The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1867.

MR. STANTON'S REMOVAL.

Washington telegrams published in these columns yesterday stated the fact that the President had sent a message to the Senate giving his reasons for suspending Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, but an intelligible account of the contents of the document was not given. However, his sending in such a message was to a certain extent an acknowledgment that the law was valid and binding upon him, whatever differences might exist as to the proper construction of it; for the law provides that in case the President shall remove an officer in vacation of the Senate, he shall within twenty days after its re-assembling submit to that body the reasons for that act.

The reasons assigned by the President for this removal are various. He charges Mr. STANTON with sending an insolent reply to a note he sent asking his resignation. Then he goes back to the law creating the War Department, and finds it gives him power to remove the chief thereof. What that old law has to do with a case occurring under a new statute we fail to see. After this he recounts that he continued the members of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, Mr. STANTON among the rest; that every one of them concurred in his original scheme of Reconstruction; and that Mr. STANTON, in particular, was unreserved and emphatic in condemnation of the Office Tenure Bill. In an issue between the President and Mr. STANTON, this would be pertinent; but we do not see how it touches, except at one point, the present issue between the President and the Senate. What Mr. STANTON thought, said or did does not conclude any body but himself. In raising the point that he did not appoint Mr. STANTON, he touched a point of pith and moment. Here the result must depend upon interpretation. The President holds that he has a right under the new law to remove any placeman appointed by a predecessor; while the Senate, or at least some Senators, hold that the phrase "appointed by him," means simply appointed by the President, that is, by the Executive authority. We leave the experts in law to settle this point, having heretofore expressed our conviction in reference thereto.

The President finally proceeds to justify under the law as the Senate construes it, by alleging that Mr. STANTON, as Secretary, improperly withheld from him a knowledge of important documents; and that in consequence the New Orleans riots occurred.

This is the case as made out by the President. When this message shall come under discussion in the Senate, it will quickly be seen what that body thinks of it.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

It is probable that not a few of the Republicans of this city who contributed to the election of Mr. BLACKMORE to the office of Mayor, felt seriously annoyed upon reading yesterday morning the resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. GETZ, of the Reading district, reciting that the cities of Boston and Pittsburgh had recently elected Democratic Mayors, thus indicating a spirit of disloyalty, which should be promptly suppressed, and directing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have republican forms of government and do not need reconstruction.

Here, everybody knows, whatever they may assert to the contrary, that Mr. BLACKMORE was not a Democratic candidate in any sense what ever. He was voted for by a good many Democrats, as he was by an equal number of Republicans, because they preferred him to his competitor.

The erroneous impression abroad, in relation to this matter, was produced or countenanced by intentionally false telegraphic dispatches forwarded from this point.

The agent of the Associated Press is deserving of censure in this matter. His dispatch was exceedingly partial and misleading. He announced that all four of the "labor reform and people's candidates," on the general ticket, "were elected by large majorities, approximating to three thousand over the Republican nominees." Not only was this not so, but there were no facts reported which justified or excused this statement.

Moreover, by what authority or right he styled the four gentlemen, whose election he claimed, "People's Candidates," we are at a loss to conceive. It is true several hundreds of citizens, of different political parties, united in a written request to Mr. BLACKMORE to become a candidate for Mayor; but we never heard of a like requisition upon any other of the candidates; and do not believe the agent of the Associated Press ever heard thereof.

Besides, if he had stated the political composition of the Councils the essential facts in the case would have been understood. Clearly, that did not suit his purpose. His design was to produce a particular impression, and he produced it.

This dispatch was corrected, the following day, in one particular; that is, a fresh dispatch was sent off confessing the election of the Republican candidates for Controller and City Attorney. But, even in this dispatch, not a word was said of the political representation in the Councils. Had the facts on this point been given, it would have been seen at once that the Republican strength was in no way impaired; but that the defeat of Mr. Riddell, for Mayor, was owing wholly to local and temporary causes of dissatisfaction. So much, the agent of the Associated Press was manifestly not willing to have it known, if he could help it.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Up to the present time England has got along without a Common School system. Many public schools have existed, and still exist, but these were originally endowed by private munificence, though they have latterly partaken of governmental subsidies, furnished on condition of allowing a sharp supervision.

