The Pittsburgh Gazette
TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1868.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The office of State Superintendent of Schools should be above party politics. The trusts are too high and too sacred to be committed to any man on political grounds alone. No position in our great State is half as important as the charge of the education of 730,380 youth to intelligence, industry and virtue. The expenditure of money, $5,170,750, large as it is in itself, is the smallest item in the account. Figures are wholly insufficient to measure the value to the youth themselves, to our State and the world, of the elevation of character, the increase of happiness, the addition to wealth and the saving from crime caused by the proper education of this nearly one million. No one can fully appreciate its importance. Give us a population of three millions, ever increasing, of well educated and moral people, and the many millions now wasted, or worse than wasted, in corrupting men would be saved, and in wealth and all that constitutes power we could face the world.

We were glad, therefore, when an intelligent, earnest man, whose heart had long been in the work, was appointed to the position of State Superintendent of Schools. No better selection could have been made. The report before us gives proof that he is no mere plodder in the footsteps of others. He has opinions and ways of doing things which are his own. His report is brief, well arranged, giving us just what we wanted to know. We learn that the whole number of pupils in attendance in 1867 was 10,644 greater than in 1866, and that the average attendance was 1,488 greater; that there was an increase of 405 male teachers and a decrease of 117 female teachers; that there was an increase in the length of the school term of 1½ days; that there was an increase of $1.53 per month in the salaries of male teachers and $1.20 per month to female teachers; that the people willingly "pay heavy taxes to educate their children and do pay in many instances from fifteen to twenty-six mills on the dollar;" that an examination shows 338 students from this State in colleges in other States and 385 in colleges in this State from other States.

No less interesting is the fact from twenty-four manufacturing establishments the average wages paid to those who cannot read is $30.00 per month; to those who can read but little, $46.00; to those who can read well, but who are in other respects poorly educated, $53.00; to those who are well educated in all respects, $88.00 per month. It also appears that the total number in our jails and poor-houses is 5,868; of these but 103 are good scholars, and 174 of these came through intemperance; that 1,615 cannot read; that 1,729 can read but little, and 916 can read well.

From the facts obtained from our jails, penitentiaries and poor houses, he says:

"Following these things are indications: (1) That since the proportion of wholly illiterate in Pennsylvania is small, ignorance is a fruitful cause; (2) that ability similar and write on the part of the imposing it does not largely deter from the commission of crime; (3) that a good education tends and degree to prevent crime.

"Report also shows that Grammar and Schools are the crown and glory of our system, and that those who these and who maintain that any are to extend their education be of ability to read and write and accounts, hold a most contracted of education; that since God made men capable of being educated, it is right to be educated—to be educated in the highest degree practicably attainable.

He also states that the qualifications of teachers are much below what they ought to be—that not one-half of them ever read a single book on the subject of education. May not this arise partly from the many falsely called Normal Schools, which profess to prepare persons to teach and secure for them certificates in three or six months?

A novel feature in this model report is the prominence given to Sabbath Schools. We agree with the Superintendent that "our children ought not only to be trained intellectually, but morally and religiously. There ought to be deeply implanted in the breast of every child some fixed form of faith in holy things." "We may now boast that no child born in Pennsylvania need grow up in ignorance of the ordinary branches of knowledge. It will be a glorious day for the State when it can be said that all our children enjoy equal opportunities of receiving instruction in the Word and ways of God."

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Lying between old Pittsburgh and East Liberty, and included in the Consolidated City, are several large tracts of territory peculiarly eligible for building upon. No district within the new limits affords such advantages for the extension of the city and the augmentation of population, by the presentation of desirable sites, by contiguity and consequent ease of egress and ingress, and by the practicability at moderate rates of gas and water.

This inviting district ought speedily to be laid out, in a suitable manner, preliminarily to being built upon. Care should be taken to avoid some of the evils which exist in the old city, as well as some of the inflexibles which have been fastened, perhaps permanently, on most of the suburban localities. Let us particularize.

One of the most undesirable things in the old city is that system of alleys by which it is disfigured, and the homes of thousands of the laboring population made uncomfortable. Intended, originally, it may be, to afford convenient access to stables and the rear of residences and places of business, they have necessarily been put to other uses; have become unsightly, are overcrowded, most of them filthy, and productive of disease. In Paris it has been found best, at vast expense, to abolish most of these narrow and inconvenient passages, which may have suited the civilization of the Dark Ages, but are out of place in the economy of the nineteenth century.

