The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1868.

CONGRESS will resume business to-day.

MR. J. R. DOOLITTLE has been succeeded, as Private Secretary to Governor Geary, by Dr. Gibon, of Philadelphia.

TO-MORROW the Legislature will convene at Harrisburg, and as no delay will be experienced in organizing, we expect to give the Governor's message on Wednesday morning.

THE Chicago *Republican* intimates that the government of the United States allows its citizens to throw off their allegiance to it at pleasure. This is altogether wide of the fact. Our laws in this regard are nearly identical with the laws prevailing throughout Europe; and there is not the slightest probability they will be materially changed until statesmen and jurists shall be quite superseded by charlatans and demagogues.

IS IN PRETTY CERTAIN that Maine will present, at the Chicago Convention, for nomination to the Vice Presidency, the name of Mr. Hamlin; New York that of Mr. Fenton; Pennsylvania that of Mr. Grow; Ohio that of Mr. Wade; and Indiana that of Mr. Colfax. A most excellent list from which to make a selection. If the last National Convention had taken either of these men, the party would have been spared the humiliation of a great betrayal, and the country saved four years of fruitless agitation.

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Galaxies had demanded of Mr. Graham the exclusion of Mr. Landon from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Railroads. Not only have we made no such demand, but we have said nothing from which it could be reasonably inferred we so desired. We comprehend how delicate it is for a presiding officer to violate the convictions of the body in which he holds position; how ruinous it would be to himself personally; and how it would react against the interests it was intended to promote. What we insisted on was that there should be placed on the Railroad Committee a clear majority of members known to be for Freedom in Railroad Building beyond all peradventure. This we did, not because we had the slightest distrust of Mr. Graham's disposition in the premises, but as incidental to the expression of our dissent to a demand made elsewhere that he should sacrifice himself by a breach of decorum without helping the friends of a Free Railroad Law.

That Mr. Graham will do what we suggested—not because we suggested it, but because such a step accords as well with his past course and present convictions as with justice and propriety—we have good reasons for believing. That he will go farther to gratify senseless clamor, we do not think.

One great trouble with Allegheny county politics and politicians, for a series of years past, has consisted in the fact that they have been altogether too provincial. Nothing, either for the promotion of individual or of public interests, has been made from this narrow policy, or ever will be made, except in virtue of some fortunate accident. A broader view, a more liberal course of action, and a generous policy, are needed to restore to this county that consideration to which her rank in business, wealth, population, enterprise and intelligence entitle her. We say this in no censorious spirit; but because it is needful it should be said, and not only be said, but heeded.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

No fact in political history is plainer than that popular Municipal Government, throughout all the ages, has been the fountain and best defence of Civil Liberty. Before it exists, nothing is possible but unalloyed despotism. Wherever it is established, sooner or later the right of the people to share in the highest departments of government will force its way and compel recognition.

The Emperor of Russia recently ordained that all citizens of the respective Municipalities, including the emancipated serfs, should vote, on equal conditions, for all their local officers. This was a startling innovation upon the usages and traditions of the empire. It contains all the germs of full-blown Freedom, which may be long in putting forth its leaves and distilling its fragrance, but will be sure at last to mature in perfection.

The first step towards Civil Liberty is to teach men to consider, to discuss, to weigh and to decide political questions—not as an abstract mental exercise, but as a practical and important right and duty. It is fitting that this discipline should begin on the class of things which stand in nearest relations to novices—the care of roads, the support of paupers, the maintenance of schools, and the enforcement of local order. But when the habit of debating and determining matters has been formed, it naturally branches out into higher and more consequential efforts. By this process, Parliaments, Constituent Assemblies, Congresses—the great representative bodies of a nation—grow up, enlarge their powers, consolidate their prerogatives, dispute the authority of the Crown, and inaugurate and confirm the existence of Liberty and Equality.

