1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for discussing the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important ever held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a Loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at ten cents per week, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of political importance will be fairly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and is conducted from all reliable sources. No pains will be spared to maintain the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the correct quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will present very interesting features of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer in Western and Eastern Penn. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be found fertile in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by remote country ones acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Circuit Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our agents will please see to getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Six for Five	7.50.
Clubs of Ten	1.25.

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or weekly, address the proprietors.

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and Western Virginia: until 31st of the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

THERE is no confirmation, in London, of the reported sinking of the Island of Tortola. The story is generally discredited.

THE French Chambers assembled on the 18th, and Napoleon stated that there was no longer any objection to German unity.

THE National Democratic Committee met to-day to issue an address and concoct a programme for the Presidential election.

MANY REPUBLICAN Congressmen advocate the adjournment of Congress *sine die*, on the first day of meeting, until the regular day, the first Monday of December, as little can be done in the eight days session, which would intervene.

NOBLE MEN.

In every age and in every country there have been men who in goodness, unselfishness and generosity have stood up far above their fellows, like the mountains above the valleys. They have demonstrated that there are redeeming qualities in our race, that all are not wholly wrapped up in self, that there are those whose happiness consists in blessing others. Such was LOWARD and such is PEABODY, that prince of givers, to whom our own land gave birth. There are many liberal givers who seek not fame by their acts, but are influenced by an inward impulse, not by external force. Freely they have received, freely they give. They are earth's jewels. They seek wealth not for its own sake, but for the good it may do, the happiness it may give, the suffering it may relieve, the light and knowledge it may diffuse. They live and move on a higher plane than other men, far removed above the money loving, selfish and miserly. Unsolicited they give where good can be done, affording a most wonderful contrast to rich but penurious and sordid men, who clutch their gold with a death grasp. The mean and selfish but rich man are utterly incapable of comprehending the acts of these great and free-giving men, and are even ready to assign to them unworthy and selfish motives, such as they are influenced by. "He is rich and able to give and it is no liberality in him," say these sordid souls. Are they not rich also? Do they give of their incomes in proportion to him? "His makes his money easily." Does he make it more easily than they? Do they remember that fortunate and accidental speculation by which they realized many thousands without any toil or any remarkable sagacity of theirs? and how much of it did they give to the needy and suffering? "He has a large income." Have they not also? Do they find their hearts enlarging and their liberality increasing in proportion to the increase of their incomes? In this is the striking contrast between them and him. Every addition to their thousands increases their love of money, their indisposition to give to others, it encases their hearts, shutting up one avenue after another, and to quiet the slight murmurings of the little conscience they have left, they seek to ascribe sinister and selfish motives to him who is in all worthy respects their opposite. They would bring him down to their low level, mortified and chagrined by the striking contrast between him and themselves. To palliate and excuse their excessive and contemptible meanness they would strip of all excellence him who is the glory of our race. Counterfeits themselves, they seek to prove there is no genuine. Thus they seek to shield themselves against all possible chances of being moved by any of the calls of the needy and suffering. From them the charitable institutions of the day, the poor at home and the degraded abroad, can expect nothing, unless wrung from them, or unless they can see how they can receive a good return or their names for once be blazoned abroad. The motives they attribute to others are theirs, they are mirrored forth in their words. The selfish and ungenerous will soon die and their names cease among men; the noble, unselfish, free giving will, without seeking it, forever live in the hearts of all good men and in the monumental institutions they have reared.

A PRETENTIOUS DOCUMENT.

A pamphlet has been extensively circulated under the frank of Senator JOHNSON, of Maryland; the authorship of which is ascribed to that astute lawyer. It has the startling title: "The Dangerous Condition of the Country, The Causes Which Have Led to It, and the Duty of the People." That the country is in a dangerous condition none will deny, but Conservative Republicans and that class of men who do not stop to think. The reason of this danger the observers on both sides ascribe to very different causes. One class affirm that the causeless and wicked rebellion of Mr. JOHNSON's friends against the government, which had only wronged them in permitting them to do wrong, had plunged the country into the dangerous condition of which he complains. But Mr. JOHNSON and his class state that "the course which the legislative department has pursued has brought the country into this predicament, and has been the cause of the present trouble."