In the Catholic portions of Ireland, and, indeed, among the Catholics wherever domiciled, these conditions have been accounted not only severe, but in derogation of religious liberty—in which judgment we do not see how any one who has candidly considered the conditions can fail to coincide. The result has been practically to exclude Catholic children from most of the public schools.

The recent agitation on Parliamentary Reform, with the certainty that the basis of suffrage has been broadened, and instead of contracting is destined to farther expansion, have led to a revision of old notions in respect to the education of the masses. So far has this change gone that a distinguished nobleman has recently submitted to Parliament a project for the establishment of a common school system that shall be genuinely national. Of course, the conservatives are surprised, if not appalled. The fathers did not tolerate enterprises of that kind, and they see no reason why this present generation should. But the scheme, or something like it, will be adopted.

Education generally diffused will compel still larger concessions as to suffrage, until all adult male citizens shall be allowed to vote. And Universal Suffrage, following on universal education, will be impregnable. If there are those who fear that the glory of England will be dimmed by this process, we do not share in their dismal anticipations. Undoubtedly popular government has its peculiar evils and abuses, just as all other distinctive forms have theirs; but, on the whole, the wider the basis of suffrage, the better the government—always provided that the dissemination of intelligence is made to keep pace with expanding liberty.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ritualism has been a fruitful theme of late days, both in this country and England. Much that has been said and written has tended more to exasperate than relieve the irritation between the contending parties. Every ray of light from a responsible source should be widely spread, in order to counteract the false reports afloat. Among the recent deliverances on this vexed question made public are the views of Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who was present at the Pan Anglican Council in England. Speaking of ritualism, he says he saw its developments in the most extreme and extravagant form, and he thinks the half has not been told us. He never dreamed that an Episcopal Church should have in its services clouds of incense, genuflexions, absolute prostration of the people on their faces in the aisles, the ringing of bells, movements to and fro, all combined to make certainly a most beautiful scene, but something as unlike Protestant worship as can be conceived. This system, he says, means the doctrines of sacerdotalism, if anything. If it does not mean that it is simply a farce. The Bishop believes, however, that boy choirs, surpliced choirs, flowers on the altar, are and should not be considered ritualism. The advance views in these respects make it desirable and indispensable to bring the services of the Church home to the masses of the people, to make them more attractive than they were before.

The Catholics of Macon, Georgia, are about completing a church in that city. They propose to having service directly for the freed people, and also will open their doors wide to receive them. They are also about organizing Sabbath schools.

A stockholder of the Atlantic Cable, Henry Burley, Esq., residing in London, made a vow, when the success of that enterprise was doubtful, that he would devote all his dividends from it to religious uses. He has just sent nine tons of tracts to Chicago. Good mission ary ground.

The fifteenth Mission Chapel has just been opened and dedicated in New York City. The last dedicated, the first Sunday of this month, by a sermon from Dr. Howard Crosby, will seat eight hundred to one thousand persons, and cost about twenty thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. A. R. Thompson, of New York, in a sermon in aid of the Society for "Reclaiming Fallen Women and the Midnight Mission," took the ground that society, which calls itself Christian, are ranged in two parties, one the fallen woman and the other her betrayer. He has the entree into society; nobody thinks any less of him; young men will be wild, they say, and there is his victim; she goes to hell before her time, and she goes to hell with the help of other women, who do what none others can do to make her recovery impossible. They will not give her a chance to reform, they will not speak to her, nor countenance her, however repentant she may be. Christ received the woman, (named in his text) and said to her the words that broke her bands of sin and made her a woman again. Read the story of Christ and the woman in the temple, and read his reply to her accusers. What is to be done with this social evil, the doctor asks. Anything, everything, to come between the beloved of every father and mother, and such ruin as is possible to her. This Society had relieved over five hundred woman, and many had been restored to usefulness in society.

A convention of pastors and delegates from Evangelical Churches in the City of New York, have set apart Wednesday evening for the weekly evening services in all the churches in that city.

