LITERARY VARIETY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette
TRIWEEKLY EDITION.
PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1868.

THE LEGISLATIVE LOCK-OUT.

WHEN the election for Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg opened last year, the chances seemed to be largely in favor of Mr. QUAY, the Curtinian candidate. Apparently a large majority of the members were for Curtin. As time passed, man after man withdrew their support from him and went over to Mr. GLASS, his Cameronian competitor, until at length he was in a lean minority. Strong presumptive evidence existed that many of these changelings were bought with great sums of money, but no tangible proof of such corruption existed. Had it been attainable Mr. QUAY would have been at liberty—nay, a proper self-respect would have constrained him—to refuse to enter the Republican caucus or be bound by its decisions. In this condition of affairs Mr. QUAY, and the friends who remained true to him, went into the caucus, and, when Mr. GLASS received a majority of their suffrages Mr. QUAY promptly moved to make his nomination unanimous. This was done, and not the slightest hitch occurred in perfecting the organization of the body.

As soon as the caucus opened this year, it was discovered that Mr. DAVIS, the Curtinian candidate for Speaker, was a long way ahead. A report was started that this was owing, in whole or in part, to the interposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Not a particle of proof was adduced to sustain this rumor. Not a particle was adducible. There was no truth in it whatever. In this section of the Commonwealth, Pennsylvania Railroad is a sort of mad-dog cry, which, when once raised, is supposed to justify any course that may be adopted in pursuance of it. In this case, it signally failed. So often has it been used that sensible people now stop and reflect and demand evidence, before joining in the chase.

When Mr. MCCAMANT, the Cameronian candidate for Speaker, found he was distanced badly, and that no help was proffered, he and several of his supporters refused flatly to go into the Republican caucus. They carried out this determination. When the House assembled to proceed to the election of Speaker, Mr. MCCAMANT and his set scattered their votes upon three candidates of their own selection. This action of Mr. MCCAMANT stands in strong contrast to that of Mr. QUAY. It was a blunder, from the effects of which he will make likely to recover.

It happened, unfortunately for Pittsburgh, for Allegheny county, and for the western counties generally, that the members who went into this revolt with Mr. MCCAMANT, came from their section, were champions of a liberal Free Railroad Law and of the restoration of the Connellsville charter, and justified their conduct by yea! for those measures. It is not our intention to impugn the honesty of their professions in behalf of these enactments, for we do not question their sincerity. But they made a most fatal mistake, and, as we believe, allowed other considerations to cloud their judgments as to the means by which these measures could be promoted.

We saw with humiliation what effect was produced on Republican members from eastern and northern counties. They said, this conduct is unreasonable, unjust, outrageous; and if this is the temper you evince and the methods you mean to pursue, you may get the legislation you desire as best you can. Some went farther, declaring they came on intending to vote for Freedom in Railroading and for the Connellsville bill, but would now oppose both. While we regretted both the conclusions, and the vehemence of these members, we could not help feeling they were sorely provoked.

The prospect of the passage of the two lawsin question, brighter than ever before, two weeks ago, has suddenly passed under a cloud, and in consequence of the unwise conduct of members from this portion of the State. Look at a single fact. While these holsters were amusing to doubt the sincerity of Mr. DAVIS's professions of friendliness to a proper Free Railroad Law, and were covering up their mutiny, designed for other purposes, by this plea, Mr. DAVIS's inaugural address, in confident anticipation of his election, had been forwarded to the newspapers—was in type in this city of Pittsburgh—and was even stronger than Mr. GRAHAM's, which met fully the wishes of our people. What a dilemma does this single fact put the holsters in. But, take other facts, well known at Harrisburg. Mr. DAVIS had resolved to make Mr. WILSON, of our own county, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and to organize a majority of members who would act heartily with him. What could our people demand more? Surely they have full confidence in Mr. WILSON's trueness on these particular topics, as well as his general honesty. When such offers in our behalf, made in all sincerity, are condemned, and those who make them smitten in the face, what can our people expect? Do they expect to make friends, to secure auxiliaries, and to carry measures, by traducing men who are acting in good faith towards them? Men of Allegheny and all the Western counties! this violent and unreasonable policy must cease, or you will be isolated, cut off from sympathy and fellowship with the rest of the State. What can these nine holsters do for you or your interests after this freeze? They only repel those who would otherwise help you, and give those who are opposed to what you need and seek, opportunities and pretexts under cover of which you will be resisted and beaten.