If this class of logic were now in the world's history, we should wonder that criminals should thus charge the officers of the law with creating danger; but the carpenter of Nazareth, who convicted the priests and Levites of gross violations of the law, was denounced by them, as a dangerous and pestilent fellow. The danger of the haunts of crime is justice. Against this the inmates guard, and seem to know no other fear, and it is but natural that the criminals of the South, and their allies of the North, should see danger in the just punishment of their criminal acts; but will the people, who arose, as one man, to break the armed force of the organized desperadoes, who thought to triumph over law, consent, now, to charge places with them, ignore their crimes, and voluntarily assume the position of the party which "has been the cause of the present trouble?"

No fact in our history is more incontestable than this, that the legislative department, urged by the loyal people, whom it represents, were foremost in rescuing the government from the imminent danger of violent death at the hands of Mr. JOHNSON's political friends and allies; and for him to charge that department with being the cause of the trouble inseparable from the struggle into which they were forced, is as the highwayman who should complain of injuries received in an attempt on the life of a traveler.

From the first hour of the war for secession Mr. JOHNSON and his coalitors justified the acts of those who waged it, and used every effort to thwart the Government in its suppression. It is not strange, therefore, that they should now, as always, make that Government and its Constitutional agents, the criminals who have created danger to the country. To the minds of Mr. JOHNSON's class of politicians the Slave Power was and is the country. They know no other country than the South, no other right than that of the Slaveholder to his slave. When this is menaced there is always danger, and when it triumphs the country is safe.

During the entire war they croaked continually of danger; danger to the Constitution, not from the rebels, who had openly disavowed it, and were literally wading in blood, to accomplish its destruction; but from the men banded together to defend it with life and fortune and sacred honor—to defend it to the last extremity and through it to victory and final security. These, to Mr. JOHNSON, have ever been the source of danger, the pestilent fellows who disturb their country. These outside barbarians who come from the North, and impertinently meddle with Mr. JOHNSON's world—that world which is the patrimony of the JOHNSON's—he no doubt honestly believes to be very dangerous. Hitherto they have proved that his fears are not ill founded; for his country is greatly curtailed of its power and dominion, by that vandal, "the legislative department," which represents a still more dangerous foe.

Formerly the danger which threatened Mr. JOHNSON's country was defeat by bayonets, and to avert this he and his coadjutors strained every nerve; but that defeat was accomplished, and now the new danger is a defeat by ballots; and to avoid this the most strenuous exertions are being made. The white loyalists and the legislative department suffered many a defeat in deference to the prejudices of the JOHNSON school of politicians, the present executive department, before they called black men to aid in the bayonet war, but in the face of the most strenuous opposition and dolorous predictions they were called. The responses and results exceeded the best expectations of the legislative department. It again halted and endured defeat in deference to the executive department before calling black men into the ballot war, but they have been called; and the result promises to be as satisfactory at that of the former measure. Now, while the new trial is in the incipient stages there is all the doubt and prejudice which embarrassed the first steps in arming black men, and all the evil with which its enemies contrive to surround it is confidently charged to its account.

When the Government triumphed over the rebellion aided by black men, the defeated rebels undertook to revenge that defeat on those humble and faithful allies by every species of outrage. They who had faithfully defended the Government, were, in the name of that Government, disarmed and left, defenseless, to the mercy of the common foe, who were permitted to reorganize and arm under pretence of defending themselves from those disarmed loyal blacks. They were driven from the lands they had faithfully cultivated, and these, with their improvements, were restored to their rebel owners. They were denied the right to rent or purchase land, and refused even the right to work for wages. As they are the working class of the South, of course the fields lie uncultivated to the extent to which this gross wrong against them prevails. Now, Mr. JOHNSON charges the results not on the wrong doer; oh, no. Cotton was Mr. JOHNSON's king, and "the king can do wrong." This lies with the intended victim and his friends who seek to defend him by arming him with the ballot as the only sure means of defence. He says:

"Ten of the States and their peoples are now only not admitted to equal rights with the rest, but, as far as the legislative department is concerned, are denied them, and subjected to mere military rule. The consequence is that the whole potential wealth of those States is, and will be as long as the present state of things continues, lost to the nation. Its great staples of sugar, rice, and cotton, which in the past so materially contributed to the general welfare, are not and cannot be produced. They served the arm of industry in all the other States as much as, if not more than, in the South. They enriched commerce, supplied the needs of the manufacturing industry of the East, furnished the best markets for its products, gave employment and remunerative wages to its employees, and increased the revenue of the country by increasing its imports. As long as this political disorganization remains, the more destructive will it be to the interests of all. What has brought this country into this predicament? The answer is obvious. It is the course which the legislative department has pursued."