According to recent statistics the diocese of Vermont, over which Bishop Hopkins presides, does not thrive. In 1840 there were twenty-six clergymen and thirty-six parishes. Now there are only eay parish more, and a net loss of three clergymen.

Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, a man of rare gifts, who had debased himself very greatly by evil habits, is among the converaions at the sweeping revival at Wesley Chapel M. E. Church, Washington city.

Rev. Newman Hall, while in Baltimore, said to a friend who was dining with him, that the form of worship of his church was Episcopalian; that he had Elders like the Presbyterians, and Class Meetings, like the Methodists.

An effort is being made to abolish pew rents in St. Mark's Episcopal church, Frankford, Philadelphia, and make the church free, and support it by voluntary contributions and monthly collections, on the ground, in part, that under the pew rent system the church has an annual deficiency of fifteen hundred dollars.

A movement has been set on foot by the Baptists in and around New York city to awaken a greater interest in missiaterial education, and especially to revive the educational spirit of the churches, and press upon the hearts and consciences of the young men of the churches the obligations which should lead many more of them to give themselves to the ministry of the gospel. An Educational Baptist Commission has been organized for this purpose, to be composed of thirty individuals, giving one hundred dollars each for five years for the support of a Secretary, who shall devote his time to promoting the object.

The colored ministers formerly in connection with the Presbytery of Hopewell, (Old School) Georgia, have organized an independent Presbytery, mainly for this reason—that they found themselves in an uncomfortable position; that though regularly ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, they are not regarded as on an equality with white ministers in ecclesiastical meetings, not being permitted to take part in the deliberations of the Presbytery, and their churches being refused a representation on its floor.

The National Baptist Theological Institute for the education of colored ministers is prosecuting its work quite successfully. The schools organized in different places are provided with competent teachers. In three of the schools at Washington City, Richmond, Va., and Augusta, Ga., fifty one hundred preachers and candidates for the ministry have been under careful training.

The Methodists and Congregationalists, of Bethel, have united in holding special revival services. So great was the interest felt in these meetings that stores were closed, and business almost suspended during their continuance. It is thought one hundred were converted including some of the prominent citizens of the place.

The choir of the Second Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., contains about two hundred singers, from ten years old and upwards. The effect is delightful, and no wonder from such a body of melody.

The following question was asked at a late meeting of the Cedar Rapids (United Presbyterian) Presbytery: "Is it wrong to sing a psalm over more than once in the Sabbath School, for the purpose of learning the tune?" The answer was that the Sabbath was not the day to learn new tunes, and that such conduct was improper and wrong.

The Christian public of Chicago have opened a Home for the news-boys and boot-blacks. On Thanksgiving day a bountiful meal was supplied to the boys. One boy said "It's the first square meal I ever had." The Home has twenty-one rooms, all of them filled by boys who hitherto have slept "no where," or "anywhere," or "all around."

The *Christian Union* offers an apology for not inserting the President's Message. It however says, "We can sum it up in a word—*I won't give the country peace.*"

The following list of Sunday excuses for not going to Church ought to be inserted solid, as it is dipped from an exchange, but its importance makes it worthy of being well spaced to read well:

Overslept myself; could not dress in time; too windy; too dusty; too wet; too damp; too sunny; too cloudy; don't feel disposed; no other time to myself; look over my drawers; put my papers to rights; letters to write to friends; mean to take a ride; tired to business six days in a week; no fresh air but on Sunday; can't breathe in church; always so full; feel a little feverish; feel a little chilly; feel very lazy; expect company to dinner; got a headache; intend nursing myself to-day; new bonnet not come home; tore my muslin dress going down stairs; a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning; wasn't shaved in time; don't like the liturgy, always praying for the same thing; don't like the extempore prayers; don't like an organ, 'tis too noisy; don't like singing without music, makes me nervous; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak; dislike an extemporary sermon, it is too freshy; can't bear a written sermon, too prosy; nobody to-day but our own minister; can't always listen to the same preacher; don't like strangers; can't keep awake when I am at church.

