The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1867.

IMPEACHMENTS.

If there are persons who deem it indispensable or even desirable that in a written frame of government for a free people no important matter should be left to be determined by inference, analogy or precedent, but that all powers, prohibitions or limitations should be clearly and unmistakably set forth, the Constitution of the United States does not come up to their requirement. In many particulars that instrument is vague and indefinite. Whether this peculiarity results from incompetency, from lack of thorough consideration, from a disposition common to all lawyers to leave much to be regulated by recognized principles of interpretation, or from a settled purpose to put the organization in such form that it could be easily adjusted, in many of its parts, to the growth of population, the diversification of interests, and the general development of ideas, each one must decide according to his conception of the men who were potential in giving shape to the instrument. The provisions of the Constitution in respect to impeachment furnish illustrations of the peculiarities to which we refer. In some parts exceedingly exact, in others they are enveloped in ambiguities, which can only be settled by interpretation.

Article one, section two, clause five, stipulates that the House of Representatives "shall have the *sole* power of impeachment." This would seem to vest the entire authority touching this matter in the House, to the total exclusion of the Senate. But Article one, section three, clause six, declares that "the Senate shall have sole power to try all impeachments." This essentially modifies the grant of power conferred upon the House, limiting it to preferring charges upon which trials in the form of impeachment may be conducted. It was certainly easy to have made this distinction in plain terms, and no good reason can be thought of why the men who wrote the Constitution did not make it.

The Constitution does not define what classes of people shall be amenable to impeachment, nor for what grades of offences. It simply specifies in Article two, section four, clause one, that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." This much is imperative; if impeachment and conviction are concluded for the reasons thus set forth, deposition must certainly follow. It is not said or intimated, however, that "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors" are the only offences for which an office-holder may be impeached, convicted and removed, or that "civil officers" of the United States are the only persons who may be proceeded against in this form.

Mr. Madison stoutly maintained that the President not only might, but ought to be, impeached for removing persons from office, and filling the vacated places, for no substantial cause but the promotion of party or personal ends. He held that this was a corrupt use of the appointing power. Under the first two Presidents no doubt was expressed, if entertained, as to the soundness of this conclusion. There was universal agreement that any misuse of power on the part of a person in official position subjected him to impeachment, and no doubt existed but the House of Representatives in the preliminary proceedings, and the Senate in the adjudication, were exclusively empowered to decide in what a misuse of power consisted. That this is the true intent and meaning of the Constitution cannot well be denied.

In England, from whence the foundation of our government derived many if not most of their primary, or rather perhaps, traditional ideas, any citizen was and is liable to impeachment for any form of incivism. Parliament, which holds the impeaching power, is exclusively empowered to decide what actions or what omissions to act constitute or involve such a degree of incivism as to justify resort to impeachment. The indefiniteness of the Constitution on this head, certainly leaves it to be inferred that the impeaching power of Congress runs to the same extent, which is an excess which should have been scrupulously guarded against.

Stopping short of this, and restricting liability to impeachment to individuals holding civil offices under the Government, it is worth while to consider under what circumstances it is judicious or proper for Congress to exercise the authority which is unquestionably possessed. In every Government, whether its outward form is that of an absolute despotism, a limited monarchy, or a republic, public opinion is the actual Constitution. What the people vehemently desire must and will be done. This is why Napoleon III watches most intently the shifting phases of thought and emotion among the masses of his subjects. When the people are fully resolved to have their way on any point, he knows that resistance on his parts is not only useless, but involves the certainty of the deepest peril to himself and his dynasty. The aristocracy which rule Great Britain recently exhibited by concessions in the matter of parliamentary representation what deference they feel bound to pay to the matured judgment of the many. In the United States the case is no wise different. The people are absolutely sovereign, not only over the administration, but over the organic forms. Their will is the supreme law, and though it may be impeded for a time, it must ultimately prevail.