At East Liberty, as well as in other outlying districts, the streets are little better than alleys. So narrow are they as to forbid the privacy desirable, and that ornamentation which adds a charm to residences outside the stir and dust of a large town.

The district of which we have spoken ought not to be suffered to fall a prey to like short-sightedness and avarice. The city authorities ought to order it to be laid out, on a liberal scale, according to the best modern ideas, so that it shall be cut up into squares by broad avenues. Some of these new streets ought at once to be opened, the grades thereof established, the curb-stones put in and the sidewalks laid. It would be well at once to add lines of gas-lights, and as population begins to flow thitherward, promptly to extend water-mains.

If this shall be done ten years will not elapse before that district will be covered with dwellings, altogether surpassing any thing now known in these two cities for elegance and desirableness. Men of wealth, men of medium incomes, men living on salaries or weekly wages, will there find homes, away from the smoke of the factories, and at reasonable cost. Street cars will be established much sooner. The progress of the city will be accelerated, because it will contain certain wards presenting as high inducements for residences as can be found elsewhere, as to cleanliness, retirement, accessibility and expense.

This is strictly within the province of the City Government. It is for this object, among others, that municipal administrations are maintained. Their province, in this regard, is to do, by combined action, those things which citizens individually are not competent to achieve, and which yet are required by the general welfare. A city allowed to grow by spontaneous accretions, so to speak; that is, without provision beforehand for the suitable accommodation of the incoming population, must resemble a fruit tree upon which the pruning-knife has not been exercised—scraggly, redundant, unsightly, fruitless.

Nor is this measure unjust to the owners of the properties thus to be brought into market for building purposes, but rather an incalculable advantage. These lanes are now hardly producing income enough to pay the taxes with which they are charged. If one-third or one-half of them should have to be sold to pay the expenses of the improvements we here propose, the market value of the residue would be double what it now is.

We respectfully ask of Councils to consider this matter.

GOVERNOR GEARY advises that provision of law be made whereby interest accruing on deposits of the public funds shall accrue to the Treasury, for the common benefit, instead of to the Treasurer, for his individual advantage. This is easy to say, and sounds prettily enough in the ears of tax payers; but by what stipulations shall this result be produced? Who shall determine where the funds shall be deposited—in what sums? and at what rate of interest? Is it proposed to relieve the Treasurer from responsibility for the safe keeping of the moneys? These, and other questions of cognate description, will need to be answered, before it can be determined what shape to give the proposed enactment. Practically the subject will be found to be attended by difficulties.

If we recollect aright, during the Treasurership of Mr. H. S. Magraw the matter attracted attention, and a law was passed forbidding the Treasurer to loan the public moneys. We think that statute still remains, and is about as effectual as any similar one can be; that is, it has no effect whatever. It is made the duty of the Treasurer to keep securely the public moneys, and pay them out according to law. A special place for their custody is not provided. He may keep them in his pocket; in his dwelling; in his place of business; anywhere, so that they are forthcoming when required. Ordinarily, he puts them in different banks; such as he sees proper to take the risk in; and without bargaining, some rate of interest is allowed him. If one of the banks fail, he and his sureties are liable for the resultant loss. If the State shall designate the banks of deposit, it must, in equity, run its own risks. Indeed, there will not be a scramble for the office, if the law determines the places of deposit, and at the same time makes the Treasurer responsible.

It has been suggested that a species of Sub-Treasury be established; that is, that a proper lock-up be provided; and that the public moneys shall be kept therein, subject to inspection by an officer appointed for that purpose, so as to make sure that it is there, and not somewhere else. This system would make the Treasurer responsible for putting the moneys in this lock-up, but not for its defense against burglars. This would be asking what no sane person would attempt for any usual salary.

Probably this whole matter will be sifted in the course of the current session, when it shall come up for consideration. The change proposed by the Governor, if feasible, would take one prolific source of contention, and often, of corruption, out of the politics of the Commonwealth. This is desirable, provided it can be accomplished without entailing liability to loss.

An Historical Account of Coin.

