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 disseminating 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 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 goes as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, 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 public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large; and maintain for the GAZETTE 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 current quotations for manufactures, farm products, stocks, &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The commercial department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced writer, 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 to its importance, and will be conducted so as to be pleasing and acceptable 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 all.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and the family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a variety of matter of literary and miscellaneous character, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, it is without equal. The size of the GAZETTE has been enlarged, and every effort will be made to render it worthy of the Civil County of Allegheny, occupying as it does the position it occupies, towards the ruling prince in the markets of the States of the territory traversed by its mails.

One dollar will frame a big gallery up that shows at once, and not allowing their treasures 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 gravity rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$2.00.
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And one to the getter up the club.	1.25.

☞ *For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.*

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☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia exchanging the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

A WRITER in the *Chronicle* advocates a repeal of the Consolidation Act. Since Allegheny refuses to join the corporation, it is urged nothing is to be gained by taking in the townships lying between the rivers.

THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL has voted $118,476.45 to pay the Kane police of 1861, for services rendered in resisting the passage of Northern troops through the city, and for the time their office would have continued if not disbanded, as they were by General Banks.

PEOPLE are comforting themselves that, under the Sherman treaties, our troubles with the Indians are over. A few of the nearest tribes have probably agreed to be quiet during the winter, on condition of receiving arms and ammunition and provisions to supply them through the winter and enable them to resume operations in the spring. Indians seldom fight in the winter. The snow betrays them, and there are no leaves, grass or herbage to afford concealment. They usually make peace in the fall, if they can gain anything by it. But the latest and most reliable accounts describe Arizona as completely overrun by the most barbarous race of savages on American soil. Scarcely a road or foot path is free from the Apache Indians; and the military force and system provided for the defense of the inhabitants have not yet been of the slightest avail. Governor McCormick, in his last address to the Legislature, draws a sad picture of the current troubles and their effect upon the prosperity of the Territory; and a body of citizens have presented an address, stating that unless speedy assistance is given them, the whole region must be abandoned.

NATURALIZATION.

There is considerable discussion growing out of the recent Fenian executions in England, on the subject of Naturalization. The laws of England provide that a foreigner, on trial within the realm, is entitled to a mixed jury, one-half English and the other half citizens of the country to which he belongs. Col. JOHN WARREN, as a naturalized citizen of America, claimed this right, but was refused on the ground that "a born subject of the British crown can never, by any act of his own, escape from his allegiance!"

The London *Telegraph* says:

"A subject of Great Britain cannot, by a process of mere denization abroad, throw off all his obligations to his native land. For example, it is well settled that, where war breaks out between two States, a person who has changed his domicile from the one to the other cannot lawfully take up arms with the country of his adoption against that of his birth."

In this case the British Government practically claims the right to execute, for treason, any man once its subject who might be found fighting against it.

Is it not singular that after whipping England twice, and after all the negotiations, treaties and diplomatic relations we have had with her, that our right to naturalize British subjects and receive them as citizens should still be an open question?

The last war with England was supposed to settle this, and all kindred questions; but British authorities, even ALTON, assume that the treaty of peace settled nothing; that it was only an adjournment of questions at issue. Lord ASHBURTON, in his treaty made with WEBSTER, maintains the British right to search our vessels, because of the immense emigration of her people to this country, and because a native of Great Britain always owes her the duty of serving her in war. This right of search was maintained and exercised as late as Mr. BUCHANAN's administration. With other nations we have taken very decided ground on this question. KOSZTA, a Hungarian, emigrated to this country, and declared his intentions to become a citizen. He visited Smyrna, and was seized by the Austrians, as a subject. Captain INGRAHAM, U. S. N., demanded him and threatened to take him by force. He was delivered up to us, and Congress voted Captain INGRAHAM a medal for his conduct.

England naturalizes the subjects of other nations. Would she recognize the right of these nations to hang, as traitors, such naturalized citizens, if taken in war against their native country, in favor of the country of their adoption? Considering that this government was controlled by the Democracy—that only friend of the Irishman, for seven terms, or twenty-eight years, immediately preceding Mr. LINCOLN's election, it is marvellous that this question should have been left unsettled. No wonder Mr. LINCOLN's administration was embarrassed by British arrogance, while intestine war made us unable to resent it, when the party in power, during this long term of peace and prosperity, neglected, or feared to reap the fruit of the victory of 1812, by specific assurance of protection to our naturalized citizens.