This shows the necessity that is laid on Congress not to move in the matter of impeachment except in obedience to the popular demand and on grounds which will be approved by public opinion. Armed as it is with the most ample powers by the Constitution to impeach and depose the President for any reasons satisfactory to itself, to exercise those powers for causes or under circumstances which the masses of the population would disapprove as not contemplated by the organic law, or as not demanded by the public exigency, or as calculated to produce greater mischiefs than those it was intended to remedy, would be most unwise. The intentions of the people are often wiser than the most cautious and labored deductions of Statesmen, and those intuitions in a Government like this cannot safely be contemned.

Own lesson taught by the late election in this county should be carefully heeded—the folly of making late nominations. Our legislative nominations were not made until the first week in September; and as the ticket was not complete until then, it was impossible to begin the campaign at any prior period. This left us but four weeks for effective work; and in the sluggish, apathetic state of the public mind, four weeks afforded too little time to rouse it into activity. In compact cities like Philadelphia and New York late nominations may do, because the territory to be worked over is not extensive; but in a county so territorially large as this, it requires months of steady work to organize the party thoroughly. The County Committee should take action in time to secure the nomination of a complete ticket at an early season next year; so that, as soon as the Presidential nomination is made, we may be able to begin the work of the campaign.

The Negro Suffrage party of Illinois, took the Chicago *Times* into communion last fall; but it has backslidden and joined the Union.

THEN AND NOW.

In 1862 the Democrats carried New York by 10,752, and elected 17 members of Congress to 14 Republicans. New Jersey by 14,597, and elected 4 members to 1 Republican. Pennsylvania by 3,524, and elected 13 members to 11 Republicans. Ohio by 5,577, and elected 14 members to 5 Republicans. Indiana by 9,542, and elected 7 members to 4 Republicans. Illinois by 16,546, and elected 9 members to 3 Republicans. Michigan by 6,614, and gained 1 member. Then our armies were in the field, Emancipation was in prospect, Republicans had to breast all the recoil current of that public sentiment turned aside by the annulling of Fremont's proclamation. They had defeats, disasters, mistakes and betrayals to contend against. Their leader was more vilified and ridiculed than any public man had ever been. Their enemies were wild with enthusiasm. The rebels struck with renewed vigor and assurance of victory. The London *Times* assumed that nothing could bring peace but a recognition of the Confederate States; Mr. Gladstone said Jefferson Davis had created a nation. The Democrats held a jubilee in Philadelphia, at which our soldiers were said to be fighting "in patient submission to the inexorable law which drags them from their homes," and that "the Democracy now present to the world an unbroken phalanx of kindred souls, that they can never be enslaved, and that the habeas corpus is the sheet-anchor of their hopes." Mr. Lincoln was pronounced "a tyrant" who had come into power with "heathen oaths," and was "a nightmare to his country." Mr. Ingersoll proposed a National Convention "for the reintegration of our individual freedom and our State rights, and as some hope of restoring the Union, of which there was not the remotest chance by any other means." Mr. Reed, more diplomatic, said the North was "weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant, weary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead, and would hail with ecstacy beyond control the hour when flags of truce should be displayed at Washington and Richmond." He called upon the next Legislature to "become the grand inquest" for indicting all who had dared to take a prominent part in the war. But the nation was not lost. The clouds which darkened the horizon swiftly vanished, and bright victories followed in rapid succession on the field where thousands of brave hearts were battling, and at home, where the ballot gave evidence that the people were still arrayed on the side of Truth, Right and Justice. So to-day, as in 1862, the cloud lowers, but it portends no disaster. The people see its silver edges and hopefully await the bright gleam of sunlight which will stream through to warm and gladden the heart of the nation at the forthcoming Presidential election.

ON THE LINE.