That is, the legislative department has sought to secure the laborers in their right to cultivate the soil, therefore the course it has pursued has prevented the production of sugar and rice and cotton! "If these ten States had representatives in Congress they would raise staples!" How? Why? Where? Would the representatives carry their "shovels and hoes" up to Washington and raise cotton on Pennsylvania Avenue? Who hinders the ten States cultivating staples? The cry that negroes will not work for honest wages has been dropped; but if they would not, there are eight millions of whites in those States; why do not they raise sugar, rice and cotton? If they should take off their coats and make a very determined effort, does any one think the "military despotism" would interfere to prevent their putting in a crop, hoeing and harvesting it?

Our western territories find no difficulty in raising corn and wheat without a representation in Congress. We have seen forty bushels to the acre, of first rate wheat, growing on land and cultivated by men who were not represented in Congress. Nay more, the men who owned the land, and the wheat, paid taxes, and could not vote for President. Yea verily, they were liable to be drafted and compelled to fight for the country and Government which thus *oppressed* them, and none made a complaint of illusage, on that account.

If the people in Mr. JOHNSON's imperiled country will just make the experiment of plowing their land well, planting good seed, hoeing and weeding, they can be assured of crops if the weather is favorable and they are careful not to kill the birds.

If they cannot make up their minds to work, let them hire the negroes, pay them honestly and treat them well; or rent or sell them land, to cultivate, and see if they will not raise staples. If these men of Mr. JOHNSON's country, owning one half the best land of the Union, cannot so manage their own affairs as to raise staples, the people of our country do not need their aid in managing our affairs. They may need Congress, but Congress, certainly, does not need them; and we object to having representatives helping to rule our country who cannot so rule their own, as to make the land produce its staples.

The Philadelphia *North American* is endeavoring to secure in some way the passage of an ordinance or an act to prohibit street cars and omnibuses from taking more than a certain number of passengers. Such legislation would be desirable at times here. One person's right to a seat is as good as another's, and companies take advantage of the good nature of gentlemen who will get up and stand so as to allow women to sit down. Whatever number a car will seat should be the established maximum, and when the conductor or passenger conductor should put up in some place easily discernable from either sidewalk, a sign with the word "full" upon it. If this were done, more cars might be necessary, but the company would save in horses. If some such law as this were enacted and enforced, if a penalty were inflicted on the street car companies for every breach of it; the vexed question of whether it is necessary for a gentleman to give his seat to a member of the opposite sex, would be put at rest, and the dangerous practice of hanging on by tooth and toenail to the platforms of cars would be abolished.

SCHOOL HOUSES should be more pleasant to children, and the law should protect them from torture while in them. We know of one *lady* teacher, in our common schools, who whips very little children for having soiled hands and similar offences. The school system instituted by Philip of Spain, for the religious education of his subjects, is now regarded as a mistake, and any system of education embracing physical torture, differs from it but in degree. A teacher who can govern himself can always govern children without blows, and one who cannot has mistaken his vocation. A man who flies into a passion and strikes a child is unfit to have power over any living creature, and should be employed on insensible matter. As a stone cutter or brick layer he could find something to pound, when in a rage, without inflicting pain.

Clabber Alley is the euphonious title of that aristocratic portion of St. Louis which corresponds with the Five Points in New York, or the Bedford street of Philadelphia. Clabber is noted for crimes, and a new one has now to be added. A white peddler got into a dispute with some negroes and received wounds with a dirk, which may prove fatal. Louis Washington, in spite of his conglomerous ion of cognomen, was accused of having assisted at this carving, but indignantly repelled the hard imputation, accusing Jerry Wilson of the deed, and Jerry is now incarcerated.

