The Pittsburgh Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1868.

REMODELING THE CONSTITUTION.

Conservatism consists in holding on to the past with feelings akin to reverence. Radicalism consists in going forth to meet the future, inspired by hope and armed with courage. This is clearly seen in this country by the sentiments with which these two classes regard the Constitution. The Conservatives, without regarding the temporary conditions of political and domestic society out of which it grew; the ephemeral prejudices to which it had to be accommodated; the passing needs to which it was required to minister; the local rivalries and personal ambitions it was designed to adjust; regard it as the acme and sublimation of accomplished statesmanship. Even those compromises with transient sentiments, with local peculiarities, with effervescent envies and jealousies, are confounded in nature and essence with those provisions designed to guard inherent and fundamental rights, concerning whose existence and importance there can, from the nature of the case, be no controversy, and whose recognition and security in the economy of the nation is as indispensable as the maintenance of the vital fluid in the human body. The Radicals, perceiving how the Constitution was adapted to the condition and wants of the generation in which originated; and how those adaptations came to be confounded, as to sacredness and permanence, in the other parts, designed to recognize and enforce what was abiding and universal. How the compromises, as they are termed, only aggravated the evils they were intended to cure, and produced others still more mischievous, feel it expedient to eliminate, so far as great a degree as possible, all the elements pertaining exclusively to the age, and to leave only those which are stable because part and parcel of that grand system of political truth, embodied in the enlightened consciousness of all the race, and hence destined to abide forever. By this process, and by this only, can the Constitution be adapted, from age to age, to that ceaseless flow of human thought and experience, and vicissitude, which cannot be resisted, but must be accepted as an integral portion of the common lot of humanity. However the Conservatives may inveigh, and shake their heads, and sigh for the "good old days," long past, they cannot, by any contrivance of political legerdemain, restore them.

One of the most conservative of the religious denominations undertook to crystallize an existing formula of belief, a current type of speech, and a particular fashion of attire, so that they should endure for all time. So long as the modes adopted remained in vogue, this was easy enough; but in spite of expostulations, entreaties and rebukes, the world would change, and there was no help for it. The conservatism of the Quaker, like all other descriptions thereof, cannot resist the innovations which continually spring up; and each age will assert its right to amend or subvert what it inherits from its forerunner. The world is made so; and though Conservatives may bewail this fact with a sombre pleasure, or curse it with a malignant delight, they cannot abolish it.

The framers of the Constitution were not only cognizant of the existence of this principle, but were too wise to attempt to ignore or baffle it.

The idea of change was recognized in the Constitution, by the provision made for its amendment. True, the right of revision and alteration would have existed with as full effect if it had not been admitted in the instrument, as by the most explicit statement and guarantee of it. In the very nature of things, back of all conventions and supreme over them, man is mightier than any or all his institutions, and not only can, but will, change them at his pleasure. The ancient Medes and Persians, in a spirit of the loftiest arrogance, carried conservatism to its highest pitch. With a self-confidence, never matched before or since, they decreed that their laws, when once made, should never change. What sectacy must have overflowed the souls of those old Conservatives when, as they fancied, they had succeeded in transforming their mistakes, and prejudices, and hatreds, into enduring granite, destined to last until the fires of the last day should burn down creation. Alas! for them; we look and these institutions are not. Those constitutions and laws that were never to change, have all been swept away. What is left is only the tradition of their infatuation and folly, by which wise men are instructed, but from which dunces learn nothing.

The Conservatives of the United States devote themselves to bewailing the changes recently made in the Constitution. While contradicting all that was generous, elevating and noble in the spirit and conduct of the framers of that document, they cherish all that was bitter, debasing and ignoble in them. Such is conservatism always. If liberty has made a successful aggression anywhere, they seek to get back of that achievement to the elder despotism, and fall down before it in abject plight.

Certain compromises into which the men of our revolutionary era entered, and which steadily vexed the nation until they culminated in a most gigantic civil war, have been swept away. Instead of welcoming this fructifying tide as the Egyptians do the overflowing of the Nile, and with like reason, our Conservatives give themselves up to lamentations. The old land-marks are submerged, never to appear again, and they are dismayed and distressed equally with the old idolaters, whose images of wood and stone were purloined and carried off. Henceforth these Conservatives cannot worship with the old pomp and ceremony the deposed and banished idols of hate and terror, and their hearts are bowed with grief. Like other people, when in affliction, they indulge a dim and shadowy hope that by some inexplicable dispensation the old condition of affairs may be restored; that the blacks may be forced back into their former conditions of bondage; that the old masters and their successors may regale their former prestige, with superadded power; and through their ownership of blacks may dominate the nation as of yore. If this consummation could only be reached, they would be in an infinite strait whether to depart in peace or stay and enjoy the congenial darkness and horror.