Editors Gazette:—We are, to-day, where the Army of the Republic was when night closed in after the battle of the Wilderness. Let its leaders call a council, and on their decision depends the question of its success or disruption. Should they conclude to recross the Rappahannock, they can get ready for private life. The masses will wait until the Lord sends a leader, and gote Richmond. Should they resolve to advance, the rank and file are ready for motion; but should they attempt to entrench, and go into winter quarters, their forces will take the responsibility of being homeward bound; and the squatters may dwell, in solitary state, behind their earthworks.

There is nothing for Congress to do but fight it out on this line. The American people are prone to recklessness. They are young, vigorous, full of growing life. Conservatism compromises are born of age and decrepitude. The compromises of the Constitution never were observed by any party but the Puritans of New England, who had been schooled into conservatism by their veneration for the law of Moses. The caution and gravity of old age was grafted upon the vigor of their growing youth, by their peculiar training to self-restraint, and veneration for the customs of two thousand years ago. They learned in great measure to conquer their prejudices, and observed a compact which was hateful to them, when the Southern people burnt the bands, as though they had been burnt tow, while the Northern sentiment surged and chafed under the restraint, and our great collision came from the attempt to reconcile the irreconcilable—to restrain, by the conservatism of age, the growing youth of the nation. Should Congress disregard the lessons of the past, and set about patching up a policy of compromises, its mission is ended. Its members need hope for no further lease of power should they spend a winter in the important work of doing nothing. They must dismiss from office the man who has prostituted his power to release and reward the assassins who struck at the life of the nation, and murdered our prisoners of war. "The voice of thy brothers' blood cryeth from the ground," and the land cannot be cleansed from blood until their murderers have paid the forfeiture of their crime. Do honorable members forget that it was the people, the glorious rank and file of our armies, who starved and froze, and rotted and shrieked, in the phrensy and madness of dispair, at Andersonville and Belle Isle, and hundreds of other prison houses? Do they forget that when the lives of two officers were threatened our Government saved them by resorting to retaliation?

It is the rank and file who do the voting as well as the fighting; and they would be wanting in common prudence, if they took no steps to secure themselves the treatment of civilized warfare, in any future war. If the past be allowed to go unpunished, what hope is there that, in the future, the American soldier, when a prisoner of war, will not be murdered to weaken our force?

A government is a farce, which has no power, within itself, and its defenders. If Congress was prevented, by the President, from doing justice to our soldiers, it was their plain duty to remove him. The people interpret the Constitution by the rules of common sense, and if convinced that it grants equal rights to friends and enemies, or protects its enemies in murdering its friends, they would toss it into the waste basket without a regret. We want a government able and willing to protect itself, and make itself respected by friends and foes. Those who do not love should be taught to fear it. The people must grow and possess the land; and they will not be cramped by the swaddling duds which its old nurses fitted to its infancy. Let Congress learn the lesson and move on not only to make treason odious by impeaching the prince of traitors, but by wise and prompt action to relieve our people from the burdens under which they labor. Radical.

The Exposition has taught England that France is likely to carry off her laurels as the factory of the world. From the lack of education amongst her working classes is making itself felt in the decay of her manufactures. Prof. Tyndale, of the British Social Science Congress, thus predicts evil to come:

"I have long entertained the opinion that, in virtue of the better education *provided by continental nations*, England must one day—and that no distant one—find herself outstripped by those nations both in the arts of peace and war. As sure as *knowledge is power* this must be the result."

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, lamenting over the prospects of certain impeachment, says:

"It will be difficult for the President to resist the enforcement of the law, when applied to his own suspension and arrest. But he has certainly declared to several public men, within the last few days, that he would resist it."

WHAT IS THE REASON?

Editors Gazette:—I have been reading several editorial leaders and extracts from leaders commenting upon the great falling off in the Republican vote in this and other States this fall. Some have it that it teaches this, and others that—some that we have been too radical, and others that we have not been sufficiently so. In my opinion it teaches nothing of the kind, but simply reveals the fact that vast numbers of both parties, but chiefly Republicans, were so indifferent about the election that they did not take the trouble to go to it.

I shall take for example the vote of this city for Governor in 1866, and that for Judge in 1867, and see what can be learned from them.

