The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

IT IS STATED, on competent authority, that a very interesting report will shortly be made by the agent of the Treasury Department, showing extraordinary corruption in the collection of the Internal revenue in Allegheny county, Pa. A thorough investigation by a Congressional Committee will ensue. The men implicated may as well put their houses in the best order they can.

SOME MONTHS AGO we made some reflections upon the course of Mr. Stanton in the War Department touching the great controversy between the President and the Republican party. Friends of that gentleman, at the time, charged us with unfairness, if not with conscious-ness. Whoever has read and considered the message of the President to the Senate detailing his reasons for removing Mr. Stanton, or even a tolerable synopsis of that message, cannot fail to see that our judgment in the premises was strictly correct, and that, had we made our strictures still harsher than we did, the facts as now disclosed would have abundantly justified the criticism.

TAXING MEN'S NESTS.

"There are hundreds of things raised or grown and consumed on a farm or plantation of which no account is taken that belong to the expensive necessaries of a citizen's table. The eggs, the milk, the butter, the roots and fruits, the cost of which eat up the poor clerk's income, go unaccounted for in most country-men's calculations, and their vested capital, represented by valuable real estate, remains untouched. Why, in devising means for the support of the Government is this fruitful source of revenue overlooked and all the burthen of taxation thrown upon the labor of the country?"—*Dispatch.*

Upon a last analysis, manufactured goods, of almost all descriptions, are resolved into agricultural products. Take a ton of iron for instance; compute the ore, coal and lime used in making it, as they exist in the natural state, embowelled in the earth; consider by what processes these raw materials have been transformed by labor into the merchantable bar; consider, moreover, how large a proportion of the avails of this labor has been necessarily expended for food and clothing; and it will be seen that iron is mainly farm produce transmuted by the alchemy of toil. The same principle holds equally true in respect to most sorts of manufactured articles. Hence, to tax food is indirectly to tax manufactures. If "eggs, milk, butter, roots and fruits," should be laid under contribution to Gifford income to the national treasury, this would be equivalent to increased excise duties on manufactures. The more it costs to live, the higher must be the wages received by laborers in all departments of industry; and the dearer must the manufactured goods become to all consumers.

Instead of increasing the number of articles subject to taxation, as our contemporary proposes, by spying into hen's nests, potato bins and currant bushes, the true policy runs in exactly the opposite direction. It is most desirable to reduce the number of things liable to excise; to select such as enter into general consumption and mainly as luxuries rather than as necessaries; thus lightening burdens, avoiding espionage as far as possible into the affairs of individuals, and lessening the cost of assessing and collecting the governmental revenue.

In this direction, in obedience to the popular demand, and in accordance with the requirement of sound political economy, the governmeant is tending. In this way it will keep on, relieving one branch of business after another as fast as expedience shall decide to be prudent, until the Treasury shall be supplied from not to exceed ten or a dozen different sources.

NEW MEXICO.

This territory was acquired from Mexico at the termination of our late war with that country, not so much by conquest as by purchase. By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, in 1857, the Republic of Mexico quitted all claim to Texas, and likewise ceded to the United States California, together with what are now Arizona, Nevada and Utah, part of Colorado, and all of New Mexico, for the consideration of fifteen millions of dollars. Subsequently a more southern strip of territory, embracing the valley of the Gila, (pronounced in the country *Heela,*) was acquired. This last is known as the "Gadsden Purchase."

Originally New Mexico embraced a much larger territory than is now found in its territorial limits as fixed by Congress. Arizona, at the time of the purchase, was not a separate and distinct territory. Its area is 121,201 square miles, nearly three times that of Pennsylvania. Its northern boundary is the 37th parallel. Its extent east and west reaches from longitude 104 degrees to 109 degrees. About one-third of the territory, in the north and northeast, is extremely mountainous; along the eastern border, extending the entire length from north to south, is a plain, covered with grass, nearly destitute of timber, which is one of the finest grazing countries in the world. The remainder of the territory, comprising probably one-half, lying south of the parallel of Santa Fe, is a region of scattered and irregular mountain ranges and peaks, and fertile valleys, which, when irrigated, are extremely productive. The streams, which generally issue from mountains, are copious and permanent. All kinds of grain and vegetables are grown with great success and certainty, as, under a well regulated system of irrigation, failure from drought is impossible.