Some timid Radicals, not accustomed to profound study upon the vast and surprising, and oftimes sudden changes that come over the institutions and destinies of nations, exhibit fears as to the extent to which the late movements have gone, and the consequences already evolved. Their sensitive and undisciplined nerves apprehend a sort of Angola disaster, in which the whole Union shall be thrown off the track, and State, piled upon State, in horrid disorder, shall be burned to ashes in the fires of unquenchable contention. These fall to see that the recognition and defence of rights, no matter how swift and complete, is never to be dreaded as subversive of order but always welcomed as indicative of genuine progress and amelioration. But, if the fact is otherwise; if the recovery and vindication of lost rights do entail evils even of serious magnitude; if fissures are wrought in political fabrics; if many estimable things are crushed and ruined; still, the suspects that shake society are on the whole desirable. No man prays that the atmosphere may no longer be agitated by winds, because tornadoes sometimes break from restraint and mow broad swaths along the ground; or that the ocean shall never again be lashed into fury because rich argosies are wrecked and lost in the violence of gales. These agitations are part of the indispensable economy of the world; promote its purity and serenity; and render it habitable. Conservatives may deplore such exhibitions of force; may essay to stop the elements when they muster their wings for the onset; and may imagine they could devise a better plan and conduct to more harmonious results; they may derive ample satisfaction from contemplating their own superior wisdom; but all their self-vaunting will not set aside the ordination of the Creator that agitation is the essential condition of growth, and growth indispensable to the perfection of nature.

OUR BOYS.

What becomes of the boys, the news-boys, the boot-blacks, the gamins of our streets? We see them daily at every corner, and perhaps become familiar with their quaint faces and shrill voices. Most of us get into the way of thinking of them as we would of a post or a cellar door, a thing that is necessarily there, but why it is so we never reflect. Try for once a little different course. It may amuse you. The next time one accosts you in the Postoffice, say something kind or pelite to him, and see how the hard old face softens into that of a boy, how the sheer astonishment will serve to show you that this is a human being, and no mere thing. And what becomes of him? The boys we used to hear yelling out the news of a steamer's arrival during the Italian war of '59 are men now, and the boys who howl over the dreadful "assassination" or "all about the murder" now-a-days must sooner or later outgrow their occupations. And what then? Some of the old boys have grown to be well-to-do citizens, have worked their way up to positions in the town. But these are the exceptions, the Napoleons of the class; others have no doubt learned trades, and are now earning their bread honestly and uprightly. But these are all the news-boys of the past, and we fear that the energy and vim of the present race may be turned in another and bad direction. A few weeks ago we saw a knot of them in a corner, all ears listening while one read the filthy details of a filthy crime, from a periodical, whose aim is to delineate the most disgusting scenes, and to make heroes of criminals and to call crime heroism; there were boys from eight years old up, all listening with relish to the story; all seemingly perfectly familiar with similar ones; all impatient for the conclusion. Again we see numbers of them every week on tip toe before the pictorial displays of news dealers, devouring the wood cuts and spelling out the legends beneath. These are their colleges and their text books; what can we hope will be their diplomas? What can we expect shall become of these boys? Can the few bright examples of prosperity and success, achieved by former members of their class, be sufficient to destroy the effects of the trash which forms their literature? We fear not. And yet we think something might be done for them; an antidote for this literary poison might be furnished. As their inquisitive minds thirst for knowledge, it might be furnished in another form. Why could there not be a street boys library here, as there is one for apprentices in Philadelphia, and another in Boston? A free library of good, stout books, not tracts, or tract-like books, for boys will not read them, but good, stout, *entertaining* books, such as Oliver Optic, Mayne Reid, or Miss Bewman know how to write, gain the attention of the reader and gradually instil morality or useful knowledge; not those which pound down a ton of morals with a straw of story. If these could be furnished we would have hopes that the poisonous weekties might be counteracted, not otherwise; and we do not doubt that there are enough of such volumes lying idle among the toys of grown up children to work a great good if properly applied. Surely we think something can be done for these waifs, and surely the thing is worth a trial.