1866—Geary	4,857	Clymer	3,571
1867—Williams	3,919	Sharswood	2,509
Falling off	1,018		991

Asg'st'n 8,428
Asg'st'n 5,275
3,000

This shows that apathy ruled the hour and nothing else, and that there was about as much of it in one party as in the other. The returns show a like falling off everywhere. The Democratic gains, as they are called, are only relative—only smaller losses—less falling off. That party is better trained than ours. The difference is about the same as that between regular troops and volunteers. It is only when the enthusiasm of the latter is aroused that they can be relied upon.

To hear or read what some earnest and zealous gentlemen say, we should be led to suppose that all our voters were philosophers or statesmen, and knew how to bind an abstract principle of national politics in a ballot for a State Judge. Many can do it, I admit, and those many did vote; but thousands, who see nothing in a ballot but the name printed upon it, did not feel sufficient interest in the man who bore that name to induce them to quit their avocations and repair to the polls. There was much apathy and little enthusiasm, and hence the vote was light and our majority in the State was cut down to nothing. Very few voters changed sides, and most of those few were governed by pique or prejudice rather than by more far-reaching principles.

We have as many Republicans in Pennsylvania to-day as ever we had; and if the usual proportion of them had voted we should now be exulting over our big majority as in times past; but as some thousands of them did not think worth while to do so, we must be content with the result as it is, whoever may have succeeded to the Judgeship; for at this moment I do not know how that matter has gone.

This reverse, like the first battle of Bull Run, will do us good, however unpleasant it is for the moment. It will do us good, provided it renders us more careful, as a general thing, in the formation of our tickets, especially for members of the Legislature and county officers. We could not have found a better candidate than we had on our State ticket. But should timid counsels prevail, and any of the cardinal and immutable principles upon which the Republican party was built up and crowned with a series of glorious victories be abandoned, then the result will be disastrous. Remember, the old Whig party, in 1852, took a retrograde step and perished. We have errors of practice in abundance, which we will do well to amend; but we have no errors of principle to forsake. Our creed is right, let us let it stick to it. Let us not disgust and drive from us our good men, as the Whig party did, in order to conciliate a few bad ones.

The watchword of the Republican party from the very first has been "Onward!" and whether we encounter a host in arms, as we did in the war, or a persistent Democrat, or a lingering, chronic prejudice born of slavery, still the only cry that will hold our people together is "Onward!" After a little, when the smoke of this skirmish is blown by, we shall put our standard into the hands of General Grant, and then the country will shake with the tread and the shout of freemen "marching on." There is but little panic, and that little will pass away quickly, and the country will continue to be governed on Republican principles, just as it nothing had happened. C.

Chickens Hatched from Eggs One Thousand Two Hundred Years Old.—The Paris correspondent of the *Nation* states that the guests of the Abbe Daze, curate of the Parish of St. Eloi, in the Faubourg St. Antonio, dined a few days ago on fowls whose immediate ancestors he figured, he says, on the table of the great Frankish King Dagobert. When the Abbe Dazeis laid the first stone of the church and presbytery he had built by his own exertions, on the site of the old chateau and gardens of Dagobert, and at most full of eggs was discovered beneath the ruins of the ancient building. These eggs, not than twelve hundred years old, were about to be thrown away by the laborers, when the Abbe, remembering that when he was a boy he saw from grain found in Egypt, in mummies, dating back from the time of the Pharaohs, bethought him that possibly there might still be life in these eggs. A servant of the institute, consulted at once in reference to these precious relics of an age wh n there was, as yet, no France to detest "Perfidious Albion" or to be jealous of Prussia and needle guns, advised their being forthwith confided to a hen of approved success in the maternal capacity. This advice having been acted upon, the good cure and his friends had the delight of witnessing twenty-one days afterward, the hatching of a fine brood of chickens, the direct progeny of the dominons of King Dagobert's barn yard. The fowls thus obtained have been carefully kept from any mesalliance with the degenerate offspring of less ancient blood; and the Abbe has now a yard so well replenished with "King Dagobert fowls" that he not only supplies his own larder with poultry of this illustrious breed, but is about to organize, at the suggestion of numerous friends, a sale of "King Dagobert eggs" for the benefit of the poor of his parish.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, Corner Market street and the Diamond, has on hand a very large stock of Fancy Articles, Trusses and Supporters of all kinds, and Oils, Paints and Dye Stuffs of all descriptions, at very low prices.