THE METEORIC SHOWERS.

The recent Meteoric showers have directed popular curiosity to a topic in which scientific men have only recently taken a general interest.

If any of us turn for information on this point to the text-book in which he studied Astronomy at College, he will probably find it dismissed with a few paragraphs, stating that little is known about it, and perhaps offering the conjecture that Meteorites are stones cast from volcanoes in the Moon. It is only within the past two or three years that universal interest has been felt in the subject, and that it has acquired an equal attraction for the general reader, and the student of Science, while it is noticeable that professional Astronomers have been departed from their custom, and announced the results of their observation in a popular form, so that little is known on the subject, of which the reader may not have received some hint from his newspaper.

These observations of the last few years, as he must have noticed, have developed some extraordinary facts, and still stranger theories.

What can be more startling, than the assumption that the Sun's heat is kept up by an incessant shower of Meteorites on its surface; falling like a pelting storm; and producing heat, in the same way that a cannon ball does when it strikes an iron target and is picked up partly fused, after the concussion. The Sun sends out heat enough to warm many million such worlds as ours, and it has done so from the earliest times.

Since it can be proved, that if the whole Sun had been created of the very best coal, and kindled six thousand years since, it would not have given out the heat it actually has and does, the question arises, "Where does the fuel come from?" and the answer of recent investigators is, "*From the Meteorites.*"

Again, what are we to believe, when we are now informed, that the Comet, which we have held, on the faith of our school books, to be an eccentric, but harmless visitor, containing no matter, so dense as a smoke-wreath, is near relative to the "falling stars," the great Comet of '62 being considered "nothing else than one of the August Meteorolds, and probably the largest of them all"? We are now told to look on Comets, as in general, traveling the same paths, and armed with the same destructive powers, as the so-called "Moon stones," which occasionally descend on the Earth's surface.

Twenty years since such statements would have been received with derision; but within a short time they have commenced to command the attention of every one who has given the subject even cursory notice. The most recent and also the most important additions to our knowledge on this point have not yet found their way into text books, and indeed new facts are still presenting themselves so rapidly that interpretation hardly keeps pace with discovery, and it is not easy to present the most imperfect summary of our information, without introducing topics which are still the subjects of debate.

Under this caution to the reader to suspend final judgment, we may state that the "November Meteors," as well as the "shooting stars" to be seen every fine night, are believed to be minute Asteroids, a class of bodies diffused in countless numbers through the limits of the solar system, and probably beyond it. They gather in thickest swarms on certain tracks or orbits, in which they pass round the Sun, flowing through space about the central luminary like endless rivers.

The Earth, in crossing these streams in its annual course, draws the Meteorites from their paths, and their known enormous speed being suddenly checked by the compression of the air, they are ignited and the smaller dissipated in vapor, while the larger reach the ground in fragments weighing from one ounce to fifteen tons. This speed is found, on observation, to average fifteen hundred to two thousand miles *a minute*, and no doubt exists as to its adequacy to the production of light when suddenly checked.

Though their average height is over fifty miles, one of them has been known to travel from the Mississippi to the Atlantic in less than a minute, producing in every one who saw it the impression that it passed just above the house tops, an illusion like that which is said to make it difficult for the soldier not to "bow" to a shell flying high over head.

The number of these "shooting stars" which enter our atmosphere daily, and which are large enough to be visible to the naked eye, on a clear, moonless night, is supposed to exceed 7,000,000, and this will not appear contrary to common experience when it is remembered that the average number to be seen at any point on the Earth's surface is from four to eight hourly; and when it is considered what an utterly insignificant fraction of that surface is commanded by the eye of any observer.

The "streams" which we speak of, flow in every kind of orbit—direct, retrograde, parallel or inclined to the Earth's track, and generally in ellipses of great eccentricity. Upwards of fifty of these closed curves or "rings" are known to exist, and the invasion of any of them by the Earth in her motion, brings down a star shower of unusual brilliancy. The "ring" giving rise to the November meteors is a conspicuous example.

A rough illustration of the effect may be given, if we suppose ourselves to have been riding round a circular track, like a race course. Then, if we saw at one particular point of the track a long flock of birds fly across the road, in nearly a straight line, and each time we went round, met at the same point, stragglers of the same kind, we should see something very much like what occurs to the Earth every November.