—A drove of cattle going aboard a boat at night at Fishkill, six of their number took to the river and struck out in various directions at random. Two men went out in a boat in search of them, and had hardly got out in the bay before they heard the most desperate frightened screaming in female voices. Directing their course to the place of the screaming, they discovered another boat containing Patrick Indge, who were crossing to Newburgh from the cars in charge of a rower, and following them an ox which had been in the company, making incessant efforts to get himself upon the boat. Seeing in the darkness nothing of the animal but his horns and the top of his head, hearing his loud snorts of breathing in the water, and having once heard his hoof strike the side of the boat, the girls, as can easily be imagined, were frightened out of their senses, and the oarsman quite as much terrified. Indge approached the ox and turned it away, the rescuers found that the ladies had fainted from the excitement, and that one man from both the excitement and his great efforts to keep from the pitmen, had become utterly unable to render further effort. One of the deliverers rowed the ladies to Newburgh, and the other, with remarkable presence of mind and skill, fastened a rope to the horns of the ox and towed him back to Fishkill. The ox was safely and successfully reached and taken ashore—the last being found under the ferry dock, having swam between the piles and finding a resting place for his head on a heap of stones.

—A great intellect sometimes sheds a joke as perfectly as a duck's back sheds water. The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, in a recent speech at a Conservative dinner in Coventry, England, said: "I recollect once putting this question to Mr. Cobden: 'Do you course than the tendency of Englishmen is Conservative?' His answer was, 'Conservative is an expression hardly strong enough; they are Chinese, and if our great-grandmothers had put our great-grandfathers' infant feet into small shoes we should still be doing the same with our daughters.' I ventured a joke upon the occasion, and said that, in that case, we should have had another corn law, Mr. Cobden did not take the joke. He was a practical man."

—An old, fat and good natured looking negress was admitted into a New Orleans street car, but no one, not even of her own color, deigned to offer her a seat. A gentleman noticing her embarrassment, arose from his seat, and addressing her said, "Mammy, here, take my seat," to the great surprise of the darkies in the car. As she sat down with an expression of unfeigned gratitude, she rolled up her white eye balls, and in a feeling tone thanked the gentleman, saying, "I see youse had a mammy in your young time, massa; I'se glad you isn't forgot dem." The little scene created an emotion in the breast of every one present, and the least pleased was not the generous gentleman.

—The teacher of one of the primary schools in Lewiston, Me., overheard a conversation between two mischievous urchins down on the register as four years old, which shows a decidedly aspiring mind. "O, dear," says one with a sigh, "I wish I had a feller." "I've got one," replied the other with a look of pity at her unfortunate playmate, as she confidentially imparted to her the name of the loved one, who is borne on the register as aged six. "Well," replied the first one, and a look as of pleasant memories flitted across her face, "I used to have one when we lived in Biddeford."

—I made a box and filled it with mold. In the mold I sowed some seed, and then placed the box in my window sill, and what do you think came up? A policeman, and told me to take it down again.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observance. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who rules the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "waileth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and bleseeth the springings thereof;" who crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clothest the pastures with flocks, and coverest the valleys with corn; who maketh the out-goings of the morning and the evening to rejoice;" who is "our refuge and strength;" who "maketh war to cease," and "saveth us from our enimies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to once more repose in safety, "without any to molest them or make them afraid." The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bountious harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our valleys and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed, unmolested, over the trackless deeps. Neither pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress, have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social improvement and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the richer blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our most devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart as a day of public thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude and offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin.
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum.	
Pure Jamaica Rum.	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
nov20:MWF

Is Stimulation Necessary!

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes mixtures which are simply inferior alcohol; more or less medicated; but in most cases at present they prescribe a preference to HOSTETTER'S ST.-MACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present in use. The medical profession for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of Dyspepsia during the last twenty years. It is were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, they would number millions. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE, in every State, city, town and village in the Union, and that, at the present time, it is recognized in literature, throughout the Western Hemisphere, as a household word. The item has MADE VICTORY at home, with its native superiority, and its literary establishments of the kind in the country, and, probably, in the world. The immense of several labor employs. In the preparation of its vitals, to say nothing of the enormous machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine, and this means not only continued, and by the blessing of Providence, the best-of results if life is called for by the and alterative are co-extensive with its unbounded increasing sales.

The Greatest Success Known.

We are credibly informed that during the month of October there was sold in this city alone over TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED BOTTLES of DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL BRIGH. These bottles of medicine show one thing individually, and that is that thousands of people are afflicted with coughs and colds. It also heralds the fact beyond all doubt, that DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL BRIGH is the greatest and best remedy for such diseases.