—There has probably never been, since the days of the great French revolution, so great a change in the elegant society of the principal towns of the world as has taken place during the last decade; almost, we might say, during the last five years. New York is rampant with the nouveaux riches and par venues. Paris is thronged with the most mixed and polyglot set of elegantes that the world has seen since the days of the tower of Babel or of Pentecost. London, Swelldom has scathed and been altered until city men occupy half Belgravia, and compose half the crowd which thronges the saloons of "Mesdames les Duchesses et les comtesses;" Vienna, the home of the haughtiest and most elegant aristocracy of the world is not the Vienna of the forties, and Rome and Florence are socially and politically unrecognizable by a Rip Van Winkle of these days. Even staid genealogical Philadelphia has more than once had the exclusive door of exclusiveness forced open by both brains and money, in a way that is only paralleled in Pekin and Jeddo, while our Southern cities exhibit all the woeful effects of a long and convulsions which civil war leaves in its train. The causes of this turn in the kaleidescope are simple and palpable. The workingmen, Bismarck, and Garibaldi, are the three to which Europe owes its boiling up. The war is the well known first cause of the change here; and the spirits of progress and avarice have brought so many white paves knocking at the doors of the celestial cast that the mandarins and dalmics had, like the rest of the world, nothing but Hobson's choice. That all this will finally improve if it does not in the meantime annihilate exclusive society, is most certain, but what its effect on the rest of the world may be remains to be proven in the new and unexampled era which is before us, closing up the nineteenth century.

Union Pacific Railway—Eastern Division.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13th, 1867.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The letters received in this city from the surveying parties on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, through New Mexico and Arizona, have met with a measure of success beyond their expectation in finding a good line, free from heavy grade, freedom and danger of interruption from snow. The line passes through extensive tracts of fertile and beautiful land, having plenty of timber and water, and a most delicious climate. The reports we have had of the mineral wealth of that country, so far from being exaggerations, fall below the truth.

The following telegram from St. Louis gives the latest intelligence from the surveying parties:

Gen. Palmer, treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas branch, now in charge of the surveys on the 35th and 32d parallels, through New Mexico, Arizona and California, writes to headquarters here, under date of Fort Mohave, Arizona, December 28, that he has a good line to the Colorado river below the head of navigation, at an excellent bridging point south of Fort Mohave, about 1,570 miles from Kansas City, and 560 miles from San Francisco.

The descent into the Colorado Valley, which was considered the most doubtful point in the whole route, is accomplished within the maximum, and entirely within sixty feet grades. For two hundred miles, between Albuquerque and the Colorado river, the route lies through, or immediately adjacent to, extensive pine forests. The party has seen no snow, except two thousand feet above our highest summit. Our animals found good grazing all the way. There is no frost here yet, and the trees are still green, and there is no evidence as yet of winter. I am satisfied that, with the facilities afforded by the Colorado river, by the mild climate, abundant timber and productive soil in this valley, the whole line can be completed in four years.

The parties expect to reach San Francisco about the first of February, and return by sea to this side. When the full reports of the several parties shall be made, the country will learn more of the topography, mineralogy, climate and resources of that region than were ever before known—enough to demonstrate the wisdom of opening a railroad communication with it as quickly as it can be done.

J. C.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In Cincinnati during 1867 there were 3,683 deaths; the losses by fire were $1,600,000, $500,000 more than the insurance, and the city expenses were $2,833,421 71.

—Prussia, it is stated, has persuaded the North German Confederation to abolish the annoying passport system which has prevailed in the petty principalities heretofore.

—There is a talk of constructing a railway through part of King Theodore's dominions for the use of our invading army. If a railway guide be issued, it will, of course, be an A B C-tion one.—*Judy.*

—Maine was once a great ship building state, but the Portland newspapers say that the aggregate tonnage of new vessels built at that port the past year is only about half as large as the year previous.

—We have reports of a number of large failures among the merchants and business men of the city of Columbus. Many of the parties who are reported as having failed are among the heaviest capitalists and ablest financial men in Georgia.

—A dead negro was found recently in the woods near Aberdeen, Miss., with a loaf of buckshot in his body, and near by lay the body of a hog. On the negro the following inscription was pinned: "The nigger killed the hog, and the hog killed the nigger. Selah!"

—The new volcano, about 124 miles east of Leon, Nicaragua, had been in violently grand eruption, throwing fire and cinders from two craters, and lately had sent out heavy showers of fine black sand, which had reached Leon, covering the streets to the depth of half an inch.

—The Missouri State Auditor, having reported that property in that State had doubled in valuation since the year 1865, the St. Louis paper says it is reminded of "an ambitious merchant, who wanting to enchance the respectability of his stock of goods, marks them up without any real addition to their value."

—Experiments are being made in other parts of the world besides America in reference to the use of petroleum as fuel for steam boilers. One of the latest reported is that of Tarff, on the steam yacht Olga, (ten horse power,) in London. The result was considered quite successful. The consumption amounted to three gallons per hour.

