proceeded against for political offences, could not come one moment too soon. But this was not the situation of the case. The terms proposed, and these unprecedentedly liberal, had not been complied with. Evidences abounded of a disposition to evade or refuse compliance. It was just here that the President interposed, with what he claimed to be his prerogative, against Congress, and on the side of the law breakers. There can be no difficulty in determining what this means. There ought to be no hesitation in meeting out to the offender the punishment he invokes.

The *Commercial*, and sometimes the usually fairer *Gazette*, tries to smother the real issue by charging that we oppose Judge Williams because he is a New Englander. These editors know better. They know perfectly well, that we oppose him because he consents to stand as the aider and abetter of the vile New England policy, which would force negro voting upon Pennsylvania, whether they will it or not—an attempt which comes not gracefully from a meddlesome people who have, compara ively, no negroes among them.—*Post.*

Our contemporary should be particular as to its facts. In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island the blacks vote on the same conditions as the whites. In Connecticut they do not. This is because a considerable portion of the voters of Connecticut are New York bankers and merchants, aristocratic in social life though professedly democratic in politics. The five Republican States of New England serve all men alike. The democratic one violates avowed principles by building up the most hateful caste, and the most exclusive privilege. Upon this showing there can be no doubt as to what New England policy in this particular actually is. Up to 1838, when Mr. GEORGE W. WOODWARD and others of his sort, got into the Constitutional Convention the blacks voted in Pennsylvania as freely as they now do in Massachusetts. That was the doctrine and practice of the man who planted and nourished American liberty. Only when a spurious democracy grew up, which the fathers knew not, and would have trampled out had it appeared in their presence, was that solecism in speech and in fact entertained of basing popular government on a portion of the loyal people.

What the *Post* recently said, was this: "No Democrat has been appealed to to vote against Judge WILLIAMS because he was born in Connecticut."

That is a pretty broad assertion, and one that cannot be sustained, since the Democrats of Philadelphia, in City Convention assembled, denounced Judge WILLIAMS for the inexplicable crime of having been born in Connecticut. They are resolutely bent on "ignoring New England influence in Pennsylvania," by putting down Judge WILLIAMS and all other citizens of this State who chanced not to be born here. This is what the *Post* has been about, if we understand the force of language. Its present quibble will not avail.

What the *Post* said on this head some weeks ago, we have not searched its files to refresh our recollections with. But, this is true, the *Post*, and the Democrats generally, hate New England for the ideas which give her conspicuity and make her powerful. Even some of her own sons have been forced by Democratic surroundings to befoul the nest that cradled them, not to her disgrace, but their own.

But, as we have already intimated, these ideas attributed to New England in the way of disparagement, she got from the fathers, who made the Declaration of Independence and sustained it. New England has proved true to the best traditions of the fathers, while the Democrats have been debauched by Slavery.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

COME TO THE FAIR.

We can speak of no subject in this department of more interest and importance to our agricultural readers than the State Fair which is to be held in Pittsburgh during the present month. The State Association, through its Executive Committee, are leaving nothing undone to render the forthcoming exhibition not only the most attractive but the best arranged affair of the character ever held in Pennsylvania. The grounds are admirably adapted for such occasions, and have been put in the best order, while the accommodations for exhibitors are on the most approved and liberal scale. The list of premiums is large and it WILL PAY our agricultural readers to compete for awards in the various departments. True, every exhibitor cannot expect to carry away pecuniary prizes, but the chances are so numerous for doing so, that all should compete. Hundreds of entries have already been made, principally by the farmers, manufacturers and citizens of our own State, but many from outside. The books will remain open some days longer, and we urge those of our readers who have thus far neglected to make entry, to do so at once, as they will thus ensure good positions for the exhibition of their articles, and will not be crowded by the last comers.

Even if you do not become contributors to the exhibition, you should attend the Fair. There will be many new inventions there which will interest you, and by making observations for yourself you can learn more of their advantages and defects than by reading whole columns of newspaper descriptions. The expenses attending a visit to the city during the continuance of the Fair will be light, when compared with the advantages to be obtained. No farmer should neglect the opportunity offered to instruct himself in the progress of agriculture, of art, and of science in our country. We most cordially invite our country readers to visit our city during the Fair, and would be pleased to have them all favor the GAZETTE with a call during their stay.

Farm Work for the Month.

From the *Agriculturist*, published in Pittsburgh, and, by the way, a very excellent journal, we make up the following work for September:

This, to the farmers of the middle States, is the most important month after harvest. It is the principal month for seeding fall grains, threshing and garnnering the late harvest productions, gathering many of the fruits and cutting corn for provender. Every moment should be profitably employed, so as to secure time enough to attend at least one fair.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND FOR WHEAT.