The Rocky Mountain range appears to terminate about the latitude of Santa Fe, between the 35th and 36th parallels—not by sinking to a valley, but by spreading out into an immense plateau, extending from the eastern border of New Mexico to beyond the middle of Arizona, through eight or nine degrees of longitude, and southward far into Mexico proper. It is in this elevated region that the irregular mountains and fertile valleys just spoken of are found. The elevation of that plateau in the central portion of New Mexico ranges from 5,000 to 7,500 feet above the level of the sea; but, being so far South, the climate is pleasant and salubrious. The winters are short. Snow falls, but rarely lies more than a day or two. Cattle subsist in the pastures all winter, and are in as fine condition in the spring as at any other time. The dryness of the climate and the purity of the atmosphere render New Mexico one of the best countries in the world for sheep. Millions are reared there now, and wool is one of the principal staples; but were there means to transport wool to market at reasonable charges, the business of wool growing could and would be indefinitely increased.

All who have written of the resources of New Mexico speak in strong terms of its excellence as a wine producing region. The vine flourishes as in Southern California, and the fruit is said to be equally rich. This is especially true of the valley of the Rio Grande from Albuquerque down, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

The system of irrigation is extensively practiced in New Mexico. The water of a stream is raised by a dam to the required height, and then led off on a level along the highest part of the ground to be irrigated, just as water is often led to mill wheels in this country. The Spanish or provincial term for this kind of artificial water-course is *acequia.* The English-speaking portion of the population call them *sekies.* From these "sekies" small streams of water are drawn at proper points, and led by plough-furrows all over the field. The Mexican residents are said to have great skill in this operation of leading water over the land. Where the ground supplied by one of these *acequias* belongs to a single proprietor he manages it as he pleases; but where—as is often the case—it is the joint property of a community, and perhaps miles in length, an officer, called a water-master, is chosen, whose duty it is to deal the water out as fairly as he can to the several estates. Land treated in this way is said to be wonderfully productive, even under the most rude and primitive systems of tillage. We have talked with men reared in this State, who declared that they preferred irrigation to the rains upon which we rely. Of course the uplands cannot be so treated; they are therefore necessarily devoted solely to pastoral agriculture. New Mexico raises a surplus of wheat. Even Denver, in its earlier days, was supplied in part with flour of very superior quality from New Mexican mills. There is rain enough in New Mexico for the natural grasses, which are luxuriant and wonderfully nutritive, and for the extensive forests which clothe the mountain slopes.

But, after all, the great value of New Mexico is in its mines. The exploring and surveying parties sent out during the present year, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, under the direction of gentlemen of large and varied intelligence and of great probity—and who have been generously seconded in their efforts by the military authorities of that remote division of the service—have discovered, and traced for many miles, immense deposits of mineral coal. The veins range from eight to fourteen, and even sixteen feet, in thickness, and show themselves in many places from the Baton Mountain, in the northern part of the territory, to the Rio Grande, seventy miles southwest of Santa Fe, and even beyond that river, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles. At Placier Mountain, from twenty-five to thirty miles south of Santa Fe, a heavy vein of genuine anthracite coal exists, but its extent has not been ascertained. In its glossy blackness, its fracture, and its combustion it is not distinguishable from the Pennsylvania variety, but its specific gravity is somewhat less. Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE, the geologist of the party, sent some fine specimens of this and other coals of that region to St. Louis and Philadelphia. He believes that this coal was originally the same as that found in the other localities; and that it was changed into anthracite by the heat and pressure of a vast overflow of volcanic matter; and that therefore the anthracite coal is confined to the district thus overflowed. Mesent specimens of this overlying volcanic matter. It is not properly lava, but fused rock.