This is not a fanciful speculation upon a possible course of events, but an actual delineation of what has uniformly transpired. If we remount the stream of time until history becomes lost in fable and allegory, this uniform succession is constantly witnessed. Wherever the right of the people to control their own municipal affairs has been conceded and enjoyed, there has been developed first a tendency and then a determination to participate in all the higher functions of government. Of course, there have been fluctuations in this process—sometimes of the most marked descriptions—as in France, where the shadow on the dial of progress has sometimes advanced with surpassing rapidity and then gone backwards with as astonishing celerity. But however inexplicable these oscillating movements may appear to superficial cognitions, careful and trained observers have no difficulty in detecting under the surface the real and main current, steadily tending, however slowly, to the grand consummation of complete political enfranchisement.

In the United States we have for so long a period been accustomed to all the larger forms of Freedom that we are prone to disparage the lesser form—often to pour spleen or contempt thereon—to seek to abridge and belittle it, rather than to allow it to grow and expand and gather strength. Not many mistakes in politics are more flagrant than this. Let any one take pains to inform himself accurately of the immunities and powers of certain of the free cities of Europe in past ages—what part they played, not simply in developing commerce, nourishing arts, and ennobling social life, but in furnishing examples of the value of liberty and of courage in the defence thereof, and he will attain to a juster estimate of the true place of Municipal Government in the economy of political concerns. Nor will this estimate be lessened, if he then directs his contemplation to the conduct of cities and boroughs, integral parts of nations, in defending acquired prerogatives from encroachment by monarchs, in stimulating the masses of the population to just appreciation of political rights, in inspiring them with a disposition to incur the heaviest risks and to make the largest sacrifices in order to maintain them. Much of this was seen throughout the Northern States of the Union during the late rebellion. The Municipalities were everywhere foremost in filling quotas, in supplying regiments on marches, and in all other labors essential to the furtherance of the national cause.

These are among the considerations which lead us to-day to felicitate the city of Pittsburgh on the enlargement of its territory, the increase of its population, and the accession to its wealth and influence consequent upon consolidation. The new Councils have an arduous work before them; but we have full confidence that they combine the intelligence, probity and experience requisite to such a performance of the task as will enable them to reconcile differences, if any exist, to devise all needful measures for the new condition of affairs, and to make such a start as shall demonstrate the advisability of the recent extension of municipal boundaries to all who are included therein.

LETTER OF GEN. PURVIANCE, OF BUTLER, TO HON. SIMON CAMERON.

THE following letter, addressed by Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Butler county, to Hon. SIMON CAMERON, is deemed to be of sufficient general interest to call for its publication:

BUTLER, December 26, 1867.

DEAR GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in reply to mine of the 10th. Would have acknowledged its receipt sooner, but for absence from home.

I concur with you in your views as to General Grant for the Presidency. I look upon him as already our candidate, through the universal movement of the people everywhere, our Convention only having the duty to perform of recording the popular will. There is something in the character of General Grant that excites the confidence and admiration of the whole American people; there is a greatness, with a retiring modesty, that excites admiration, and not envy; in short, all have confidence in him. It seems to me, too, that in the Providential order of things he is bound to be President. Every great war has given us a President. The Revolution—Washington. The war of 1812—Jackson. The Mexican war—Taylor, and the war of the rebellion—Grant—to be.

The people, in every instance, wisely discriminated in selecting the chief military leader of each war as the one safe to trust in the highest civil position. Washington, it is universally conceded, was the great General of the Revolution. Jackson, the most distinguished General of the War of 1812, as was Taylor the most conspicuous of the Generals of the Mexican war. *Quem Vatis* beats in the heart of the Mexican army—as New Orleans drove the British to their boats, never again to stand in battle line on American soil. Grant, like Taylor, never surrendered, and possessed similar coolness and perseverance. The battle at Petersburg opened the gates of Richmond and crushed rebellion.

Grant's perseverance compelled Pemberton to surrender at Vicksburg, and his sagacity prevented Rockcastle's escape with his army and munitions of war at Fort Donelson. His coolness and courage saved the army at Pittsburg Landing, and his Summer line policy led from one victory to another to the surrender of Lee's army, and the complete overthrow of the rebellion. The four Generals combine elements of greatness that challenge the world for a parallel in the same number. It was, then, but the natural promptings of a generous gratitude that the people should have designated each for the highest honors in their gift.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency—antecedents should be well considered, and no one placed on the ticket but one of proved integrity and well attested loyalty.