Plough early; plough deep, the deeper the better, unless the subsoil is of an indifferent or deleterious nature. From six to eight inches is a good depth on all soils that are in comparatively good condition. If one ploughing has already been given to the land, cross plough, harrow, cross harrow and roll, until the field is in the finest possible condition. Always break up a clover lay for wheat.

TIME OF SEEDING.

Sow on or about the 20th of September. As a general rule, the nearer you approximate that date, the better will be found the crop, in an average of years.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

For the drill—which is by odds the best method of seeding—five pecks will be sufficient. But in the broadcast sowing it will be found most judicious to seed not less than two bushels.

WATER FURROWS.

After seeding, be careful in finishing off, to see that the water furrows are properly laid out, and offer no impediment to perfect drainage. Throughout the winter and early spring, examine the condition of those furrows every few weeks and remove all obstructions.

TOP DRESSING FOR MEADOWS.

Two bushels of bone dust, five bushels of ashes, two bushels of salt mixed together as a top dressing, and scattered broadcast over the field, will afford considerable nutriment to an acre of grass, and if the sward is becoming thin, will bring on such young grasses as may be needed to strengthen and increase the product.

SEEDING RYE.

Every farmer who desires to be well ahead with his work, will sow rye sometime between the middle of August and the middle of September. Early sown rye has those manifest advantages: It is not liable to be winter killed; it requires less seed, and as the growth will be stronger, the product, under ordinary circumstances, will be much greater than that of rye seeded later in the fall. So if the rye is not sown during August, as it certainly ought to be, push ahead at once and get it into the ground at the very earliest day that your preparations are completed for sowing it. But under no stress of work should rye, or any other crop, be put in the ground in a slovenly manner. The time lost by delay cannot be made up by undue haste and careless seeding. If the soil is put in the best possible condition, the time, even when the season is well advanced, will not be lost. Between two evils, late seeding and perfect tilth is better than early seeding with the ground indifferently cultivated.

MANURES.

Five two horse cart loads of barn yard manure mixed with five bushels of ashes, will produce, even on ordinary soils, a fair stand of rye, and will certainly add considerably to the produce. Rye draws eagerly upon the potash in a soil, and demands for the perfect growth of the straw a fair supply of silicates. The following is a good

COMPOST FOR RYE.

To two two-horse cart loads of barn yard manure, add in alternate layers six two-horse cart loads of marsh or river mud, two bushels of ashes and one bushel of bone dust. Let the heap remain in bulk for three weeks; then shovel over and mix intimately. Five two-horse loads of the above will be found sufficient to broadcast an acre. It should be ploughed in lightly before seeding, and the ground after seeding should be well harrowed and rolled.

QUANTITY OF SEED PER ACRE.

From four to six pecks should be seeded; the larger quantity in all cases to be preferred where the soil is in good heart.

MIXTURE FOR STOCK.

Mix equal parts of mild oyster shell lime with salt and ashes finely sifted, and give one ounce of mixture to each head of stock, two or three times a week.

SALT FOR SHEEP.

See that your sheep get salt regularly two or three times a week, or keep rock salt in sheltered places, where they can always resort to it.

CELLARS AND OUT-HOUSES,

Clean out and carefully whitewash these useful places.

YARDS FOR CATTLE AND PIGS.

See that these yards are well supplied with materials for making manure, and strew plaster over them occasionally, to preserve the ammonia.

PREPARATIONS FOR A YOUNG ORCHARD.

If you desire to plant out a young orchard this fall, make all your arrangements to do so as quick as you possibly can. Plough the land deep, running the plough twice in the same furrow, or else follow with the subsoil plough, which is decidedly to be preferred. Harrow till a fine tilth is obtained. Checker off the land both ways, at such distances as you propose to plant your trees, dig the hole where the cross lines intersect one another, and let them not be less than three feet wide and three feet deep—five feet by three would be still better. Keep the top soil separate from the sub soil, and when the time arrives for planting, we will tell you how to do it in the best manner. A few words of caution with respect to the purchase of trees, may save you a world of after vexation. Don't buy them of the peddlers, but seek out a reliable nurseryman, and if you know but little of fruits yourself, leave to him the selection of the most appropriate kinds. By trusting him in this respect, you put him upon his honor, and with his reputation thus placed at stake, you may confidently rely on having a good selection.

GRASS SWARD FOR CORN IN THE SPRING.

Old meadows or uplands, upon which grass has run out, if designed to be ploughed up for corn next Spring, will be very materially benefitted by applying to them this Fall 12 bushels of lime to the acre, slacked with brine, if it can be had, or air or water slacked, if not. Broadcast the lime and harrow it well in; then follow with the roller. If the soil is a stiff clay, plough it late in the Fall, and top-dress with a mixture of lime, salt and ashes, 2 bushels of each.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD.