—The recent destruction by fire of Farwell Hall, in Chicago, should recall public attention to the construction of public buildings of this character. Less than half an hour after the breaking out of the fire the galleries fell in. Suppose for one instant that the fire had taken place the previous evening, when the house was crowded to listen to Ole Bull. We would have had a tragedy to record before which Angels would dwindle, and which would have rivalled in horrors the story of the Cathedral of Santiago. Providence ordained that the fire should take place in the morning, but if it had been otherwise, even the most sturdy predestinarian must have shuddered. In our State we believe there is a law instructing all public places of amusement to have doors opening outward, but even this is not enforced, for we know of at least one hall in this city which has not complied with the regulation. While this Farwell Hall conflagration is still fresh in our minds, can not the public devise some means of rendering it possible to attend public entertainments with less hazard than now?

—In spite of the absence of the Pikes and Pollards, the Richmond press is as warlike as ever. On Saturday two desperate encounters occurred in Richmond between men whose actions were such as to make us wonder what sort of persons they were, if we did not know that they are men of high social standing and members of the press and of the convention. Pistols, cudgels, fists and strong language were freely used by all parties, and the full details are such as can be heard any day at the Mayor's office of a large city.

—An English nobleman recently died and left in his will a small sum of money to be invested for the benefit of his parrot. The proceeds are to be spent in food for his birthday.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Work in the Horticultural Department.

It is well that out-of-door work sometimes ceases, or at least becomes so little pressing, that we have time to plan and think. While the general aspect of these notes is such as might lead one to suppose that they were reprinted from year to year, there is really no more pains taking work put into the paper than just here. Certain things, it is true, have to be repeated, and it is not easy to give directions to transplant cabbages in any great variety of language. In making up these notes we are obliged to have several distinct classes of readers in mind; those who cultivate entirely for profit, and those who grow plants for the love of it, and without regard to gain; those who are familiar with the ordinary operations of horticulture and only need to be reminded of the season in which to do them, and those who essay the simplest operation for the first time. Besides the routine directions it will be found that we each month incorporate much that is new under the different divisions, and answer in general terms many letters of inquiry. Horticulturists have always been in advance of farmers in availing themselves of the recorded experience of others, and we now have no only general treatises, but many excellent works upon special subjects, in which the various processes are treated more in detail than they can be by general writers. The past year has brought out works of great value in all departments of horticulture, and no one whose operations are upon any other than a very small scale can afford to be ignorant of the current literature of his favorite branch.—*Agriculturist.*

Orchard and Nursery.

Order Trees Early—If one lives near a nursery it will sometimes pay him to give even an extra price for the privilege of digging his own trees.

Rabbits are troublesome, especially when the snow is on the ground. Among the various preventives blood has been found the most easy of application and as efficacious as any. One sprinkling will last all Winter. If blood cannot be obtained readily, rub the trunks of the trees with liver or bloody meat, but this is more troublesome.

Mice work under cover; keep all rubbish away from the trees, and tramp down light snows. When there are not many trees it will pay to clasp the base of the trunks with a girdle of old tin, or sheet iron.

The Tent Caterpillar is one of the most destructive insects in the orchard, and one of the most readily controlled. The eggs may now be seen glued on as a band around the twigs near their ends. Get them off at any expense of time and labor.

Cions.—The sooner these are cut, the better, as experience has shown that a much larger proportion of early cut grafts will live than of those taken after they have been exposed to the severity of the winter; this is especially the case when the autumn has been unfavorable to the ripening of the wood. Label correctly, and pack in boxes of fresh sawdust.