The Doctor proposes to give "and the money when he fails to do good in every case of hoarseness, recent cough, blood spitting, lung disease, or any incipient lung disease. The fame of KEYSER'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP is now as wide as the boundaries of our state, and in many cases has gone far beyond these limits.

Of the one hundred and sixty thousand computed citizens of Pittsburgh, not one can afford to do without this wonderful medicine. Its cost attendant speed to cure; its success is every day proclaimed in the newspapers, and its praises from unpaid witnesses; its well known component of harmless ingredients, has made DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL BRIGH DEAL BLOOM, of all the western medicines, the most popular. It is not only by the people who have had occasion to use it, but has introduced it to the notice and recommendation of every responsible or reputable professional. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Stores, 10 Wood street.

Dr. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, for Lung Examinations, No. 10 PENN ST., corner of Evans alley.

November 14th, 1867.

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.

NEW PEARL HOMINY.—Just received and for sale by the barrel or quart, at the Family Grocery store of
REHBAUM,
nov8 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

WRIGHT'S MINCE MEAT—The "As Fine Like" is put up in half gallon jars, or for a no 1 pie, by the wholesale or retail, by
WRIGHT,
nov20 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders can find
PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD,
At No. 120 GRANT STREET.
Terms moderate.

S. C. HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.
We will have some new chops
S. C. Hams and Dried Beef
out of smoke and for sale on Monday, November 25th and after.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
nov15: Cor. Wayne and Penn streets.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN GRAZIER & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm must be presented to JOHN A. JACOBS for settlement, and all those indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to said party.
JOHN GRAZIER,
JOHN A. JACOBS,
ALEX. M. KEPPEL,
GEORGE MCCONNELL.
nov19

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND INSPECTOR, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14, 1867.
THE ASSESSMENT for grading, paving and curbing of BEDFORD AVENUE, from Fulton to Gum street; and BEATTY'S ALLEY, from Green to Devilliers street; is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until Tuesday, November 26th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

BOARDING.—A large, elegantly furnished SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM TO LET, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. With first class boarding, in a private family; will be let without board, if preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 154 GRANT STREET.

300 PIGS
Soft Guinea Lead,
For sale by
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEEN OLIVES.
Just received a lot of very fine QUEEN OLIVES, for sale at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 135 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COX'S GELATINE.
Just received at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 135 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
OF EXTRA QUALITY,
Just received at the Family Grocery Store of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No 135 Federal Street, Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz: BLANKETS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. nov20:3t

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 128 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULIE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fender, Andirons and Block Tin Ware, No. 115 WILLE STREET, near Washington. Manufacturer and Jobber of Tinware, wholesale and retail. Also all jobbing and repairing promptly attended to.

FRENCH MERINOS.
PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
Offer their stock of FRENCH MERINOS at
VERY LOW PRICES.
nov20:

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cerosoma,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 196 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.
A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove pipe heats all the water required for a delightful family, by passing the heat directly through the boiler, and also over the upper half of the stove. This new arrangement can be put up in any house, with little trouble or expense, and is manufactured only by parties having a patent right for Allegheny County, viz: the UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union. Can have Boilers made to fit their Stoves, including setting the Attachment, the whole complete, for the small sum of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to
BISSELL & CO.,
No. 225 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,
293 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THIS BANK WILL OPEN A
General Banking Business,
AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON
Monday, November 18th, inst.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES!
DRESS GOODS.
ELEGANT POPLINS,
FANCY SILKS.
BLACK SILKS.
FRENCH MERINOS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, &c.
JOHN PORTER,
91 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' FURS.
An endless variety, of superior quality.
SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Also, all the NEW STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PRATT & HENNY'S,
No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem their bonds issued in the first day of January, 1868, for locating properties or collateral by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Logan Branch, the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Harrisburg Extension, in the Erie, Wilmington and Philadelphia, and in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and Allegheny Valley Railroad, and Allegheny Branch, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. It must be expressly understood that the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay the bonds shall be kept in a strictly first class manner, for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line.
Coupons for the interest payable at JOHN M. KENNEDY, Assistant Treasurer, in Philadelphia, or at the Assistant Treasurer, for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line.
Bonds to be accompanied by a schedule of the special properties. Sold at the Doctor's Great Medicine Stores, 10 Wood street.
Dr. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, for Lung Examinations, No. 10 PENN ST., corner of Evans alley.
November 14th, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH CARPETS.
In the selection of our stock we have made this a
SPECIALTY.
The largest assortment.
The most appropriate designs.
The handsomest patterns.
Of all Qualities and Styles of
CHURCH CARPETS,
To be found in this market, and, offered to all Churches and Denominations at
Eastern Wholesale Prices!
All goods in our line at a great reduction from last season's prices.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
No. 22 FIFTH STREET.