All cultivation in the orchard should now cease, as it tends to stimulate late fall growth and endanger the life and vitality of the trees during the cold weather. Good cultivation in the orchard is essential to healthy growth of tree and good quality of fruit, but it should always be done in the spring and early summer; no crop should ever be grown in the orchard that requires late stirring of the soil.

Wash for Fruit Trees.—A gallon of soft soap, one pound of flour of sulphur, one quart of fine salt; stir these latter ingredients into the soap, and apply with a paint or whitewash brush.

About Plows.

It is frequently the case that a farmer will buy two plows of the same make and pattern, and one will prove to be a much easier running and holding plow than the other. Why? It may be that the castings are warped and do not fit together well; but far more generally, because the iron in the two mould boards is not of the same temper—the plow with the softest mould board being the poorest of the two. The furrow adhering more closely to the soft mould board, makes the draft of the plow heavier, and likewise, pulls the plow around to the right, away from the land, therefore making it run unsteady. As an illustration take two pleasure sleighs; the one having a hard cast shoe and the other soft cast shoe. When these two sleighs run over a piece of bare ground, the one with soft shoes draws very much the hardest, and has the most side draft. It is quite difficult for furnacemen to make their mould-boards always of the same proper temper, and especially is it so where they melt soft machinery iron at the same heat with hard plough iron. As a general rule the best and most uniform plows come from those firms who make that particular tool a specialty and a study. The mechanics become familiar with selecting and melting iron for that purpose, and their castings are apt to be fitted together with extra care.—*National Agriculturist.*

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 gives indigestion, 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 restores 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.

WEAR AND TEAR.

When the constitution is weak and the system fortified by the wear and tear of wakefulness, which makes such tremendous drafts upon the body and mind, unless some healthful and strength-giving tonic is resorted to, prostration will ensue, and the disease creep unawares upon the victim of negligence. But if

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

Which is a genial and purely vegetable stimulant, be timely administered, the organization will resist and baffle the veins of epidemic and changes of temperature incidental to this season of the year, which discover the nerves of the feeble.

There is an active and permanent vitality in this remedy, which will move organs beneath the broken down and shattered constitution. It is the only tonic of which the stimulating principle is perfectly pure. Its basis is the essential principle of sound rye, which is admitted by analytical chemists to be the most harmless of stimulants, and this field is refined from crudities which belong to it as it comes from the manufacturer. The other ingredients are composed of medicinal plants and herbs, and contain not one harmful element in all their compositions.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYNER: I write to thank you for your kind assistance 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 attack me by lungs. I knew that the popular idea 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 weakness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constituted 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 path, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I feel 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 sulphur lotions you made were almost patisfactory, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully,

Dr. Keyner's consultation rooms are No. 130 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.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
Purchased from First Hands,
AND ARE OFFERED AT
ALMOST IMPORTERS' PRICES,
Large Stock of Heavy Warranted
All-Silk Undershirts and Drawers,
INDIA ENGLISH COTTON
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO, (all Wool,)
BRAWNS FLANNEL,
ANTI-CHAFING FLANNELS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
COLLARS, SCARFS,
TIES, Bows, ete.
HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, ete.
Fine selection of GLOVES for Street and Evening Dress.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
No. 62 Fifth Street.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE of three of the most prominent PAPERS in the city, paying TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS a WEEK. Inquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE, between 8 and 10 o'clock THIS MORNING.

DISSOLUTION—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between L. KAUFFMANN and E. A. SCHMALZ, under the name and style of KAUFFMANN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SCHMALZ retiring from the firm. Mr. KAUFFMANN will settle all bills and receive all outstanding in said firm.
PITTSBURGH, 17th, 1867.

JACOB WEAVER JR. & CO.,
General Patent Agency,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET.

TO ENGINE AND BOILER BUILDERS—Proposals will be received by the State Agricultural Society, at Unionville, Ohio, Co., Ohio, until Friday, Sept. 27th, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the furnishing of ENGINE AND BOILER for the ensuing year, to be held at Lima, City Park, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of the same month.
A. P. FORNEROT,
Sec'y State Agricultural Society.

G. S. LONG, one of the partners of the firm of G. S. LONG & CO. and PENNOCK, BAGALEY & CO., has this day withdrawn from both of the above named firms.
G. S. LONG.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12th, 1867.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 1,000 bushels daily, including steam in nice, stern house, sale, yard, oak, mule, and all the necessary fixtures for a responsible and immediate operation. There are 6 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela street will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 69 Fourth St., opposite Court House.