Root Grafting may be done; graft at the "collar" and never on the tips of roots. Waxed cotton twine is the most convenient tying material.

Map the Orchard.—We often advise this, and cannot do so too frequently; the best label will get lost or, children-like, in time, and memory is not to be trusted. If a place is to be sold, a named orchard will add much to its value.

Nursery Stock may be headed back and shaved any time during winter when the weather is mild.

Why Not in Rhododendron?

Those who live in cities and towns have usually but a small lot to embellish, hence the necessity of getting the most out of it. The fitting out of such places is too often left to the care of a jobbing gardener who has more conceit than knowledge, and a small front yard is so cut up and filled with a confusion of things that it looks still smaller. We recently passed a place that struck us as particularly neat. A bit of nicely kept turf had in the centre a magnificent Rhododendron, six feet high, and nearly as wide. With its beautiful, broad, evergreen leaves, and an abundance of buds of full promise for next spring's flowers, it stood in marked contrast to the naked stems of the deciduous shrubs of the neighborhood. A single good plant like this will give more satisfaction than a crowd of shrubs, neither of which has a chance to develop itself. Good nursery grown Rhododendrons (and none others are likely to live) may now be had at from one to three dollars. They may be transplanted in spring or autumn.

Fruit Gardens.

Whoever contents himself with a single variety of strawberry, currant, or other fruit, gets only half the satisfaction his garden is capable of affording, or, if he cultivates for market, only a portion of the profit he might otherwise receive.

With proper forethought in selecting early, late and intermediate varieties, now is the time to think of such matters, and to arrange for a succession of fresh fruit, from the time the earliest strawberry ripens, until the last winter pear and long-keeping grape is gone.

At the South, preparing the soil and even planting may go on, but in our colder climate but little can be done save preventing injury to trees by animals and horseman, and in mild spells to prune such grape vines and currant bushes as have been neglected until now.

General Work, such as protecting trees, removing the eggs of insects, is hinted at under Orchard and Nursery.

Green and Hot-Houses.

An average temperature of 50° in the greenhouse, with a rise and fall of some 15° for the extremes of mid-day and night, will do for general collections.

Camellias and Azaleas now in bloom need liberal watering; those done flowering prune into shape.

Hyacinths and other bulbs may be brought into a warm place to keep up a blooming, and as soon as the flower fades, cut away the stalk.

Propagation of Verbenas, Heliotropes and other summer bedding stuff, may be carried on.

Seeds of Pansies, Stocks, Petunias, etc., are to be sown to furnish plants for spring flowering.

Oranges and Lemons are to be kept in a cool part of the house and only sparingly watered.

Forced Plants in dwellings are often killed by kindness. Throw them always in a cool room.

Insects need to be kept under from the start. Tobacco smoke, and the use of the thumb and finger, are generally sufficient remedies in small collections.

A MOTHER wishes to know what she shall do to secure agreeable manners in her children at the table. There are probably a good many mothers among our readers pressed with the same solicitude. Good breeding shows itself at the table more than elsewhere, for here we come to gratify an animal appetite, and without some painstaking to redeem the occasion the repast is likely to be purely an animal exercise. Children learn more readily from example than from precept, and unless the parents are agreed in having a little formality at the table, it will be impossible to form decorous habits in the children. If the parents will observe the rules of good breeding themselves, there is very little difficulty in training the children. It helps the matter very much to have the table set upon orderly manner. Every article to be used upon the table should have its place and be in it at the beginning of the meal. It is a terrible annoyance to any well-bred person to have a perpetual running to the pantry or kitchen for some forgotten article. Then neatness in the appearance of the table helps neatness and order in the children. Clean table-cloths and napkins are contagious somewhat. The meals should be at fixed hours, and punctuality at the table should be insisted upon. Nothing should be allowed to intrude upon the time allotted to meals. It should be made a time of leisure and social enjoyment. Mental care and haste disturb digestion and make dyspepsia. These should be a few rules observed in good society laid down and enforced so early that the child will have no remembrance of a wrong way of using his knife and fork or handling his cup or goblet. Politeness is always to be insisted upon, and brothers and sisters should be made to study each other's happiness. This will make them agreeable in larger circles. Politeness often contributes more to one's success in life than brains or capital.—*American Agriculturist.*