Very superior Soda Ash at reduced prices.

Fresh Blue Lick and Congress Water.

Gum Elastic Syringes and Breast Pumps in great variety, at old prices.

Liquors for medicinal purposes, that cannot be excelled for purity, consisting of pure Olin, Cognac, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, excellent Holland Gin, still and sparkling Catawba Wines, etc.

Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, Neat's Foot Oil, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid, White Lead, Varnishes of all kinds, Family Dye Colors, Toilet Soaps in great variety, Tooth Brushes, etc.

INVISIBLE POISONS.

The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their enemies with poisons so subtle that the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *terrible poisons*, almost as deadly, scarcely which few of us think of taking any precautions. These bases are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers prevail. In summer which has just closed has been a most favorable one for the production of this; the rainfall has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil have been so abundant and copious as almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a most pernicious influence upon the nervous system, and predispose the system to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of unusual debility, lassitude and depression. These symptoms are usually the pre-runners of an epidemic. Combat them early—before they have time to develop worse—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is three-fold—invigorating, depurative and anti-bilious. Its form and fragrance shall in the slightest degree deteriorate to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a defective preparation, to any other stomachic, but or minerals, or spirituous liquors. In addition, A CONSTANT HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is, humanely speaking, a certain safeguard against intermittents and remittent fevers.

BLIND EYES RESTORED.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christian Fisher, of Beaver county, is now satisfactorily confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on Dr. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his genius and still in restoring her TO ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like hers are deemed to be overwhelming darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DOCTOR KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him through her brother, Simon P. Fisher, slight hopes were entertained of her ever seeing her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the facts above stated.

CHRISTINA FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
TAYLOR AVENUE, Allegheny.
EUNICE MCCLEARY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her neice.)

DR. KEYSER'S OFFICE AND CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, corner of Evans alley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

JAMES GAVANAGH.....E. B. EWING, JR.

GAVANAGH & CO.,
No. 114 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite Hale's Hotel,)
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Ale and Beer Pumps, Hydrants, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Slate, Wash stands, Tom Moore, &c. Prompt and particular attention given to repairs in city and country.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND INSPECTOR, } PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for grading, paving and curbing Jackson street, from Penn street to Mulberry Alley, Ninth ward, will be received at THIS OFFICE until MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1867.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.
AN ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM,
On second floor, suitable for two single gentlemen or a man and wife. For further particulars inquire at No. 155 THIRD STREET, above Smithfield. oct14:g14

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.
SEATON & CO.,
Local Collecting Agents.
No. 124 Fourth St.,
P. O. BOX, 841. PITTSBURGH.
Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. oct14:d

RARE CHANCE.
BAKERY FOR SALE.
A good Bakery, doing a business of from 35 to 40 barrels of flour a week, and situated at
No. 40 Pale Alto St., Allegheny City,
Will be sold on reasonable terms. The above bakery is doing a good business, and has the facilities of doing a much larger one than is now running.
Any person wishing to engage in the business will find this a rare opportunity.
For particulars enquire at the BAKERY. oct14:g3

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.
JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY...ROBERT LIDDELL,
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS
OF
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. oct14

VELVET SACQUES.
Cloth Sacques,
Broche Shawls,
Woolen Shawls,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.
oct14

OPENED THIS DAY.
REAL POINT LACES.
BARBES, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
VALENCIA LACE HDKF'S.
New style FANCY CASHMERE HOSE.
AT
F. H. EATON'S,
16 FIFTH STREET.
oct14