I have read Senator Sherman's bill, or rather a synopsis of it, as published in the papers, and, as a whole, think well of it. The entire National debt should be funded upon a basis, equal as to time and rate of interest. So many different kinds of National Securities were issued during the war, as well as in lieu of payment as to kind and rate of interest, that it would be a great relief to the business men of the country to have a uniform system, with an assurance that it would be permanent, and I think John Sherman's plan about as near right as you can well get it. Bonds for ty years to run with six per cent. interest in coin, and subject to no abatement whatever for National or State purposes, except one-half per cent. for the Federal Government and one-half per cent. for the benefit of the States, would be generally regarded just and satisfactory, especially, as acceptance, in a great measure, would be optional, and mainly applicable to the debt now redeemable; though, if generally regarded with favor as a good financial system, would fund the whole National debt, even including that portion not due until 1881.

I did not see your Cleveland letter in full, but from the brief of it as published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, I could readily understand it. It meets my views, and I should like very much to see it carried out, by reducing, it not wholly repealing, the tax on home manufactured goods, putting the tax on imported goods, luxuries and incomes, economy in expenditures, and a law punishing criminally unfaithful Revenue officers.

It does appear to me that the Revenue system is defective in many respects; and should be revised and changed so as to be cheaper and less complex, and so modified as to be more acceptable to the people generally. The number of Congress that would move in the matter, and labor to effect and perfect a better system, would place himself high in public estimation, and give his name an enduring place in history as a wise statesman and public benefactor. Gen. Hamilton's fame grew out of his relation to circumstances existing in his day somewhat similar to the present state of things. The Revolution closed with a large national debt, and the funding and revenue system was the chief corner stone of his fame.

There is a growing, intelligent public sentiment against the great inequality of taxation, the burden of which presses so heavily upon the industrial interests of the country. Cannot some better system be devised, and a better one for the collection of the Revenue? May not many government officials be dispensed with? It is thought by many that there are more of them than the public good requires.

Suppose the annual interest on our debt to be one hundred and sixty millions, and that the present generation pay it promptly as it falls due: is that not enough? Surely it should not be expected that we should conquer the rebellion and also pay off the national debt, or pay largely of it. Let us leave to the future some of the bitter fruits of the rebellion, as a just inheritance to those who caused it, and a powerful memento of their wickedness in bringing it upon the country. To provide, then, for the payment of the interest and ordinary expenses of the Government, we should raise annually, from direct taxation, say one hundred and sixty millions, and from all other sources say one hundred millions. This amount could be raised, if the objects of taxation were more judiciously selected, without injuriously affecting trade and manufacturing, now languishing, almost prostrate, under the present system. The country looks to Congress hopefully for salutary reforms, such as may tend, in some measure, at least, to infuse new life and vigor into trade and business in all their branches. Taxation so distributed as to press lightly and evenly upon all, and only up to the necessary wants of the Government; to meet, in good faith, all its engagements, would be willingly acquiesced in without complaint from any quarter. Beyond this it is unnecessary and impolitic to tax the industry or capital of the country for many years to come. And even taxation up to a standard sufficient for these purposes, with revenue derived from other sources, would be enough without a change of rate, before ten years, to pay largely of the debt. The great West, now rapidly opening out by means of our extensive railroads, in a few years will contain millions of inhabitants and millions of treasure, to share their proportions in the payment of the national debt.

With a revision then of the Revenue laws, proper economy, a reduction or better adjustment of taxation, and a better tariff on importations—one not so much for revenue as to foster and protect home industry. With such invigorating helps from the Government the whole nation would rapidly increase in growth and general prosperity.

I have written more than I had intended. I beg you, however, to accept the suggestions as prompted by a sincere desire to see something more done by Congress on the subject matters referred to, that may have a tendency to promote the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN N. PURVIANCE.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.