If, on our thirty-third circuit, we found a flock again crossing at this point, and so on, a large flock being met at the same point every thirty-third turn, we should naturally come to the conclusion that it was the *same* flock, and the birds were flying around and around in a great ring; most of them in one long swarm, which was followed by more or less stragglers all along the line.

The application is obvious enough. The race course is our annual track; the Earth our vehicle, and the birds the "November meteors."

We have alluded to the very generally received hypothesis, that enormous numbers of Meteorites are incessantly precipitated on the Sun. We might have added that the "Zodiacal Light" is now supposed to be composed of such bodies, and to be the reservoir of this singular fuel, which keeps up the Sun's heat. Two English observers have had the good fortune to be the witnesses of a striking phenomenon referible to this cause.

While looking at the Sun through a telescope furnished with the usual darkening glasses, one of them describes himself as seeing a sudden flash of insupportable light, which made him think that the darkening glass had broken and let the sun rays fall on his unscreened eye. On examination it was found that nothing of the sort had occurred, and independent testimony established the fact of a flash on the Sun's surface (however caused) as much brighter than common sunlight than that of a dull day.

The observation, startling enough as it was, commanded more general attention from a most unforseen coincidence. All magnetic needles, observed throughout the world, were found to have been thrown, at the very time of the observation, into simultaneous agitation. The last fact suggests abundant other topics connected with this fruitful subject, which the limits of a newspaper article oblige us to leave untouched, but what little we have said leads to the curious reflection that the shooting stars belong to a class of bodies perhaps as essential to us as the Sun himself, and that very probably our existence, and that of every form of organic life on Earth, is bound up with their's.

THE DEMOCRATIC MARTYR.

We say "*the*" for, although Democracy has had very many martyrs, in the past few years, VALLANDIGHAM is *the* Northern martyr of the "lost cause," and so much insists upon his claims, as such, that quite a number who were willing to be martyrs, as soon as it would be quite safe, are now troubled at his prominence. In him the Ohio Democracy have an elephant to which it finds some trouble in assigning a place and provender. The unterrified arraigned for three jubilees over the democratic successes. They were held on the wharves of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, on the evening of the 24th. The reason for the simultaneousness was obviously to occupy the Kentucky unwashed at home, and have the report of the Cincinnati proceedings presented to Northern people. Conciliation of the loyal sentiment of the Northern States is deemed politic; so, dividing the feast, and spreading a portion of the tables on the Kentucky shore, the managers made out their list of speakers, without including the name of the martyr, who was thus politely invited to stay at home. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, however, is too well assured of the importance of his vocation as martyr, to be thus quietly shelved. The Cincinnati jubilee had two stands, and while Dr. KINCAID was taking the covers off the dishes, which contained the feast he had prepared for his friends, the martyr, like Banquo's ghost, appeared upon the platform, to the once the crowd turned from the Doctor's dainties and called for VALLANDIGHAM, who quietly took possession, and unfolded the grievances he had brought. When he had finished, then he passed over to the other stand, where Mr. SAYLER was dispensing bread, and the result is thus described by the reporters:

Mr. Sayler had succeeded in quieting the immense throng, after the burning of the Pandleton place of fire works, and was entering fully into his speech when he found Vallandigham at his side, and calls from the stand for a speech from that gentleman. He immediately stopped speaking, recognizing an unwarrantable interference. Said Mr. Cook: "Proceed, Mr. Sayler," and there were calls from the crowd to "go on." But there were also calls for Val.

Said Mr. Sayler, "No, sir, I never speak for a crowd that calls for anybody else."

Said Mr. Cook, "But you must, Mr. Sayler. Mr. Vallandigham was not expected to speak until after you, sir."

Responded Mr. Sayler, "No matter; he is here. These men have called for him; let him speak."

At this point Mr. Vallandigham remarked, "Mr. Sayler, you place me in a bad position. We have been too long acquainted for you to do so. You must introduce me to this crowd."

Mr. Sayler appeared considerably astounded at this cool way of elbowing. Without doubt he was angry at the interference. However, for the sake of harmony, he showed his Democracy by introducing Mr. Vallandigham, who proceeded to repeat his speech, evidently without much dislike for the task. When he had concluded he was lifted off the stand and carried to the Court House on the shoulders of his enthusiastic friends.