In the Constitution framed by the Alabama Convention, and which will soon be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, contains these expressions respecting the exercise of the elective franchise:

"In all elections by the people, the electors shall vote by ballot. *Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, or upwards, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed an elector.*"

Soldiers, sailors, and marines in the United States service are not permitted to vote by reason of being stationed in the State on duty. Registration must be provided for by the General Assembly, and the following persons are not permitted to register:

First. Those who during the late rebellion inflicted or caused to be inflicted any cruel or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor or marine, employed or citizen of the United States, or who in any other way violated the rules of civilized warfare. Second. Those who may be disqualified from holding office by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article XIV, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a new Constitution, provided that the Legislature may remove said disabilities. Third. Those who shall be convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, penitentiary offences, or bribery. Fourth. Those who are idiots or insane."

—The Chicago jail is much troubled with an unearthly occupant, or one, who moans and groans, and cries oh dear! just as if he were still in the flesh. But one man professes to have seen it, but all have heard its cries, and fret its unwelcome presence. For several weeks the trouble has been going on, and every one confined in or connected with the building, including the Sheriff and Jailor, has become pretty well awed and frightened. The *Tribune* sent a reporter, who heard the noises, and was evidently tainted with the prevalent superstition, although he does not acknowledge the fact, he says in his report the following day that: "Last night the writer, in company with several prominent gentlemen of this city, repaired to the jail to await the recurrence of the mysterious sound. After waiting patiently, at fifteen minutes of ten o'clock, the ear heard a sound which seemed to proceed from the western end of the jail. These who heard it hastened out of the ward, where for two hours they heard the sound repeated, now faintly and again distinctly, now close at hand, overhead, underneath, seemingly from within the walls on either side, and again from the far of distance. At midnight the sound died away and was heard no more. It was a peculiar kind of moaning, like that described in the statements of the prisoners given above. One thing was certain; the sounds heard were those of no human being. They may be produced by the wind, ringing the changes of an Æolian harp in some portion of the building, but they are different, very different from those ever produced by a ventriloquist."

—Mollie Neiville, an old woman who had led a very remarkable life, died in the Wexford County Dispensary some time since. During the last thirty years she maintained herself by her gun, shooting wild fowl on Bavens Marsh, near the entrance to Wexford Harbor, where she resided. She was also an excellent fisher, and every market day proceeded to town to sell the spoils she had gained. A short time ago she lost the use of her right arm, by the bursting of her fowling piece, and, though deprived of her chief means of subsistence, took up fishing with redoubled energy. In appearance she was masculine, and wore a peculiarly striking dress, having in general a man's hat and coat. Her comfortable little cabin was built by herself out of wrecked timber and seaweed and the furniture it contained was also the work of her own hands; she principally favored men with her society, and often competed in shooting contests, the accuracy of her aim being a matter of some surprise. At her decease she was 70 years of age, and has been much regretted by persons in the habit of visiting the neighborhood.

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 gives 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 sections 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 secured for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the correct quotations for manufactured, farm produce, merchandise, &c. &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

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

The financial intelligence 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 its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

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

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Three Months	$2.00.
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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 hands of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives much more of solid reading and information, giving telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, 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 farmers and gardeners. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyer and seller, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE is now used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as ref erence in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up Clubs at other places, and not allowing their orders to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's notice. Address all clubs can be made at any time, very cheaply rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
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All the Late Magazines and Illustrated Papers Can always be found at the

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

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OF THE

KEYSTONE SKATING RINK,

THIS EVENING.

BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

SPLENDID SHEET OF ICE.

Music by the Great Western Band.

☞ SEASON TICKETS can be secured during the day at the RINK.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Children's Wool'n Gaiters;
Children's Woolen Gauntlets;
Children's Wool'n Mittens and Mittens;
Children's Woolen Gloves and Socks;

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Shirts;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Vests and Drawers;
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Woolen Hoods;
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Ladies' English and American Merino Hose;
Children's White Merino Hose, 6 series and up.