Director Dolmar has compiled the following table from various authorities, showing the amount of specie existing in Europe from AnnoDominii 34, and in Europe and America from Columbus, Dominii 1540 to the present time. The amounts are in millions of pounds sterling until Anno Dominii 1500, and afterwards in millions of dollars:

Authority.	Year.	£	Authority.	Year.	£
Jacob.....	34	40	Jacob.....	1700	12
Jacob.....	50	52	Jacob.....	800	33
Jacob.....	57	54	Jacob.....	1750	18
Jacob.....	122	120	Jacob.....	1800	30
Jacob.....	156	133	Jacob.....	1840	623
Jacob.....	194	200	Jacob.....	1850	57
Jacob.....	230	180	Tooke.....	1852	150
Jacob.....	300	163	Gellmann.....	1860	1,247
Jacob.....	327	147	Hamilton.....	1857	1,600
Jacob.....	378	132	Jacob.....	1829	1,200
Jacob.....	572	120	Jacob.....	1829	1,420
Jacob.....	446	107	Bateman.....	1845	1,250
Jacob.....	500	96	Chevalier.....	1848	1,500
Jacob.....	482	97	Newmarch.....	1852	1,700
Jacob.....	515	98	Levasseur.....	1854	1,600
Jacob.....	554	70	Jacob.....	1845	1,250
Jacob.....	600	63	Wagnelin.....	1853	1,444
Jacob.....	625	57	Chevalier.....	1857	1,600
Jacob.....	662	51	Newmarch.....	1860	1,700
Jacob.....	666	46	Newmarch.....	1865	2,200
Jacob.....	734	41	Rogers.....	1867	2,600

The following relate to gold coin only.

After the Augustin Era the product of the European mines failed, and the stock of coin gradually fell until the ninth century, each step of its fall shown by the greater poverty and social degradation of the people, until at last such was the scarcity of coin, human beings were made a legal tender at specified rates.

This dearth of the precious metals contributed largely toward establishing the Dark Ages. Out of these depths arose two great modern institutions, the Mercantile Theory and Credit, the one a palliative, the other a cure.

No increase to the stock of coin occurred until after the discovery of America, but the invention of paper credit largely alleviated the prevailing misery.

This invention is due to the Jews, who, in 1150, introduced bills of exchange, and who were the only persons, from the institution of the canon law against the taking of interest for loans of money to the sixteenth century, who, in Western Europe, durst make a business of giving credit.

The same people established the first bank in Europe. That of Venice was established in 1157; that of Geneva in 1345; that of Barcelona in 1401, and that of Genoa in 1407.

The discovery of America, in 1492, produced no immediate increase in the European stock of coin.

The mines of Potosi were opened in 1545, but it was not until near the seventeenth century that the stock of coin sensibly increased.

The taking of interest was totally forbidden in England until 1571, and the device of extending credit by means of indorsement was not practiced until a century later, when it was introduced from Holland.

The stock of coin steadily increased until 1857, when it reached the highest point, and then declined until the opening of the Pacific Coast mines in 1848, when it again increased, passing in 1860 the greatest previous height, and attaining in 1867 the enormous sum of $200,000,000.

—The perils of editing newspapers in France are shown by a table which some one has taken the trouble to compile, giving the fines and imprisonments suffered by the editors of French newspapers during the past few months, for printing articles fitfully tenable by the Government. The offences that call down these judgments are, in the lenient language of the French police office, called: "The insertion of French news, exciting to hatred and contempt of Government, and attacks on morals and religion. It is a peculiarity of Napoleon's mild and paternal rule to fine, imprison or banish people whose opinions differ from his own; and in this way "the Empire is peace." The table referred to gives a list of twenty-one newspapers, all of which have been fined, and in some cases their editors imprisoned. Thus, *La Liberté* was fined $2,000, *La Courrier Français* was fined $720 and its editor imprisoned four months; the *Epoque* was fined $500; the *Journal de Roubaix* $400; the *Nain Jaune* was fined $500, and its editor imprisoned four months; *Le Soiliel* was fined a similar amount, with two months imprisonment; *La Lune* and *Le Charivari* were each fined $120, and the editors of each imprisoned two months, and so the list goes on.