Evidently the Ohio Democracy have too much martyr—more VALLANDIGHAMS than they can well dispose of—in their efforts to appear loyal to the Government. There is a class, and a large class, of Democrats represented by the men who carry VALLANDIGHAM on their shoulders. These wear no mask in espousing the quarrel of the South against the Government; but a majority of the party North are, or would appear to be, content that the Rebellion was suppressed. They would agree that slavery should be abolished, in name, while the ex-slaves, left without arms or votes, should still be held in practical subjection to the old slave codes. The Northern minority and Southern majority would re-establish slavery in fact and in name, and give up their claim to separate Southern government, only on condition of the complete subjugation of the North—the assurance of any legislation they might be pleased to demand and immunity in breaking any and every compact they might consider it inconvenient to observe.

THE Kentucky Democracy are in the unpleasant position of too large a majority, and are, consequently, falling out by the way. "The Union-Democratic party" proposes to the "so-called Democratic party," through Col. Jacob, to "denounce secessionism, and thank the men who suppressed the rebellion." Says Col. Jacob:

"The National Democratic Convention will be forced to repudiate the right of secession and thank the Union soldiers, or the National Democratic party will suffer defeat; the so-called Democratic party must do likewise, adopt the entire National Democratic platform, swallowing the two repugnant resolutions that condemn secession and indorse the Union soldiers and sailors, or it will be hostile to the National Democratic party, and will suffer defeat by the people of this State. Our wing of the Democracy will not unite with Dr. Buchanan & Co.'s wing until the latter consent to an honorable division of the Central and County Committees, and an explicit declaration that the prescription of and unjust warfare upon Union men shall cease."

To this the Louisville *Journal* replies:

"Col. Jacob's terms of union with the Kentucky Democracy are a general insult to the party, a particular insult to the thirty or forty thousand Conservative Unionists of the party, and their acceptance would involve the dissolution of the victorious and all-controlling Democracy, in the interest of a diminutive and diminishing fraction of its defeated adversaries. A monstrous insult to common sense, they of course will not be entertained, nor in our opinion any other terms. We decidedly object to the admission of the few yet standing aloof Conservative Unionists on any terms which reflect not only upon the patriotism of the party, but upon the political integrity of its Conservative Union members."

"A couple of female practical jokers frightened a young married woman into insanity, at Milwaukee, the other day, by telling her that her husband was dead."

Those people who find pleasure in torturing others, through their fears, would have made active Inquisitors had they lived in the age to which they properly belong.

An exchange says that "prize fighting is the twin sister of universal suffrage," and another remarks, "of course, for black eyes and noses are the result of each."

EDITORIAL CONTEST.

Editors of the Gazette—SIRS:—The ladies hold a Fair next week in City Hall for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital on Second street. The object is to provide for the sick poor who may desire admission, and the Pathics have united in order that if the drugs be given in Homeopathic doses, the charities shall be of the Allapathic order. The ladies of neighboring towns and villages join, and those of Mansfield have a dressing gown, slippers, smoking cap and meerschaum for the most popular editor, in Pittsburgh, i. e., the editor having the most votes.

They had resolved to make no public appeal in favor of any individual, and to leave the award to the spontaneous action of the visitors to the Fair; but I have detected Messrs. Stebenock of the *Chronicle*, Brigham of the *Commercial*, and King of the GAZETTE, in electioneering, each in his own behalf. They rely on their good looks, knowing the partiality of ladies for handsome men; but if this is to be ground of award, it must be apparent to all disinterested people that the contest will be between Barr of the *Post* and Mills of the *Leader*.

All our city editors are requested to forward their photographs, and any testimonials they may have, showing their claims to be considered handsome, that the public may have an opportunity of comparison. There are some who wish to place the ground of popularity on winning ways. Messrs. Sawyer and Foster favor this. The gentlemen of the religious press are all in the hands of their friends; but the best looking man will, no doubt, get the articles, and I insist upon the claims of Mr. Barr; at all events, I wish to defeat the aspirations of those gentlemen who have been taking time by the forelock, and call upon the public to judge dispassionately and vote for Mr. Barr.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

FURTHER REDUCTION

IN PRICES!

Our Stock all Marked Down

At prices which cannot be otherwise but satisfactory to the public.

ELEGANT SCARFS, GLOVES,

COLLARS, MUFFLERS,

And the most superb assortment of

GENT'S HOSIERY,

To be found in the city.

PROMENADE SCARFS,

The latest novelty for the Brighton Collar.