Children's Fancy Cashmere and Tartan Plaid Hose;
Infants' Hood-cloth Caps, Hoods, Shirts and Boots;

AT PHELAN'S

OLD STAND HOSIERY STORE,

26 FIFTH STREET.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

At Pittsburgh, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned Sewing Machine of this district, will sell at Auction, JOHN F. A. RINGLAND'S Sewing Machine Warehouse, No. 84 Diamond, state of Pennsylvania, with the following, viz: Petitions, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN M. BAILEY, Assistant Attorney at Law, 86 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth STREET.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, 10 a.m.—Vicar at 8 p.m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. B. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 1½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny City, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day) at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, of the church, JOSEPH KING. Seats free and all are invited.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. T. J. SUMMERBAR. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. All the people are invited to come and hear.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is our Pastor. Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Willow street, one square from the Penn Street City Mission.

The DOWNFALL of ROME; The Coming of the Son of Man in the Clouds of Heaven: The Redemption of the Church of God, as connected with the ending of the Prophetic period, the present Year. Discourses by W. LANGREL, on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M., at Wilkins Hall, above the Mayor's Office, Fourth street.

JOHN A. RENT.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF IRVINITES, Neville Mall, corner of Penn and Liberty streets, entrance on Penn.—SUNDAY, A. GRAY, Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening. Strangers and Residents of the Hill, with any worshiping congregation, kindly invited.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Subject—WHAT IS FAITH IN CHRIST? Man is not justified and saved by Faith alone, but by good works or a living Faith, according to which he is to be judged. The Lecture will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15th, at the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, by Rev. W. H. RICHARDS. dec14

LECTURE.—By the Rev. Geo. S. CLARK, D. D. Subject—"Christianity in Politics." In the Fifth U. P. Church, corner Washington and Webster sts., Pittsb'gh, on FRIDAY EVEN'G, Dec. 20, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the U. P. Council. Tickets of admission 25 cents—can be had at No. 120 Wood street, No. 38 Fifth street, and at M. Spratt's, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny. dec14:3TdW.TSW.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH Fifth street, above Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa. ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS. Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE DEVIL.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MINTS.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 15—THE WOMAN.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 22—HE WHO WAS YET A CHILD.

Sabbath Evening Services cordially invited. Seats free and Welcome to all.

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A NEW CLASS WILL BE FORMED ON

NEXT MONDAY,

To complete a course in the Normal Studies

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All persons wishing to join this class should procure their tickets immediately.

AT

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for 3 Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN S. LIVINGSTON, dec14:3td Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for 3 DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1868,

Between the hours of 11 and 2 P. M.

H. D. SMITH, Cashier. dec14:td

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY. A SUPPLEMENT will be tendered to the citizens of the Third Ward will be held at GEORGE GERST'S,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 14TH, at 7½ o'clock, to place in nomination ward offices. dec14:2td

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION

For Nine Directors.

To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on

Tuesday, January 14th, 1868,

Between the hours of 11 a. M. and 2 P. M.

R. W. MACKEY, Cashier. dec14:td

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17 FIFTH STREET.

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Is all NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AND ALL LENGTHS.

N. B.—SOILED SKIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES. dec4

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IT COMPRISES A LARGE VARIETY OF

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New Style Dolls, with Accoutrements;
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A Splendid Stock of Lace Goods,

SUCH AS

Point Lace Handkerchiefs;
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WE ALSO SELL

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 5 cents.
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Ladies' Merino Vests, slightly soiled, 75c;
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 12 cents.

Remember, these goods are to be had at

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GREAT HOLIDAY SALE,

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Jewel and Work Boxes;
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Fine Cashmere Scarf;
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves.
A complete stock of

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

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ALL GOODS SOLD AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Goods of Their Own Importation,

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English, French and Vienna Goods;
Parian Statuary, Vases, &c.
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At the lowest market rates.

Also, PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.

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NOTICE.

REINEMAN,

MEYRAN

& SIEDLE,

Jewelers,

42 FIFTH STREET,

BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that owing to the destruction, by fire, on Friday morning, of their New Store, Soon. 45 Fifth street, they will not be able to open out on MONDAY, December 16th, as previously announced, but would inform their friends and the public in general that their new and centrally located and elegant stock of fine

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c.,

That were designed especially for the new store will now be opened out at our present location,

No. 29 Fifth Street,

NEXT TO BANK BLOCK.

And in order to give our patrons facilities to examine our

IMMENSE NEW STOCK,

We have immediately enl