1868.....DIARIES,.....1868.
Counting-House, Office and Pocket
DIARIES,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third Sts.
oct14

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD.
Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
JAMES BLACKMORE, President.
GEO. D. TIEDLE, Sec'y and Treas'r.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, Solicitor.
TRUSTEES:
JAMES BLACKMORE, JAS. H. HOPKINS,
ALEX. TIEDLE, JAMES ROSS,
WILLIAM DEARE, W. W. BRADDOCK,
A. G. CURRAN, NORMAN WEAST,
JOHN EVANS. oct8

JUST RECEIVED, AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,
NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
A full supply of Cooking, Heating and Parlor Stoves, Tin, Japan, Britania and Copper Ware, Iron and Copper Coal Vases and Hods, and Manufacturers of the celebrated SUMMER COOKING APPARATUS, the most complete and convenient article for Family Cooking, Boiling, Stewing, Roasting, &c., in use now. Also, agent for Stoves for anthracite and other coal.
Metals, R. & S. give special attention to the manufacture of Grocers' Canisters. oct7:m8

FRED. ANDERSON.....THOS. C. WILSON.
Late of Anderson & Myers.
ANDERSON & WILSON,
Merchant Tailors,
AND DEALERS IN
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
129 FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield.
Just received, our Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which we are prepared to make up in the latest styles, at moderate prices. Call and see us. oct14:3

SCHOOL BOOKS
AT WHOLESALE.
Country Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
93 WOOD STREET, cor. Diamond alley. oct7:2

N. G. EUWER.....S. LORD.
EUWER & LONG,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Invite attention to their new stock of FALL GOODS.
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
BARRED FLANNEL,
SHAWLS, BLANKETS,
WHITE AND BROWN COTTONS AND SUGAR.
Also, a full stock of NOTIONS. Prices low, at
No. 63 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY.
Four Doors East of the Diamond. oct

ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
J. T. WRAY & BROS.,
SUCCESSORS TO M. CONNOLLY.
STEAM CRACKER BAKERY,
29 and 31 Irwin Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
oct8:m3

BRICK YARD
FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will sell ALL or ONE-HALF OF A BRICK YARD, to any person wishing to engage in the business. The yard is new, with all the modern improvements. Lease runs ten years.
ADDRESS,
F. T. C.,
ALLEGHENY P. O.
N. B.—None need apply but those who mean business. oct12:3

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.
oct12

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors of the
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
KING, FIRE-PROOF LEAD,
ROBERT'S VERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Balcom Street and 45, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny. mydam

ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK.
HOUSE.—Proposals will be received until the 25th day of October for the REMOVAL AND EXCAVATION required in the erection of portions of the County Work House. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of BARRY & MOSER, Architects, side to be left with GEO. ALBERS, Secretary, Second, corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh.
oct9:3t&w2w BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. N. HALL, Manufacturer of
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
Wholesale and retail dealer in TOBACCO, CIGARS, snuffs, pipes, &c. Louisville Tobacco always on hand.
194 WOOD STREET,
oct8:m3 Corner Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 85 and 87 ULAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special attention given to the designing and building of Fruit Houses and all buildings.
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City Engineer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WM. J. GILMORE and JOSEPH LIEBLER, under the firm of G. LUORE & LIEBLER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of October, 1867. The business of the late firm will be settled by WM. J. GILMORE, at No. 98 Wood street. Persons indebted to the firm will pay him, and those having claims will present them to him for settlement.
W. J. GILMORE,
oct14:3 JOSEPH LIEBLER.