CURE OF CROUP.—An exchange, referring to the fact of a doctor in Halifax, and two of his assistants having died of croup in consequence of sucking the blood flowing during a successful operation of tracheotomy, stated that the disease is always curable by a very simple remedy, even when the patient is on the verge of suffocation. This consists, first, in applying water to the throat by means of a sponge or soft cloth, so hot as to be very painful to the hand of the operator, instant relief being usually afforded. After this has been continued for fifteen to thirty minutes, a poultice of linseed meal, rolled up in a cloth, is to be applied while very hot, and left on for some time. The remedies are to be repeated should the attack return; but the writer states that after a long experience he has never known them to fail.

A Woman Turned Man.

The La Crosse *Democrat* tells a wonderful yarn, for the truth of which the editor vouches with Munchausen-like gravity. A Miss Ellen Burnham, he says, married one Powell, a Chicago newspaper man, in 1862, lived with him two years and had one child. Suddenly the lady's voice began to change, her peachy cheeks to spout with whiskers, until, at the age of twenty-one, the attractive young woman was transformed into a good-looking young man. A separation was the natural consequence, and, after a time, the quondam girl married her new found sex by marrying one of her former music pupils. As the *Democrat* puts the case, "the former girl is now a man, the former wife is now a husband, the former wife is now a father, the former young lady teacher of a young lady is now that young lady's husband.

—In an English town, two shoemakers were fierce rivals. When one made any changes or improvement, the other did likewise. At last one put up a new sign, on which was the motto, *Men's Conscia Recit*. The other was nonplussed at first, but soon appeared with his sign, *Men's and Women's Conscia Recit*.

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.

ELECTION,
TO-NIGHT,
CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Little Kanawha Rolling and Spring Petroleum Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Clerk's Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 115 Fourth street, PITTSBURGH, on TUESDAY, January 28th, 1868, at 10 o'clock.
ROBERT SIGHERMAN, President.
WILLIAM F. ROSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., PITTSBURGH, JAN. 13, 1868.
The Trustees of the PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable on demand, on the office of the Company.
W. H. ROCKLEY, Treasurer.

ALDERMAN, First Ward,
SAMUEL DYER
Will be supported for Alderman in the above Ward, at the election on Tuesday next.
MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons not to trust my wife, WILHELMINA HAHN, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, as I will pay for any debts she may contract.
CORNELIUS HAHN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM M. McGINLEY have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of
J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THIS OLD STAND,
No. 128 LIBERTY STREET.

HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS.
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINEN, QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
8 FIFTH STREET.

F. W. C. FELD,
DEALER IN
GLUE, CURLED HAIR, Tanners' Scraps, Screens, CATTLE TAILS, Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,
Office and Warehouse—No. 194 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION OFFICES
TAKE NOTICE.
Resolutions of the Committee on Finance:
RESOLVED, That the Election Boards of each ward are hereby respectfully instructed to insist, at the ensuing election, in receiving the votes of tenants, upon the proper satisfaction of tenancy, to wit: "That the City of Allegheny, under the laws of Pennsylvania, is a corporate city, and consequently, we have resided within the corporate limits of the city for at least six months before the ensuing election, and within one mile of the place of election in the ward in which we shall vote."
JAS. R. ROSS, (the City Clerk, page 11, paragraph 3, of our charter.)
By order of the Committee on Finance.
J. McCLURE, Clerk.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
817 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
CURRENT-FIVE YEARS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,
Single Entry Books Closed and Balanced by Double Entry. Damaged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION is paid to a thorough business style.
Address H. Kirkpatrick, Apollo Building, No. 20 FOURTH STREET.

AT EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street,
GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
SEPTEE SKIT GOODS,
And EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
At greatly reduced prices.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD, KING, POWEL, BLUE LEAD, MOCHA VENETIAN GREEN, Other, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Second street, and No. 21 and 23 Lewis street, Allegheny.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The duties of this School will be resumed on January 20. The Musical Department is now in Prof. MUHLECK'S Conservatory, under the direction of Prof. MUHLECK.
For information or admission address
Rev. R. J. COOTEY, Rector.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS.
Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo; Loomis & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices lower than ever before. Call and examine this splendid new stock at
GEO. W. HOYT'S MUSIC STORE,
48 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