The other coals of this region are unlike the bituminous coals found east of the Mississippi. That found in the Raton mountains and its slopes belongs to the tertiary period, while that found nearer the Rio Grande is of the cretaceous. But in their constituent properties they do not differ materially from each other. They are not bituminous; yet, when first ignited, they give out a bright flame; but greatly less smoke than the bituminous varieties. They yield a good per contage of gas—only a little less than the Pittsburgh coal; yet they do not melt and form coke like the latter. They resemble the best of the German coals, but are better, having more fixed carbon and less earthy matter. These coals would probably answer well for the smelting of iron, used, as anthracite and semi-bituminous are, in a raw state. If this should be so, it is of vast national importance, for immeasurable quantities of iron ores, of different varieties—especially hematite and black and brown oxide, much of which is magnetic—are found in immediate contiguity with the coal, and both along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Extensive deposits of this same variety of coal exist in the neighborhood of Denver. We have examined several fine specimens from there, some of which were taken from a horizontal vein 11 feet thick, and one from a *vertical* vein said to be 16 feet thick. On the line of the Denver branch of the U. P. Railway, E. D., (the Kansas road,) there is enough, but not an unwholesome one, and there was something honestly attractive in his animal spirits and his love-making. I liked him well enough myself at one time, and I am rather sorry to think that you could not possibly like him. And you could not, my dear niece; your plea that the heroes of modern novels are "thin fellows after all" is a proof of that to me.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

On Thursday evening last the house of John Brown, in Canton, Columbia county, N. Y., was burned, and a daughter of Brown, aged twelve years, perished in the flames. The father and step mother of the girl were not seen on the premises during the fire, and her dead body was found in the cellar, in a manner that great railroad, now so rapidly advancing up the Valley of the Kansas, shall reach those mines, this is the first great interest that ought to be developed. That country, although it has a very considerable population, has struggled along so far almost without iron, owing to the enormous cost of transportation from "the States"—twelve to sixteen cents per pound. Of course, in such a country, under the impulse given by the incoming of a great railroad, a highly remunerative market would be found at once for an immense amount of iron. Indeed there is no reason why the rails to continue that road from the Rio Grande to San Francisco, and for its numerous far-reaching branches, might not be manufactured in New Mexico. There is no lack of labor and provisions. Gen. W. J. PALMER, who has the direction of those exploring and surveying parties, expressed the opinion, that, other things being equal, he could build a railroad through New Mexico at less cost than through Kansas; and if a railroad could be built on such favorable terms, why could not rails be manufactured? This matter is certainly worthy of the attention of our enterprising capitalists.

Next to the coal and iron, the copper mines of New Mexico are important and valuable. A very intelligent citizen of that Territory, who has himself no personal interest in the matter, assured us, in answer to our inquiries, that *millions of tons of copper ore,* rich enough to bear transportation by rail to Boston at a profit, could be mined right along the line of Union Pacific Railway, E. D., in New Mexico. The adjoining territory of Arizona is far famed as a great copper region; but the ore of which that gentlemen spoke was found in New Mexico, chiefly east of the Rio Grande. Indeed it abounds in almost every part of the Territory. But it will not be necessary to carry that copper ore to Boston, nor to the Mississippi, nor out of the Territory, to convert it into copper ready for the merchant. If it could be carried as ore to Boston at a profit, it can, as pure copper, be carried to all the markets of the world at a still better profit.

Lead ores abound in New Mexico, often in rich combination with silver. We saw some fine specimens of argentiferous galena; but our information on that subject is not such as to warrant our speaking in other than general terms. Silver ores, not in combination with lead, are found in many localities, and gold-bearing quartz exists in nearly all the mountains. The "Placier mines," a few miles southwest of Santa Fe, are at present worked with satisfactory results.

But to develop properly the wealth of that territory in its copper, lead, silver and gold, and also in its agricultural and pastoral capabilities, requires first of all a large developement of its wealth in iron. For lack of that article of prime necessity, all the mining that has been done in the far west territories of our country has been an up hill business, and often a disastrous one to the parties engaged in it. Such operations require large quantities of iron in many forms and conditions; and the capitalists who shall go in and develop that interest will make more money and do more good to the country than those who, at four-fold prices, are trying to amass fortunes out of what are called the "precious metals."

If Congress shall, at its present session, enact that this great road, of which we have been incidentally speaking, shall be pushed on from Kansas, through the southeastern corner of Colorado (and the best corner) into New Mexico, on its way to San Francisco, then the various and incalculable wealth of that magnificent territory will be made available by being made accessible. It is simply out of the question that it can be made available in any other way. We have now had possession of that country for about twenty years; but we hardly knew anything about it until now, and rarely thought of it. Of course a road connecting such a country as that with the great lines of railway east of the Missouri will be profitable, self-sustaining, and will impose no burden upon the national treasury; while the opening up of such a region to the enterprise of our people will greatly strengthen the government to bear the burdens it now has. Bold enterprise and true economy are in this case coincident.