SIEBERT'S
NEW SHOE HOUSE,
SIGN OF BIG BOOT.
A large and well assorted stock of LADIES', GENTS' AND YOUTH'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
Of our own make, just opened at
229 LIBERTY STREET,
Under Academy of Music.
oct4

STEAM ENGINES
And Machinist's Tools
FOR SALE.
2 STEAM ENGINES from 10 to 15 horse power.
6 ENGINE LATHES, from 8 feet to 15½ feet bed; swing from 16 to 26 inches.
2 NAPIS LATHES.
1 PLANING MACHINE; Plane 5 feet by 30 in.
1 Large and a small SCREW CUTTING MACHINE.
1 STRAIGHTENING and 1 GEAR CUTTING MACHINE.
Wood Lathes, Fan for Smith Forges and Tools, Vises, Drill Press, Hooks, Dies and Taps, Flat Drills, Resebots, Mandrils, Gauges, Common and Patent Drill Stocks, Chucks, &c., tools for with a large variety of small tools, such as are required in all Machine Shops.
The above Machinery can be seen in operation at the "Penn Machine Works," No. 196 Lacock street, Allegheny City, until 1st November.
For information, by mail address
HUGH WIGHTMAN,
oct5:g2t&3t 46 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 26, 1867.
WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted
MR. ROBERT LIDDELL
as a partner, and will continue the Brewing and malting business under the name and style of SPENCER, M'KAY & CO. The business of the late firm of SPENCER, M'KAY & CO., will be settled at the office of SPENCER, M'KAY & CO., and we respectfully call the attention of the friends and patrons of the late firm to the importance of having the outstanding co ts promptly settled, and also the necessity of having all the small debts of S. S. M'K. & Bro promptly returned, to enable us to close up all old accounts on our books.
JOS. SPENCER,
JAS. M'KAY.

Calling attention to the above, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the firm of SPENCER & M'KAY. Feeling assured that, by strict attention to business, and by using the best quality of Malt and Hops in the brewing of our Ales, we shall merit the liberal patronage heretofore received, and maintain the high st standard of excellence obtained by the firm.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.
JOS. SPENCER,
JAS. M'KAY,
ROBT. LIDDELL. oct4:g10

MAXFEILD & CO.'S
PRAIRIE FLOWER
FINE-CUT TOBACCO.
This Celebrated Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, in bulk; is perfectly pure, without any admixture of those substances with which the ordinary Chewing Tobacco is contaminated.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
CHAS. C. BAER,
102 Wood Street.
FOR FRAGRANT TEAS,
CHOICE COFFEE,
AND
PURE SPICES,
GO TO
ROBINSON'S,
No. 20 Fifth Street.
JACKSON'S
UNIVERSAL
WASHING COMPOUND.
AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleaning purposes, which we have confidence will give satisfactory satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five hours hard labor on the wash-board, besides many times and tears.
Not a Soap, but it is invaluable, because it does all the cleaning without soap.
It is also useful for SCRUBBING FLOORS, WASHING DISHES, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
or other injurious article. For sale by GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS generally, and wholesale and retail at our OFFICE and Salesroom, No. 89 FOURTH STREET.
GEO. R. SLATER & CO.
FALL STOCK
OF
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Now in Store, a Large and Complete Assortment of
BOYS', YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING,
FOR THE FALL SEASON. New styles and low prices. Call and examine, at
No. 47 St. Clair Street.
GRAY & LOGAN.
oct7

THE AMERICAN HALL
AND FOUNTAIN GARDENS,
Corner Carson and Revere Streets, East Birmingham.
F. BOSWORTH & CO., Prop'rs.
This beautiful and pleasant resort having recently changed hands, the present proprietors are prepared to entertain their friends with the choicest WINES, ALES, BEERS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, RATAFIAS, &c.
Excursion Parties desiring grounds every Saturday evening. Birmingham Cars pass the door every ten minutes.
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,
oct12:3m 33 MARKET STREET.