JOHN H. & A. MURDOCH,
UNDERTAKERS, FLORISTS AND SEEDMEN,
SEED STORE—116 SMITHFIELD STREET, O. postic Post Office,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Penn'a Hill.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order at short notice,
Spring and Patent Window SASH, BLINDS, DRATS, WEIGHT LINES, TRUNKS AND COUNTERS,
AND WORK GENERALLY IN THE SASH BLIND AND PANEL LINE.
At DOUGHERTY'S WASON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

100,000 100,000 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
SMOOK BANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORLEY, Wholesale Grocer,
221 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

DRY FRUIT.
50 bbls. Dry Peaches;
100 bags do;
10 bbls. Dry Apples;
10 bags do;
In store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENNESSEE PEANUTS.
150 sacks on steamer Rapidan;
50 " " on steamer Lewisburg;
To arrive, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN MEAL AND PECANS.
100 sacks Corn Meal;
10 barrels Texas Pecans;
Now landing from steamer American, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Shield Your Family or from. Address A. J. PULLAM, Springfield, O.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease
Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" and is the base of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?
It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-nervous and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.
HOW DOES IT OPERATE?
This question may be briefly answered as follows: Dyspepsia
As a.....Powerful Invigorator,
As a.....Gentle Laxative,
As a.....Gentle Stimulant,
As a.....Mild Diaphoretic,
As a.....Tonic Stimulant,
As a.....Promoter of Appetite,
As a.....Cure for Indigestion,
As a.....Acid-Alkaline Medicine,
As a.....Safeguard against Malaria,
As a.....Remedy for Low Spirits,
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague,
As a.....Cordial for the Aged,
As a.....Antidote to Sea Sickness,
As a.....Anodyne for the Sick Room,
As a.....Substitute for Wine,
As a.....Beverage for the Weary Brain,
As a.....Relief in Bodily Ailments.
And as a protection to health and life under all decimating and devitalizing influences. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Have You Cough?
Have you Sore Throat?
Have you Hemorrhage of the Lungs?
Have you Croup or Fever?
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 Pectoral is a sure cure in the early stages, and a relief in the first stages.
Dr. Keyser has cured bad cases of lung disease with his Pectoral alone. Prepared and sold at 110 Wood street.
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 110 FENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
December 21st, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FAMILY EXPENSE BOOKS, for 1868. Price, SIXTY CENTS.
KAY & COMPANY,
(Lafayette Building) 68 Wood street.

A NEW LOT OF
WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at
No. 118 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
JOSEPH STECKER.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LISTS, FOR 1868. Various sizes.
Twenty-five Patients.....Price $1.25.
Fifty Patients.....1.50.
Two standard Patients.....2.00.
Fifty Patients, Interleaved Ed.....2.00.
Seventy Physicians' Hand Book of Practice.....1.75.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
KAY & COMPANY,
68 WOOD STREET.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.
Jeaffreson's Book about Lawyers. Price $2.
Lecky's Rationalism in Europe. Price $2.
The Red Cross; or, Your America in Europe. By Gilmore Tuttle. Price $1.75.
The Chasseurs. Crook, and other Ballads. Fecan. Price $1.50.
The Shadow of the Rock. A companion volume to the above. Price $1.50.
The Ranch and Hut. By L. J. Bigelow. $1.50.
Life Scenes in Nature. By Rev. Dr. Bethune. Price $1.50.
Cousin Harry. A new Novel. By the author of "The Prairie." Price $1.
Wolfert's Roost. By Washington Irving. Price $1.50.
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
KAY & COMPANY,
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DIARIES, for 1868,
IN EVERY VARIETY.
INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES,
Neatly put up in boxes.
FANCY STATIONERY.
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Of every description, on hand and made to order.
PAPER, every size and quality.
DRAY BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, TIME BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS, on all the Banks.
DIARIES, for 1868, every style.
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Post Building, 39 Fifth Street.