SOME THINGS the *Journal of Botany*, (English,) published the statement that four assistants in the *Kew* Herbarium resigned on account of ill-health, three of whom died, etc. This was copied in various papers, with such additions and improvements that made it apply to the Kew Gardens, and to plant culture generally. The article in its latest form is quite a bugbear, and has been sent us by a correspondent, who is evidently concerned at the statement that "in all gardens the health of the practical cultivators is exposed to certain degree of risk." So is the health of everybody everywhere. It may satisfy our friend "to know that the story has just this foundation. Of the assistants in the *Kew Herbarium*, not gardens, two, unfortunately, succumbed to constitutional ailments, of these one, at least, was seriously ill before he entered upon his duties, the other died in India, while a third was (somebody said) in Australia."

A SCOTCH HANDFUL OF MANURE put into a hill of corn, will often make the difference between four or five little "nubbins," and six or eight great plump ears that will shell bushels of sound corn. A thousand handfuls count up heavily in the autumn corn crib. How many handfuls of manure are daily lost in your stock yard that might be saved in half order by a little care in keeping up, and covering from washing rains? These handfuls of manure are more valuable to the cultivator than the accurate grains of gold that the miner, with care, full toil, gathers and washes from the earth and sand bank. He hunts, gathers and saves them all, and thus accumulates his "pile." Philosophical, successful cultivators can see the glitter of gold even in the manure heap; they only wait a little longer than the miner for the pure gold to be washed out by the growing process, instead of in the wash pan. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

How to Keep Up Your Hay Crop.—A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being called here he kept upkin hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed there would be less said about running out of grass fields cropping of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy at forty dollars per ton then ruin his hay-lot by close grazing. The general treatment of grass land in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

A central New York lady vouches for the following receipts:

Bottled Yeast.—Boil down one quart of hops in two quarts of water, one-half; boil and mash twelve potatoes to add to this liquid; add one ounce of sugar, a table spoonful of flour, one-half cup of salt.

Rye and Indian Bread.—Two quarts of Indian meal to one of rye; put the corn meal into your bread pan, with a little salt and molasses, wet it with scalding water, and be sure that it is scalded, working it at the same time with a spoon. When lukewarm add the rye, a cup full of good yeast, and mix it up with water not very stiff, knead it into loaves, let it stand to rise, and bake in a moderate oven.

Buns or Rolls.—Thicken one quart of warm water or milk, add a little salt, one half cup of melted butter, and one cup of good yeast; make into biscuits for morning, or into an oval roll, and draw a deep cut. If not very light, add a little soda.

The Working People.

It is announced from Washington that several employers have notified their mechanics that they must reduce their wages, and as the Government is reducing its force in the arsenals and at the navy yard in that city, there are many persons out of employment. The woodchoppers in the employment of the Salisbury (Conn.) iron manufacturers are now paid from fifty to sixty cents a cord. Last winter the pay was from $1 to $1.50 a cord. The *Fall River Times* states that the factory operatives of that city held a meeting on Tuesday evening last, to consider the question of the reduction of wages in the Fall River Mills, and what should be the proper action of the body in view of that circumstance. Several gentlemen spoke, mostly in a pacific strain, the general sentiment being opposed to striking, and advising that no more of the operatives should turn out until all reasonable measures had been tried to effect a compromise with the mill-owners. Upon a statement from the spinners that a petition or memorial had been drawn up, and was to be sent to the corporations of the several cotton mills, asking a reduction of only half in the reduction made in wages in the different rooms of the factories, a resolution was adopted that the spinners draw up a similar paper and present it at the same time to the corporations, asking that the reduction be diminished one-half, or that the mills run four days a week at the old rates of payment. The *Fall River Times* hopes that some amicable arrangement will be made, for if it should fall a great deal of misery must ensue. The wages dispute in the iron trade of the North of England is assuming a somewhat serious aspect. It was generally anticipated that the men would accept the reduction of ten per cent, but a strike has taken place in several places, indicating an intention to contest the reduction. The proprietors of the leading iron works in South Wales have given notice of a reduction of wages—probably ten per cent—at the end of 1867.