JOHN ROSS.....JOHN ROSS, JR. BOYD
FITTSBURGH 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. LOUBERNY.....ALEXANDER FREW.
LOUGHREY & FREW,
Have removed to
No. 31 Market St.,
(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,
Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of
Saddles, Harness, Trunks,
And all articles in their line equally kept in first-class establishments.
ROBERT O. DRAVO.....CHARLES DONNELLY.
GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.
DRAVO & DONNELLY.
Jobbing and Machinery Castings,
Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Cast Iron, of all patterns, sizes and styles, rolled to every purpose, made to order.
Office, 250 Liberty Street,
oct7:1y2 (Academy of Music Building.)
$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 6 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. 1y34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FORT PITT
LUMBER CO.
Capital, : : : : : $125 000.
President—EBW. BITBRIDGE.
Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.
The FORT PITT LUMBER CO. having purchased TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE ACRES of uncutled pine lands in Forest County, Pa., and erected thereon a large Steam Saw Mill, are now prepared to supply every variety of FIRST CLASS PINE LUMBER, from their yard.
NINTH WARD, corner of Lumber and Allegheny Sts.
Communications by mail should be addressed to
T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARTER'S
NEW
SHOE HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
AT
No. 47 Fifth Street,
(UPSTAIRS THE OLD THEATRE.)
Where he is prepared to sell BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at less prices than can be purchased at any other house in this city. Give me a call and be convinced.
DANIEL CARTER.
TOTTEN & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND ENGINE BUILDERS,
FULTON FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH.
Office and Warehouse, 141 Wood St.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of
Rolling Mill and Blast Furnace Engines,
Squeezers, Shears and Punches.
Plain Chill and Soft Rolls, of any required dimensions, warranted, and turned to order.
Nail Machines, Ernest's Pattern.
Pollock's Hot Blast Pipes.
House Fronts and Window Heads.
Castings made of GUN IRON, if desired.
Totten's Patent Grooved Chill Rolls,
Equally valuable for BAR IRON AND STEEL, and especially for rounds and squares. We have made these Rolls for 1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, 1¾ inch, 2 inch, 2¼ inch and 2½ inch sizes, and we have the pleasure of referring to the following testimonials:
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH PUDDLING CO., Allen, July 17th, 1867.
Mr. Robt. C. Totten, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir: We have sent a pair of your patent grooved chill rolls to your shop to be turned, and have given them of our superior quality. You have finished on them in a smooth, even surface, and free from scales, and I consider them in all respects of great advantage, making better iron and less expense, in consequence of requiring less dressing. Yours truly,
DENJ. GROSVENOR, Sup't.
PITTSBURGH SCREW WORKS,
ANDERSON, COOK & CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of screws,
Corner of Rose and First streets.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1867.
*Mr. Robt. C. Totten—*Dear Sir—The grooved chilled rolls which we procured from you about a year since have proved to be a perfect success. They are a great saving in dressing iron into bolts. And give a much better finish to the iron. We consider them indispensable.
Yours truly,
JOHN ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS,
PARK BROTHER & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1867.
Mr. Robt. C. Totten, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry in relation to your patent grooved chill rolls, we take pleasure in stating that we find them to be the best for the purpose we ever saw or purpose admirably. We are now using a pair of 1½ inch grooved Chill Rolls, the second year, and we find the rolls are used for Saddle or Skirting Leather, and we have tried such a finish upon our leather as could not be had with the rolls of ordinary grooved rolls. We say so in turning your Rolls ready for use, is the best evidence we can give of their superiority when compared with other rolls. The groove in the turning lathe, which is the advantage gained over your grooved Chill Rolls is, that the whole surface of the leather is turned hard, requiring not over one-half the work that is usually necessary in dressing the ordinary grooved Rolls. We believe you have gained a great point in producing a grooved chill roll, an article that has long been sought for by the manufacturers of Steel and Iron, to enable them to produce an article which a good deal more valuable.
We take pleasure in recommending manufacturers to avail themselves of your art, proved Chill Rolls a trial. Respectfully yours,
PARK BROTHER & CO.
We think we are warranted in believing that they will eventually take the place of Solid Rolls, especially for Rounds and Squares.
All orders promptly attended to.
MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,
(Successors to R. R. R