VASES,
COLOGNE SETS
FANCY CHINA,
Parian Statuettes,
BOHEMIAN GLASS
And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety.
For The Holidays,
160 Wood Street.
RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
HOUSES FITTED UP WITH
GAS,
Hot and Cold Water, &c.,
By experienced and practical workmen.
JOHN M. TATE,
Plumber and Gas Fitter,
227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and 59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price, strapped on, from 75 cents to $1.50; Ladies' Skates, $1.25 PER PAIR. Also, very superior quality of
LADIES' SKATES
Some of them the finest Stated made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with the store, where Ladies can try on their skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in fitting them on, when they reach the ice.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN,
No. 138 Wood street.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES
At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.
Office and Warehouse—219 and 221 LIBERTY street. Marble Warerooms on second floor.
Persons wanting Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call at the above place, and examine the stock in Pittsburgh, or use as in Eastern cities. Marble Mantles of any size or quality, with Tile Hearths, complete, for only $35 and upwards. Slate Mantles, of the finest quality, $25 and upwards. Slate Hearths, 75 cents per foot. Marble Mantles in the country at cost.
ALEX. SELKNECH.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' FURS,
AT REDUCED PRICES
M'CORD & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
PAINTS, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 108 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN SAID COLLEGE,
FOR SALE BY
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 56 Smithfield street.

TEAS! TEAS!
Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh
TEAS,
AT FRANCE'S TEA MART,
No. 11 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,
11 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS.
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.
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DRAFTSMAN.
Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr. Holland & Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. STETTLER SONS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.
Lowest St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

10 BOXES FRESH ROLL BUTTER, for sale by
J. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Running West from Omaha,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED,
The track below laid and trains running
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to support the track. Work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole
GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870
Was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the speedy completion of the enterprise. These means are divided into four class s:
1.—United States Bonds,
Having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. current interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 667 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a SECOND LIEN as security. The interest on these Bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the Company a one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.
2.—First Mortgage Bonds.
By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and no more, and only as the road progresses. The Trustees for the Bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company, in accordance with the terms of the law.
3.—The Land Grant.
The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $2 per acre, at the lowest valuation.
4.—The Capital Stock.
The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $51,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.
THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.
Contracts for the entire work of building the miles of first-class, railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, who have already finished over 100 miles, at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and sixty-eight dollars ($68,068) per mile. The price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other rreputable rolling stock to an amount that shall not be less than $6,000 per mile. Adding the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty miles of the sixty hundred now assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company is to be $68,068 per mile.
The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as Follows:
540 miles, at $68,068.....$37,756,512
160 miles, at $96,000.....15,360,000
Add discounts on bonds, interest, &c., &c.....10,883,488
Amount.....$63,945,000
As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the
Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:
U. S. Bonds.....$16,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....9,000,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done.....
Land Grant, 16,000,000 acres, at $1.50.....24,000,000
Total.....$49,374,000
The Company have simple facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done whether or not part by additional subscriptions to the Capital Stock.
Earnings of the Company.
At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is a source much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and a dividend-paying road. Indeed, it can always be done at profitable rates.
It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a government work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued upon Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no stock is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's
First Mortgage Bonds
Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, yielding more than 8 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay
Six Per Cent. in Gold,
OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
JAMES T. BEADY & CO.,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood streets.
And BRAKER & BAHN,
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 Third street.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances may be made in Drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.
A FOR PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained of the Company's Office, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.
NEW YORK.
JANUARY 8TH, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR
STATE PRINTING.
Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1858, and the supplement thereto, approved 15th February, 1864, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and Speaker of the 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 a revised schedule Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A.D. 1858, and according to the size 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, ..., do 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 31st February, 1864, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals 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 25th 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.

SELLING OFF AT COST
AT
ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street.
OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS
STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
AND STANDS.
A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

J. D. MATTHEWS,
STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,
231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCILS FOR MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND NUMBERS, of any size, cut to order, at shortest notice and the LOWEST PRICES.
Agents Wanted.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
We offer at manufacturers lowest prices,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON'S
STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,
ZINC, PAINTS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
COLORS,
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
Also, PUTTY, in Bulk and in Bladders and Cans.
BLUE LEAD, for Oil Refiners.
And a general assortment of goods sold for DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

FOR 30 DAYS LONGER,
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
AT
DECIDED BARGAINS!
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
77 & 79
MARKET STREET.
We are selling all Goods in our line at a
Great Sacrifice for Cash.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
BISMARCK PAPER COLLARS.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST
PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND
ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.
THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest improvements and improves in the construction of a first class instrument, and has received the highest premium at all the leading fairs.
Its tone is of the sweetest and sweet.
Its touch is elastic, its durability and beauty surpass all others.
The ESTEY COTTAGE