A. GARRISON & CO.,
Pittsburgh Foundry,
MANUFACTURE AND KEEP ON HAND
GRATE FRONTS & FENDERS,
Furnace and Oven Frames
And Doors,
FURNACE BARS,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Office and Warehouse,
No. 209 Liberty Street.

STATEMENT OF THE
REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
On the 31ST DAY OF OCTOBER, 1867.

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	$24,812 65
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	10,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par	16,000 00
Other securities	1,000 00
Cash	20,455 86
Total Assets	$71,194 13
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due Depositors	$62,162 72
Amount interest due Depositors, November 1, 1867	9,031 47
Total Liabilities	$70,193 19
Balance Contingent Fund	$ 10,603 94

The above is a true statement.
A. A. CARMICHAEL, Treasurer.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the Bank, the Bond and Mortgages, and securities, and counted the cash, and find the foregoing statement correct.
H. CHILDS,
J. W. ROSS, JR.,
PRESIDENT—JEAN JONES.
TRUSTEES.
Hon. T. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead,
Jean Jones, Jas. Marshall,
W. S. Copeland, J. Painter,
Harvey Child, Nicolas Voegtly,
W. H. Smith.
The Bank will allow on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, when the interest is offered to the principal and COMPOUNDED. Open for Deposits from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
OFFICE, 63 FOURTH STREET.
$100 FOR TEN CENTS.
Only few more subscribers are required to insure the speedy issue of the Great Illustrated Paper,
THE WEEKLY PRESS,
Which in size and appearance will resemble
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
but in value will far transcend that publication.
The PRESS will be an embodiment of the spirit of the age.
Each department will speak with the genius of the most eminent writers of the age.
An original
SERIAL STORY
of the most brilliant character will be commenced in the first number.
THE ILLUSTRATIONS
will be entirely original and of the most attractive style and beauty.
The great expense and labor involved in this enterprise render it necessary that we should start with as soon as our offices admit. In order to do this, we shall offer as follows:
$20,000, in sums of $100, will be distributed through the MAIL among those who will subscribe for a paper, $100 will be allotted. Any party out of the Subscription Money in a month, at any time, on the papers containing the prospectus and all particulars. Will have an equal chance with those who send in first.
Place the money in a letter, and direct to the office, for the following articles:
GIFTS.
A Grand Piano, (Steinway's), value
Other Pianos, (Chickering's, value
Chickering, from C. Wilde's Depository
20 Gold Watches
5 Melodeons
10 Ladies' Gold Watches
24 American Silver Watches
1 Sewing Machine, of all styles
5 Elliptic Lock-stitch Sewing Machines
3 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines
4 Wilson & Gibbs' Sewing Machines
20 Photograph Albums
The Jubilee to consist of Accordeons, Violins, Music Boxes, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens and Pencils, and a beautiful assortment of Infants' Fancy Shoes.
ALL ARE OFFERED
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
No. 31 Fifth Street.
THE PRESS
Will be mailed upon receipt of address upon the receipt of price, TEN CENTS, or 4 cent copies for $1, Twenty three for $2, and sixty for $5.
Address,
STUART & CO.
"NEW YORK PRESS."
nov18:3t No. 41 Broadway, New York City.

CARTER'S
NEW
SHOE HOUSE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE
AT
No. 47 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE OLD THEATRE.)
Where he is prepared to sell BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at very low prices. Please call and examine for yourselves, as we are determined to sell cheap for cash.
DANIEL CARTER.

CLASSES AT ROOMS of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
No 22 FIFTH STREET.
Classes will be formed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association to review English branches in the Harrisburg Extension, meeting at the time and with the instructors as follows: Jas. A. Swan, Penmanship, Tuesday, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock P. M.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Arithmetic, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Bookkeeping, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Phillip Sarpa, Grammar, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Geography, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Algebra, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Geometry, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Trigonometry, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof. Jas. Jones, Surveying, Tuesday evening, Nov. 19th, 7 o'clock.
Prof.