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THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK,
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PITTSBURGH, PA.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. ANY SUM RECEIVED FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD. Deposits received subject to check, without interest.
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HOURES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

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

JAMES H. CLARK,

Dressler,

No. 168 FIFTH STREET,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

HAIR BRUSHES,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

NAIL BRUSHES,

COMBS—Horn and Rubber.

GREEN CORN.

WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, put up in two pound cans, and for sale by the can or case, at the Family Grocery of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 139 Federal Street, Allegheny.

GREEN PEAS,

Just received and for sale by the can or single can; at the lowest rates, at the Family Grocery store of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 139 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

Wilson's "Pan Fitzee" Minced Meat, Malbyy's French Canned Oysters, Winslow's Lima Beans, Succotash and Lima Beans, Corn Okra, Hominy and Tomatoes, Pickled Corn, Hominy and Grits, Mess Mackerel, Dried and smoked salmon, Cayenne, Cloves, Mace, &c., received and for sale at the Family Grocery store of JNO. K. ELDER,
Corner Liberty and Hand Streets.

$25 FOR 14 HOURS' WORK.

A good, ready man WANTED HERE, for a small sum of money, two or three months, and over, a man will pay him the above amount of money for work each morning. Call on or address, 84 FIFTH STREET OFFICE, FRIDAY, November 29th, from 9 to 11 a. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ ST. PETER'S CHURCH, corner of Grant and Diamond streets.—THANKSGIVING DAY, services to commence at 10½ A. M.

☞ THANKSGIVING.—Preaching on THURSDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Bethlehem Church, Fifth street, above Bedfield, by the pastor, REV. JAMES CLARK. Subject: "The Red Sea Freedmen and the Dangers of the Canaan Land Rov."

LODGINGS.—Two respectable gentlemen can obtain lodging, with heat, gas and bath, at Livezey's family residence,
No. 320 BROOK ST., ALLEGHENY.
But a short walk from the Hand street or Suspension Bridge.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1867.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between ALEXANDER LOVE and EDWIN W. TOWER, under the firm of A. LOVE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by A. LOVE or Bilsbeth.
A. LOVE,
E. W. TOWER.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1867.
THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING of the following streets in the Ninth Ward, viz.: LUMBAR STREET, from Penn street to Mulberry at cy; MORRIS STREET, from Penn to Susquehanna streets; MULBERRY ALLEY from Morris to Sixth streets; and SPRING ALLEY, from Morris to Baldwin street, are now ready for examination, and will remain in this office until SATURDAY, December 7th, 1867, when they will be placed in the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

VELVET SACQUES,

CLOTH SACQUES,

EMBOSSED SHAWLS,

PLAID SHAWLS,

For sale at very low prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse, 120, 122, 124 Second and 119 & 121 First Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TWO SUPERIOR

SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

One Octave Walnut Case Grolieus & Sons. One Octave Rosewood Case Hayes & Mason's Make.

Both the above are in splendid order, and will be disposed of at very low prices, to the persons who have left them with me during the time to be sold in exchange.

C. C. MELLOR,
81 WOOD STREET.

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
Tanners' Scraps, Cereons,
CATTLE TAILS,
Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.

LORENZ & WICHTMAN

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

NO. 23 WOOD STREET.

Next house below the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally. They will keep constantly on hand, for strength and quality, unsurpassed by any manufactory. Single and double Lib. Pressed Hay, American, Russia and Hemp Twine, Fresh Fruit, Jute, Manila and Hemp Twine, Fresh Butter, Rose ham, Shoulders and Sides, Fresh Lard, in tubs and kegs, Fresh Eggs, Ground Alspice, Ground Pepper, Ground Ginger, Ground Cloves, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Mustard, Ground Nutmegs, Ground Mace, Ground Allspice, Ground Cayenne, Ground Sweet Marjoram, Ground Thyme, Ground Sweet Basil, Ground Savory, Ground Sweet Spices, Ground Celery Seed, Ground Caraway Seed, Ground Mustard Seed, Ground Coriander Seed, Ground Sweet Fennel Seed, Ground Poppy Seed, Ground Cardamon Seed, Ground Cayenne Pepper, Ground Black Pepper, Ground Allspice, Ground Ginger, Ground Cinnamon, Ground Cloves, Ground Mace, Ground Nutmegs, Ground Mustard