—An unbroken railway communication now exists between New York and the base of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over two thousand miles. A temporary railway bridge recently erected across the Missouri river at Omaha, was the last link of this line constructed.

You May be Too Late.

Be warned in time. Diseases the indigestion and Dyspepsia are not to be trifled with. There is such a thing as being too late in these matters. Inflammation, or Ulcerous Cancer, or some other dangerous disease may ensue, when all restoratives, no matter how potent, would be ineffective. Do not delay then. When the symptoms of Dyspepsia are first experienced, resort at once to the great restorative medicine, TOBIAS'S VENOMOUS BITTERS, and you will be safe. But few clergymen have to endure suffering and not be in their immediately declared, it is the source of many dreadful maladies. Even if it did not tend to a restoration, the mental and physical strength imparted is alone sufficient reason why no pains should be spared to prevent or cure it. In no country on the face of the globe is it so popular as it is now in this country, where its extent sale per annum is nearly one hundred thousand bottles. Ask your druggist for it. Take no other. Ask your grocer for it. Take no other. Ask your physician for it. Take no other. Ask your minister for it. Take no other. Ask your friends and the public in general that it is their new and unusually large and elegant stock of dry

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, Made street.

JANUARY 8th, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

Four Dollars on Each Share

Of the Capital Stock, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank.

R. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—Holders of Stock Certificates in THE FEDERAL OIL COMPANY, not regularly transferred on Books of the Company, will please present them immediately at the office of the subscriber, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock streets, for transfer. It is thought advisable to dispose of the property, (real and personal,) and divide proceeds among stockholders. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the Board, and paper conferring authority for signature of Stockholders will be found at the office of

A. E. MCCLURG, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 8th, 1868.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND HALF PER CENT. (2½ PER CENT.) on the stock of the company, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of the Mercantile Library Company, in this city, free of all taxes, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer in this city, free of all taxes, to those registered at New York.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., and re-open on Friday, January 17th, 1868.

By order of the Board.

J. H. MCINTOSH, Secretary.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION OFFICERS

TAKE NOTICE.

Resolution of the Committee on Finance:

RESOLVED, That the Election Boards of each ward, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature approved March 1st, 1867, be authorized to receive the votes of the citizens of the City of Allegheny, citizens of this Commonwealth, who have resided within the limits of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election, and who shall have PAID A CITY TAX ASSESSED IN SAID CITY, shall "be a qualified voter," page 9, paragraph 12, section 1.

By order of the Committee on Finance.

D. MACFERSON, Clerk.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

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

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, and of great power and well-rounded quality, its workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpasses all others.

Prices from $50 to $1500, according to style and finish. Organs, $100 to $600. Second-hand pianos from $50 to $150.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect imitation of the tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and durable in its construction, and well adapted to get out of order.

CONCERTANTE, VOX HUMANA AND TREMOLO are only to be found in this organ. Prices from $100 to $300. Second-hand organs for sale cheap.

BARR, KNAKE & SHETTLER,

No. 128T. CLAIR STREET.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Second Quarter of the Winter Session will Begin

JANUARY 13TH, 1868.

Pupils are admitted at any time. The terms have been reduced to suit the hard times and the scarcity of money. The cost per quarter—Tuition, $10; Incidental, $3.50; Boarding, Furnished Room, Washing and Tuition in the Primary Department, $1.75. Extra charges for music for Music, Painting, French and other Ornamental Branches.

For Catalogues, etc., address

REV. W. C. RAMSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.