FOR SALE,
An Old Established Drug Store,
Situated in a good location, and doing a good retail and prescription trade. For further particulars address P. O. BOX 472, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. H. TYLER, PITTSBURGH. P. F. ROBINSON, CLEVELAND.
TYLER & ROBINSON,
(Successors to JAMES CHARLES.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOG PUMPS,
and all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, corner of WEST and THIRD Sts., Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice.

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Brewers' Tun Cheapest Re-Japanned equal to new.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of JOHN RAMSEY, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted by the register of Allegheny County to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will have them duly authenticated, with no delay, to M. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law, 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or with the undersigned.
ELIZABETH RAMSEY,
Administratrix, cum testamento annexo.
Sept. 14, 1867.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 16th, 1867.
THE ASSESSMENT for Grading, Paving and Curbing of
Allegheny Street,
From Penn street to Mulberry alley, is now ready for examination, and will remain in the City Water Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25th, 1867, when it will be passed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
N. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

$20,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
INQUIRE OF
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 56 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE.
320 ACRES
Good Farming Land in Iowa.
Terms easy. Good title. Taxes all paid. Will trade for city property.
For particulars inquire of
D. W. SOUTH,
32 MARKET STREET.

MARY A. LEECH, by her father and next friend, MAX CORNELIUS, vs. JOHN N. LEECH, No. 296, Term, 1867. In Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony. And now, September term, 1867, it appearing that a subpoena above case was issued to the County aforesaid, on the 2d day of August, 1867, returnable on the first Monday of SEPTEMBER, 1867, and returned "not found," the said defendant, JOHN N. LEECH, will take notice that he is required to be and appear before the Judges of our said Court of Common Pleas, in Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, then and there to answer said complaint of the said libellant, as is provided by act of Assembly.
SAMUEL B. CLUBY, Sheriff.
ROMER C. BRAYO.....CHARLES DONNELLY.

GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.
DRAVO & DONNELLY,
Jobbing and Machinery Castings,
Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Gray Iron, of all patterns, neat and stylish, suited to every purpose, made to order.
Office, 250 Liberty Street,
(Academy of Music Building.)

MUSLINS,
Prints, Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts,
Just received and for sale at low prices, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.

JUST OPENED.
Lace Undersleeves and Collars;
Vertical Pantherbrick, from 25c. to $1.50;
Beaded Jaets;
New Style Crape Trimming;
Fancy Velvet Hats;
Black Ties and Bows, choice styles;
At F. H. EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET.

COOK STOVES.
GET THE BEST,
BISSELL & CO'S.
TRIUMPH
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.
Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the union.
BISSELL & CO.,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, RALTIMORE STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FRENCH COOKING RANGES, &c.

DUPONT'S
GUNPOWDER.
This well known Powder is put up in sealed 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.
Every description of SPORTING, MINING and BLASTING, in all the packages, always on hand and for sale from Magazines at the DUPONT MAGAZINE RATES.
D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO.,
City Water St. and Cherry Alley.

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of
BROWN'S CO.,
Is Dissolved by Mutual Consent,
To take effect FROM AUGUST 1st, 1867. The business will be settled by the remaining firm, the Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
WM. R. BROWN,
JOHN R. BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 12th, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have entered into partnership, to take effect from August 1, 1867, under the firm and style of
BROWN & CO.,
And will continue the manufacture of IRON, NAILS and STEEL, as heretofore, at the
WAYNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS,
Cor. of Wayne street and Duquesne Way.
JOHN R. BROWN,
JOSEPH R. BROWN.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1867.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND
Half Spanish Segars,
Just received on consignment, will be sold as low as
Eight Dollars Per Thousand.
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of SMITHFIELD & WATER Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUTUMN TRADE, 1867.
M'ELROY,
DICKSON
& COMPANY,
No. 54 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Now Offer Their
FALL STOCK
OF
DOMESTIC AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
AND NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
The assortment will be kept complete during the Season, and
Cash and Short Time Buyers
Are invited to examine the Stock.
S. S. McELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.

NEW CARPETS.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
No. 51 Fifth Street,
Are now receiving the
Fall Styles of Carpetings,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
Bordered Crumb Cloths.
HEAVY AND EXTRA WIDE FELTING AND DRUGGETS.
By the yard. A very large assortment of LOW PRICED
INGRAINS,
And Superior Rag and Cottage
CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROTHERS,
53 Fifth Street,
Between Smithfield and Wood Streets.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT.
200,000 tickets, nearly all sold. 500,000 Presents, or one to every ticket. KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT will positively take place TUESDAY, September 24, 1867, at IRVING HALL, New York City. This is the largest, finest, and most unique entertainment of the kind ever organized in the country. Tickets have been set at $1 each, and on this account. The last chance is now offered to obtain tickets at the following rates:
1 ticket for $1
7 do for $5
13 do for $10
27 do for $20
60 do for $40
100 do for $60
1500 do for $500 each
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