—A strange story is in circulation to the effect that the remains which will be honored by Austria are not those of the ill-fated scion of the House of Hapsburg, but of Hermero, a noted guerilla, who in life very much resembled poor Maximilian. The latter is said to be pining away in an obscure dungeon, in Queretaro, awaiting the arrival of welcome death.

Horses' Teeth—Their Number and Appearance at Certain Ages—Tricks of Dealers.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, between the molars and incisors that usually wanting in the mare. At birth only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five, the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven, the mark has disappeared from dividers, and the next teeth, or corners, are level, though showing no mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed, good authorities say after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then irregular. Dealers sometimes blacken the teeth of old horses—that is scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

Fires During 1867.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses by fire, which occurred throughout the country during 1867:

Losses in	Am't.	Losses in	Am't.
January	$4,045,000	July	$2,225,000
February	2,405,000	August	2,540,000
March	3,984,000	September	2,260,000
April	3,050,000	October	1,350,000
May	2,070,000	November	1,710,000
June	4,075,000	December	4,274,000

Total losses in 1867			$36,905,000
Do.	1866		66,410,000
Do.	1865		43,139,000
Do.	1864		23,622,000
Do.	1863		14,000,000
Do.	1862		17,840,000
Do.	1861		18,020,000
Do.	1860		15,277,000
Do.	1859		16,025,000
Do.	1858		11,561,000
Do.	1857		15,797,000
Do.	1856		21,150,000
Total losses in twelve years			$304,854,000

Luxuries of the Hereafter.

For a quiet man, a monastery must be a sort of paradise—besides there being a large quantity of it. Bayard Taylor, describing the monastery called the Convent Chartreuse," in the South of France, speaks of a single corridor six hundred and sixty feet long. Looking down it, the perspective dwindles almost to a point. Opening from it, and from the other intersecting corridors, are the cells of the monks, each with a biblical sentence in Latin printed on the door. The furniture of these cells is very simple, but a human skull is always a part of it. The only diversion to break the silence and silent monotony of life is the cultivation of a few flowers in a garden attached to each cell. Silence is imposed upon all and the priests, guides and visitors can speak only in hushed whispers. The writer says he has spent the night in the repose of the corridor by a shout of freedom and rejoicing. In this celebrated monastery there are but forty fathers and twenty brothers. This monastery dates from the year 1133.

BUFFALO COMMERCE.—The arrivals and departures of vessels at Buffalo, in 1867, including sail and steam, were but 4,552, and the tonnage of vessels on the lakes was not one quarter what it is now. In 1866 Buffalo reports 13,562 arrivals and departures at that port alone, and each vessel represents four times the capacity of the best at an earlier day. The grain trade of the port was but 3,567,447 bushels in 1842 and was 60,163,074 bushels in 1867, and even then was below the figures of some former years. The total entries for the year were 6,675, with 2,304,624 tons, and 68,675 hands. The clearances were 6,587 in the same time, representing 4,211,081 tons, and 68,945 hands. The foreign entries were 763, with 81,210 tons, and the clearances were 760, with 82,100 tons. There is no particular change to be found in these facts from the immediate preceding years, but there is a satisfaction in finding that the lake commerce and business of Buffalo sustains itself so well through a trying period. It is an indication that rapid growth will be experienced so soon as it is fairly begun.

—A favorite hound, belonging to an old hunter, came to his master one morning when he was engaged in chopping wood in the forest, and by various intelligible signs persuaded his owner to follow him to a thicket some little distance off in the woods. The hunter, on following his dog found there a small and feeble fawn entangled in some vines and brambles so that it was impossible for it to extricate itself. The unfortunate fawn was carried to the house and fed upon milk; but the hound, who was ever ready to hunt and pull down the wild deer in the forest, seemed to understand that he had saved the little animal's life. He made it share his bed at night, and through the day was ever on the lock out to defend or aid it, till the rest of the pack of hounds learned to know it, and so understand that they were not to molest their companion's pet.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more DOWNTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the Great Specific for Dyspepsia, and preventive of all malarious diseases would be lost to the world! The Bilious, the Dyspeptic, the despondent; the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student; the settler on the frontier of civilization; the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, recovering in invigorating health from sickness or age, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alterative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of DOWNTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the American people, has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnitude of its business operations, by and by, it is confidently the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Have You Cough?

Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Hives?
Have you Bronchitis?
Have you Consumption?
Have you Asthma?
Have you Pains in your Breast or Side?
Have you Hectic Fever?
Have you Whooping Cough?
Have you Pleurisy Pains?
Is your Breathing Obstructed?
Have you any Pulmonary Affection?

If you have any of the diseases enumerated above, Dr. KEYSER'S PERSONAL is a sure cure in its early stages, and a relief in the last stages. Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at his Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 139 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

December 21st, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the activity of vital forces, and appropriating or using the LIFE ELEMENTS, and their antitest value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the EMBODIMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the blood, we bring the NATURAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the separating channels, excretory providers and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the result; therefore instead of making lost we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of circumstances in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the REMEDIAL changes of vital action, without the corrective wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the provinces of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, ascaris worm, &c., also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mallities, cretins and fragilites cretins, deafness, liver complaint, 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 amputating and poisoning plan of medical practice, and obtrusive corrosive corrective practice; and now with PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Physiocorrective Reform Method, by giving us a call, at No. 80 CENTRE AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS,

PINS, EAR RINGS,
FINGER RINGS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS, &c.

For sale by J. E. REED & CO.

20 BOLS. PRIME BRIGHT 1-2 DRIED PEACHES, for sale by
J. R. CAMFIELD & CO.

10 BOXES FRESH ROLL BUTTER, for sale by
J. R. CAMFIELD & CO.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Hemmi Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 5, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared

DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 15th inst.

JAS. KORT, Jr., Cashier.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of Government and Exchange.

T. D. CUTLEY, Cashier.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. HILL.
A. D. EWING.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 21, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON.
A. D. ROBB.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD DUFFIN, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINFIELD SWEENY, Adm'r.

Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB, jan1:6:8t No 10 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and General Produce business, under the firm of KNOX and JAMES McKEE, in the name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 84 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

J. S. KNOX.
Pittsburgh January 1, 1868. jan1:6:1w*

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,
City Treasurer.

jan1:6:4t

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—
1,000 bbls. Corn Meal;
2,000 " Rye Flour;
100 bbls. Cider;
100 " Apple Butter;
100 bbls. Wine;
100 " Family Flour;
50 bbls. Family Mess Pork;
50 " Family Mess Beef;
2,000 lbs. Packed Pork;
2,000 " Dried Beef;
100 kegs Lard;
100 bbls. choice Apples;
50 bush. Onions;
50 " Dried Peaches;
50 " Dried Apples;
50 " Dried Cherries;
200 bbls. N. P. Potatoes;
50 bbls. Sweet Potatoes;
50 " Cranberries;
50 " Sweet Cider;
50 bbls. Pickled Beets;
50 " Pickled Cabbage;
50 half bbl. do.;
50 half bbl. Cucumbers;
50 half bbl. Onions.

In store, for sale by
M. HADDEN, 139 Liberty street.

PRICES REDUCED!

CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS,

For sale at very low prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
88 FIFTH STREET.

AT EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
and EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

At greatly reduced prices.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

Notes and Bills Discounted		$1,028,064 27
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	$500,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure U. S. Deposits	100,000 00	
Specie and other Lawful Money		197,126 00
Due from Reserve Agents		97,172 17
Due from Banks	62,512 17	
Due from Other Banks		101,408 52
Bank Premises		17,000 00
Taxes and Expenses		4,248 32
		$2,045,019 28
Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Circulation		450,000 00
State "		41,132 00
Individual Deposits	$521,671 19	
United States Deposits	28,215 67	
Due to Banks	4,000 00	
Earnings	20,000 42	
		573,887 28
		$2,045,019 28

I certify that the above is a true statement of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BIRMINGHAM LETTER LIST.—Letters remaining uncalled for at Birmingham P. O., Dec. 28, 1867.