OR, REV. A. M. REED, A.M., Principal.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the water will be heated and kept in a close pipe back of the water needed in an ordinary tea kettle, by passing the cold water direct through the boiler, which fits over the pipe that is used for the tea kettle, and is so made that it will not burn out. A full and complete assortment of these Boilers, also, Patent Portable Boilers, Tubular Boilers, Plain Boilers, Cast Iron Sinks, Cast Iron Tubs, Wash Boilers, Tin Ware, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tin Roofing, Spouting, etc., all at the lowest cash prices, at the manufacturers' warehouse, No. 135 Second street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES ROSS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

PILLOW CASE MUSLINS.

WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING.

WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING.

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

PRINTS, DELAINES, GINGHAMS.

RED CHECK, TICKING.

TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN.

COTTON DIAPER; SHIRT FRONTS.

TOWELS AND TOWELLING.

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, &c.

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SHAWLS, BOULEVARD SKIRTS.

BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS.

BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A Large Stock, Well Assorted, AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

Embroideries;

Gloves, Hosiery;

Woolen Goods;

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Boulevard & Balmoral Skirts;

Ladies' and Gent's Underwear;

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We have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of

SKATES,

Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in size, from one inch upward, and ranging in price from $50 to $1 PER PAIR. Also, very superior quality of

LADIES' SKATES

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. Have a comfortable room in which to try on any skates purchased. Ladies can try on skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on when they get them home.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES BOWN,

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

M'CORD & CO.,

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The Highest Market Price PAID FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 90 FOURTH STREET.

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Tanners' Scraps, Cerooms,

CATTLE TAILS,

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Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Fruit Dishes, Silver Tankards, Spoons, Forks, Gold Pens, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Drop Ladles, &c.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

BELVIDERE FOR SALE—Nice eligible Lots, five of which are fifty feet front, running from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and seventy-four feet in depth. These Lots, forty-five front, running from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-six feet in depth.

One lot six hundred and eighty-six feet front, on which is the BELVIDERE HOTEL, and on which is a stable to nearly one acre, with property covering the whole depth of the square. Take the whole or a single lot. For the six-mile horses. And other outbuildings and water facilities, making this an eligible opportunity to supply the stations and dairy families.

This property will be offered at auction on city terms, MONDAY, JANUARY 20th, at two o'clock P. M.

Title to be perfected by the Trustee.

A. MCILWAINE, AGENT.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER,

GOLD AND SILVER GOODS,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, &c.,

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WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

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CLEARANCE SALE

OF

CARPETS!

We have on hand a large stock of the best and newest styles of Foreign and Domestic Carpets, imported and selected with special reference to our trade.

We are determined to sell off at a sacrifice, for Cash. It includes the richest Wiltons, Best Velvets, Tapestry and Body Brussels, in Parlor styles, and imported direct from the best Foreign Manufacturers, to be sold at less than present importers prices in New York. Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, in neat designs, for Chambers, from the best domestic Mills, at less than Factory Prices. Common Carpets, at 25 cents per yard. Oil Cloths, of every width and quality. Drugges, for covering Carpets, much below the present cost of importation.

Hotel Keepers, House Furnishers, and all who will possibly need Carpets for the coming season, will do well to secure the bargains of our Great Special Clearance Sale, which we are confident are unequalled elsewhere.

N. B.—Our Upholsterers can now do House furnishing with the most careful workmanship without the confusion and disappointment so avoidable in the Spring Months. All interested are urged to call at No. 33 FIFTH STREET, to inspect our prices and styles.

OLIVER

McCLINTOCK

& COMPANY

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, RANGES, COAL VASES, WIRE IRONS AND STANDS,

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM

Iron Broker,

124 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donagh more, Josephine, Isabella, Dunsmuir, Wasatoga, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Irons.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

$20,000 DOLLARS—$20,000.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 28, 1867.

WANTED, to negotiate a

Loan of $20,000,

For a term of years. Interest payable semi-annually. Apply to

R. S. FRANCIS, City Controller.

SUNDRIES.