Fashions Fickelness in Novel Ho

With Jane Eyre began the reign of the ugly hero. Previously all the charmers of hearts, all the doers of doughty deeds, all the interesting criminals, had been handsome—either with the kind of beauty which was known as "Saxon" and "burley," or with the dark, dangerous, untaming kind of personal appearance which came in with the Corsair. But Jane Eyre changed all this; and rugged features, granite foreheads, harsh mouths, endowed with a contradictory power of smiling in the sweetest and most expressive way, became all the fashion. Ugly little governesses, with mutinous opinions upon religion, and prodigiously passionate natures, which they avowed with charming frankness, had their turn also; but I am not dealing with the ladies now. The young women who "adored" Miss Bronte's hero were very much more likely to encounter in real life men who combined the characteristics of that type, than men who united those of the splendid and sentimental sinners of the Byronian period. Very few men are exquisitely handsome and refined, nobly gifted in intellect and taste, and actively criminal, but a man like Rochester, who is at once ugly, brutal in manners, coarsely sensual and utterly without honor or morals, in short, fiercely wicked, is not at all an uncommon combination. It is pleasant to know that in real life such a man would not be generally captivating, except to such a woman as Jane Eyre. The Rochester type was "quite the rage," in books at least. I remember one particularly ardent imitator endowed her hero with a humpback. Fortunately, such unhuman, like that of Mr. Vincent Crummles' friend, who "blacked himself all over in order to play Othello," was uncommon. Since then the fashion in heroes has varied very much. You have had this big, strong hero, who knocks down everybody of the male sex who happens to be obnoxious to him for any reason or for none, but always had a female *bradgeuis* (French words are so impressive in affairs of the heart or the toilet, and especially of a combination of both!) firmly fixed upon his more or less Antinous-like neck, beneath which he writhes in fierce contortions of sentiment and tall talking.

This is the hero who rides with the skill and daring of all the American Indian tribes combined, speaks any number of languages of which the chronicler of his greatnesses knows a couple of sentences, or even a popular oath or two; is grandly skeptical, colossally egotistical, a dead-shot, and a somewhat bully, and who meets with every kind of adventure except marriage, from which inclination preserves or accident rescues him. This creature was very popular, and is still accepted by certain readers as all a man ought to be, a being unequalled in valor and cynicism—a quality, by the by, more detestable than words can describe in real life, but eagerly admired in "realistic" novels; and girls like you, my dear niece, think how "blessed" a lot it would be to have such sublime beings for their lovers. Well, I don't say anything about that, but I am very thankful that you are not going to have one of them for a husband. Sir Barnaby may be a goose, and in some respects I fear he is one; but he is not a blasphemous ruffian in a cavalry uniform, or muffi by Poole. There was the rollicking hero; but he is quite out of date, and I don't think you could ever have admired him. He did not "take" in society—as a type, I mean; he was too much in earnest; not after the Kingsleyan fashion, but in amusing himself. He laid himself open to a suspicion that he was not quite well-bred—a little Irish, in fact, and his Barnum found that out, and changed his mind diplomatic circles. In his original (the Charles O'Malley and Tom Burke) condition, he was an absurd type enough, but not an unwholesome one, and there was something honestly attractive in his animal spirits and his love-making. I liked him well enough myself at one time, and I am rather sorry to think that you could not possibly like him. And you could not, my dear niece; your plea that the heroes of modern novels are "thin fellows after all" is a proof of that to me.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

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—The rinderpest has been making great devastation among the cattle in the neighborhood of Oppeln, in Silesia, and still more in the circle of Ratibor, near the Austrian frontier. Many hundred animals have either died of the complaint or have been destroyed on suspicion of their having become infected with it.

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 Whiskey, Pure Rye Whiskey,
Pure Rye Whisky, Pure Rye Whisky.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
dc14:WTT

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the custom to take a CURTIS & PERRIN'S Sarsaparilla as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a wise, thus sensible practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they refresh it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they prefer fluids in the early months of pure vinegar, as prepared in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any brute medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, while each one medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent seasonal complaints, one-half of the adult population of the United States over more or less, either from disorder of the stomach, derangement of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these infirmities so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is a specific for each one of them, because organic in their origin, and therefore beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present remember one word for all. We say that as occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Coughing in Church.