A		W	Mc
Allen Wm.		Ward Robert	McCauley Anna
Alexander Jas		Ward Thos	McCauley Wm
Anderson Jas		Ward Jas	McKnight Wm
B		Wilson Jas	McKnight Jas
Barnet Hannah		Wilson Jas	McCullough Wm
Bailey Jas		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Bowlby A		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Bowlby A		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Boyd Lewis		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Bell Mary		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Barber Allen P		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Bailey Jas		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
Bard Rachel		Wilson Jas	McCullough Jas
C		Y	Mc
Cairk A Rev		Yard Thos	Mc Cullough Jas
Clark Jas		Young Jas	McCullough Jas
Clark Jerome		Young Jas	McCullough Jas
Clark Jas		Young Jas	McCullough Jas
Cornwell P			McCullough Jas
Cline Jas			McCullough Jas
Cinde W H			McCullough Jas
Cook Jas			McCullough Jas
D			McCullough Jas
Davis John			McCullough Jas
Davis Jas A			McCullough Jas
Dyer John			McCullough Jas
E			McCullough Jas
Evans E			McCullough Jas
Edwards Jas			McCullough Jas
Edwards Edmund			McCullough Jas
Evans Wm B			McCullough Jas

R. G. KERNAN, Postmaster.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines the latest improvements known to the profession, and is pronounced by the leading Artists and Amateurs to be the most perfect in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, not liable to get out of order, and is warranted for five years.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all Cabinet Organs in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any instrument manufactured in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, not liable to get out of order, and is warranted for five years.

CARPETER'S PATENT "FOX HUNTER'S CHORUS" is sold by Schomacker and Estey. Price from $1000 to $1500. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & SUETTLER,
No. 127 CLAIR STREET.

STEUBENVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will begin

JANUARY 20TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hard times as follows: Tuition per session, $40; per quarter—10; Washing, $40; Incidental Fees, $2; Boarding and Tuition in the Family, $250; Music, $50; Use of Piano, $5; Modern Languages, Drawing and other Extras.

For catalogues apply to

Rev. W. G. BLATTY, D.D., LL.D., President.
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GLASS SHADES AND STANDS,

JUST OPENED, AT 88 WOOD ST.,

OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,

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

LOOKING GLASS STANDS,

FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES.

For sale at reduced rates.

HENRY HIGBY.

THE DEATS OF THOMAS S. J. CLARKE, Esq., having dissolved the firm of CLARKE & CO., the undersigned, surviving partners, will attend to any business pertaining to the late firm.

CHARLES J. CLARKE,
WM. H. DEES,
WM. S. EDWARDS,
WM. THAW.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1868.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE PARIAN STATUETTES,
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ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.

Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French

CHINA TOILET SETS,

New patterns of our own importation; just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at

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ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

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Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

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SHEETINGS AND BATTINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS FOR

STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved the sixth day of April, A. D. 1858, and the supplement thereto, approved 11th February, 1867, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the

Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868,

For doing the Public PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1858, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act, and the several supplements thereto.

Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item.

The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:

I, ——, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the Act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1858, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of —— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 24th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted, which said proposal shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the undersigned, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 20th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1858, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JANUARY 6th, 1868. jan6:4t

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, ss.

In accordance with the Act of Assembly relative to Boroughs, and their supplements, and several supplements thereto, I JOHN KOBLER, Mayor of said city, do hereby give public notice that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY A. D. 1868, being the 11th day of said month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote at elections for members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall meet and vote at their respective places of election, in the several wards of said city, and that the polls of said election shall be opened at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening of said day, when the inspectors of said election shall close the same, and shall forthwith make out a duplicate return of the number of votes given for each person for each office, and shall sign, seal and deliver one of said duplicate returns to the judge of said election, to be by him kept in the place of his abode, and shall also