10 boxes Gothen Cheese;
12 " Factory do;
22 " Hamburg do;
100 casks Pearlash;
25 " Soda Ash;
50 " Refined Soda Ash;
50 bbls. White Lead;
20 kegs Mackerel, Trout White & Fish;
20 pkgs. Tobacco;
8 bbls. Mustard;
1 " Fine Cider.

In store and for sale by

J. S. CANFIELD & SON.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills discounted	$ 929,951 04
U. S. Securities, at cost	80,250 00
Real Estate and Banking House Furniture	25,000 00
Cash	84,881 87
Legal Tender Notes, Checks, &c.	352,475 32
Due by Banks and Bankers	102,424 01
Expenses and taxes	1,194 50
	$1,575,175 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	900,000 00
Due Depositors	74,500 00
Specie	11,000 73
Due to Banks and Bankers	10,000 00
Surplus Fund and Profits	179,675 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,500 00
	$1,775,175 73

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,

DECEMBER 31, 1867.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Contingent Fund	4,662 54
	$129,662 54

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$102,773 18
Bills Receivable	41,810 00
Cash	25,029 36
Office Fixtures	650 00
	$170,262 54

D. E. MCKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report, that we have examined the books and assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

BRADLEY, C. H. ZIEM, JOHN SCOTT.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

JANUARY 6TH, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 550,287 47
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulation	600,000 00
Due from U. S. Bond account	1,800 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	171,713 18
Legal Tender Notes	180,000 00
National Bank notes	11,472 00
State Bank notes	1,722 34
Fractional Currency, Cents, &c.	4,175 79
Stamps and U. S. Certificates	1,000 00
Due from National Banks	97,461 29
Due from State and Private Banks & Bankers	27,445 21
Expenses	1,000 00
Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage	41,294 94
	$2,033,147 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
National Circulation	441,000 00
State Circulation	21,600 00
Depositors	438,118 81
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,716 46
Earnings	127,011 22
	$2,033,147 09

I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

A. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FARMERS DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$1,118,602 87
Banking House, Furniture	16,000 00
United States Bonds	300,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	41,104 24
Due from Banks and Bankers	81,104 24
Cash, Legal Tender Notes, &c.	1,000 00
	$1,518,296 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Circulation	270,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Deposits	1,187,296 55
Due Banks and Bank Checks	1,000 00
	$1,818,296 55

I certify that the above is a correct abstract from the Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

R. A. GEORGE, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 6TH, 1868.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 622,653 23
U. S. Bonds deposited Nat. Circ'n	450,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	115,000 00
Due by Banks	97,000 00
Specie and Legal Tender Notes and Specie	122,449 00
	$1,407,781 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Circulation	397,000 00
K rplus	15,121 18
National Circulation	396,000 00
State Circulation	21,816 00
Due Depositors	187,844 49
Dividends Unpaid	1,000 00
	$1,407,781 67

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 6th, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 300,000 00
Surplus Fund and earnings	25,000 00
Circulation	449,000 00
Due Depositors	1,722 34
Specie	12,000 27
Fractional Currency	1,000 00
Expenses	203 76
Due from Banks and Bankers	74,517 40
	$1,074,473 94

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Circulation issued	270,000 00
Due Depositors	403,473 94
Surplus Fund and Profits	96,000 00
	$1,074,473 94

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1868.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$633,822 32
Bonds and Mortgages	51,551 32
United States Bonds Deposited to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Specie and other Lawful Money	18,194 95
Circulating Notes of other National Banks	14,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	470 10
Cash Items, Clearing House Checks, &c.	12,000 00
Clearing House and Exchanges	38,000 00
Real Estate	24,000 00
Expenses	2,000 00
	$1,194,038 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
National Circulation	264,700 00
State Circulation	16,000 00
Individual Deposits	379,186 06
Dividends Unpaid	1,000 00
Surplus Fund and Earnings	149,172 43
Due to Banks and Bankers	84,000 00
	$1,194,038 29

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

R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Warehouse—219 and 221 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.

Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Unfortunately not specified in any place, and prices as low as in Eastern cities. Marble Man tles and Furniture made which have become dried by smoke, o