Hundreds of persons destroy the interest of a whole congregation, by a continued coughing and sneezing, when in church, and frequently interrupt the preacher in his sermon, by a long bark, as unbecoming as it is dangerous to the health of the person himself. This need not be, DR. KEYSER, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a medicine which, although you can't carry it in your pocket, if you will take a dose before going to church, will allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs, and by a perseverance in its use for a day or two, will entirely cure the disease. SO DON'T COUGH ANY MORE IN CHURCH; THINK OF DR. KEYSER and his CHERRY PECTORAL: open your heart strings and purse strings, and you will be a better and happier man, and not be looked upon as one who annoys your neighbors. You can get it at any Druggists.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION OFFICE, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 FIFTH ST.

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 twice 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 questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and to condensation will fully satisfy, never all the tramsiring 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 report, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm produce, cattle, &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 news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it an attractive and useful especially 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.....$1.00.
Six Months.....4.00.
One Year.....8.00.
Delivered to Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 12 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and to save the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty columns of reading matter, the telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with every important item pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be added to each number as to lead 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 are without equal. The Size of the GAZETTE are and convenient by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference to important items of interest, 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 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 weekly visit. 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.....$2.00.
Clubs of Five.....1.75.
Clubs of Ten.....1.50.
—and one to the getter up of the club.

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

PENDLETON, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. RITCHEAR, 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.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of December, A.D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN H. KEYES, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition. All persons indebted to said Bankrupt are required to make payment to the undersigned, and those who have any claims are to present the same to him at the office of the Register, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
dc14:3t Attorney at Law, 3d Street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867, a WARRANT in BANKRUPTCY was issued against the

ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. HARE,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of debts and delivery of property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of his property, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, in said district, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TOUSSAINT A. HOWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
dc16:13t

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles —upon the ACTIVITY or FUNCTIONS in supplying or using the LIFE SUSTAINER, and their antidote valve being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the NATURAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of its depurating channels, exhalory pervicinia and solvir vaivas, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same. But before we can heal the sick we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn from the laws of righteousness in the Divine Organism, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we set the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, ecrasite worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mollities, costism and fragilities sexium, deafness, liver complaints, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia; and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyrecism and ingenious lingo of stools simiabus carnatur, and contracts confessions calculator practice; and now wish PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the VIS-CONSERVATRIX NATURÆ METHOD, by giving us a call, at No. 60 CENTER AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
dc18:3t

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
KING, FRITZ AND CHESTNUT GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 44, 46, 48, 222, 224, 226 and 228 Robinson Street and 69, 91 and 93 Lacock street, Allegheny.
JAS. B. SCHOONMAKER.....JOS. HARPER.
dc14:WTT

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

320 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; C. A. Dilworth & Co., Kennedy & Bro.
dc14:3m

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JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee.
dc14:3t Attorney at Law, 3d Street.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
dc9 27 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders can find

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD,

At No. 129 GRANT STREET.

Term moderate.

WHITE CORN MEAL—1 car just rec'd, to arrive, for sale by
dc13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY PEACHES—60 bls. halves and quarters, in store and for sale by
dc13 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHANY 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.

JOHN S. LIVINGSTON,
dc14:15 Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 14, 1867.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.
dc14:15d

☞ UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1868
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.
dc16:10t JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE LADIES OF THE
Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church
Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding it is postponing
Lafayette Hall,
THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL which was to have been held on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, has been postponed until the
11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.
Tickets already sold will be good at this time announced.
dc16:3t* COMMITTEE.

CANDY TOYS! CANDY TOYS!

AT NEW YORK PRICES, BY
W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
Nos. 222 & 224 Liberty Street,
(CORNER OF SIXTH.)
Candy Toy Manufacturers.
dc16

AT EATON'S,

57 FIFTH STREET.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

In all NEAT AND DURABLE STYLES, AND ALL LENGTHS.

N. B.—SOILED SKIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES.
dc16

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES!

DRESS GOODS. CLOTH SACQUES,
DOMESTIC GOODS. LONG SHAWLS.

For sale at very low prices by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
86 FIFTH STREET.
dc16

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

FALL AND WINTER

Dry Goods,

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 57 MARKET STREET,

Commencing Monday, Dec. 16th.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR

Christmas Presents Cheap,

AT NO HUMBUG.
dc13

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.

Letters remaining uncalled for at Birmingham Post Office, December 16th, 1867:

Anderson Josh
Austin Jas C
Blaney Pat
Buck wal
Brown A J
Brown C
Chalfant Geo A
Clark Wallace
Cavey Mary J
Coal Coated
Cole Wm
Cryer Rosilla J
Dougherty A
Dyer John C
Dennis John
Davis Samuel
Evans David R
Evans Mary
Ford Hugh
Ford Jane
Ford Thos
Galey Mary
Gilroy Peter
Gilroy John
Harrow R
Hill Mrs Wm
Harrison Robt
Hudson Wm
Hayes John
Hayes Mrs
Hamilton Jas
Hamilton Frank
Hamilton Jas
Hazelwood Jas
Hazelwood Jas
Irwin Samuel
Johnson D W
Kelly Jno
King Sarah
Kiler Alex
Kiler F
Lavin T
Lewis Samuel
Lapp Cyrus
Miller Wm
Miller Mrs
McKenna E
McQuaid John
Mecknight Jas
McCormick J
Nolan John
Nolan Patrick
Noon John
Neveright Geo
Nelson Wm

Paul Andrew
Rees Nicholas
Rodgers John
Rodgers John
Ferney Mr
Rosinson M
Shields Thos
Spreay John
Stamp Mary
Stamp Mary J
Obriden Thos
Stewart W G
Smith Anthony
Smith Mary
Smith J F
Smith Thos
Stickert Mr
Stat Mr
Taylor David
Thomas Elizath
Thomas Jno
Wilds Josh
Wm J Rosary
Williams F
Williams Benj
Ward M
Weber B
Wall Wm
Weir G S
Walker Caith'n
Whalen A J

JOHN ROTH.....P. MOTE.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c., &c.,

897 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE ROSENFIELD STREET.

Have leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened their wholesale store at the above location, in the establishment of Mr. JOHN ROTH.

The long and well established reputation of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, which they offer at the lowest rates.

For medicinal purposes, particular attention is called to their large stock of

OLD GERMAN WINE,

And superior qualities of

FRENCH COGNAC.

Orders left at No. 16 DIAMOND, will also be promptly attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.
oct24:tf

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETTS,

Now selling at very low quotations. Just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

22 Wood Street.

HENRY HIGBY.
dc6:117

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.

JUST OPENED, AT 22 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

With and without stands, of all sizes and lights. Also,

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES.

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.
dc6:122

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, No. 178 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.
oct:tf

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Dunkannon, Blaenavon, Sheridan, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's G. B. Charcoal Pig Irons.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
dc11 tf&tf

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh

TEAS,

AT FRANCIS'S TEA MART,

No. 13 Diamond, Pittsburgh,

Which are being retailed at prices that will defy competition from any and every source. Give them a trial and you will be satisfied.

WM. FRANCE & SON,
13 Diamond, Pittsburgh.
nov6

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED RUM HOUSE IN THE CITY.

W. J. GILMORE,

(Successor to GILMORE & HAMILTON,)
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TRUNKS,

Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.

No. 106 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
oct18:tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

FRENCH MERINOS.

Several lots just received from Auction, at very low prices. Also, a large line of

PAISLEY SHAWLS, black and red centre.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
CLOAKING CLOTHS.
BLACK SILK VELVETS.
HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS, every variety.

For sale very cheap. Call and see them, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,

98 Market Street.
dc9:109

VASES,

COLOGNE SETS,

FANCY CHINA,

Parlan Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety.

For The Holidays.

100 *Wood Street.*

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.
dc16

20 PER CENT. SAVED.

A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT. from regular prices allowed on the entire stock of

OVERCOATS,

FROM DECEMBER 12TH, AT

RAMALEY'S

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

No. 336 Liberty Street.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. SAVED.

A DISCOUNT of 15 PER CENT. from regular prices, allowed on the entire stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

With the exception of OVERCOATS, at

RAMALEY'S

Fashionable Clothing Emporium,

No. 336 Liberty Street.

TEN PER CENT. SAVED.

A DISCOUNT of 10 PER CENT. from regular prices, allowed on the entire stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

AT RAMALEY'S

Fashion