—Several families were recently poisoned in Platte City, by eating cakes made from the flour of buckwheat, mingled with the seeds of the jimson or Jamestown weeds. The injuries were not serious, though it is said the parties have henceforth forsworn buckwheat cakes. A whole family was dangerously poisoned some six weeks ago, in Rails county, in a similar manner.

—The *New York World* continues to give statistics of the number of Work ingman out of employment. It recently stated that 80,000 wanted work in New York City, and 10,000 in Brooklyn, and now states that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 100,000 people—10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts.

—Paris modistes tell us that the newest winter bonnets are all exceedingly small, but they do not look as though they were flattened to the top of the head, which affect the summer and autumn bonnets gave. The newest forms are certainly more raised from the forehead, by means of high bandeaux, or wide puches, or wreaths of flowers, and they are more becoming than when the front of the bonnet rested on the forehead.

—Glass has always been supposed to resist completely chemicle action by all but one fluoric. It is found, however, that some distillers in Germany in Europe are in the habit of increasing the amount of alkali, and thus saving in the fuel required to fuse the ingredients. Wine placed in bottles thus made acts upon the glass and makes it opaque, and thus adds to the wine a salt which is neither pleasant nor wholesome. Of course wine so affected deteriorates in value.

—On the 28th ult., a Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, and infant child, residing in Randolph county, Mo., after having visited a relative, were on their return home in a buggy. On approaching a steep hill, Mrs. F. got out to walk, carrying the child in her arms. Directly after, Mr. F. was startled by the cries of the child, and looking around saw his wife lying in the road. He called to her, but receiving no answer, hurried back and found her dead! It is supposed a peculiar pain, to which she was subject at times, had attacked the brain with fatal result.

—Fenian alarms continue to trouble England. Great numbers of special constables have been sworn in for public protection in London, and a circular has been sent from the Home Department to the Mayors of absent thirty towns in England and Ireland, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of riotous proceedings. "Her Majesty's Government," says the circular, "have received information which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter." The fear of Fenian outbreaks is more widely extended at present than during any previous period of English history.

—There is a singular boiling cauldron, or lake, near Humphrey's Station, in Monitor Valley, Reese River, Oregon, which is said to be well worthy of a visit. In the center of a low, round hill, composed of sedimentary matter, there is a natural bowl about seventy-five feet in diameter, and apparently twenty or seventy feet in depth. At the bottom there is a large volume of scalding hot water constantly in active ebullition. The water is so remarkably pure that a stone thrown with force is heard descending with a slow spiral motion to a great depth, being gradually drawn towards the point where the boiling seems to burn from the rocks beneath. The lake has no outlet, and the water stands absent twenty feet below its banks.

—If we remember rightly, the Chinese have not until very recently coined any gold or silver. The small change of the country has been the "copper cash," worth, one-tenth of our cent or thereabouts, while the only silver coin in circulation was the Mexican dollar, which in time became to some extent the standard of value. Silver was generally made into what is called "Sycee silver," the metal being swedged or sounded into the shape of a chimney shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many saucers, and being dealt out by weight, as our bankers buy and sell bullion. Gold was little used, and not coined at all. Of late, however, the Chinese are coining gold, and samples are exhibited here as curiosities. These coins are in the main like the copper cash with which every Californian is familiar, having a square hole in the middle, a polished rim around the edge without milling, and raised characters between the raised disc and centre. The gold appears to be entirely pure, or alloyed differently from ours, being of a bright yellow hue, and lacking wholly the red tinge observable in our coin, and the weight is equal to about $5.40 of our coinage. The exact value of the coin we do not know. It is not equal to our coin in finish, but is nevertheless quite a handsome coin.—*San Francisco Cal. Oil.*

HONEST INDIANS.—The Walla Walla paper has the following:

The body of a man was found a short time ago about the middle of November, as near as we can learn, between the mouth of the Methaw river and Lake Chinlain, on the Columbia river. The man, we are informed, was of dark complexion, and and about his person, when found by the Indians, had about fourteen thousand dollars in gold, in purses and in a belt. The money is now in possession of the Indians referred to, and will probably be held by them until it falls into proper hands. The man was not identified by those who saw the body.

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the partial spiritous essence of Rye.

—HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It imparts:

As a.....Powerful Invigorant.
As a.....Preventive of Fevers.
As a.....Mental Stimulant.
As a.....Anti-Spasmodic.
As a.....Gentle Purgative.
As a.....Substitute for a Bottle.
As a.....Cure for Indigestion.
As a.....Antidote to Malarious Miasma.
As a.....Safeguard against Malaria.
As a.....Specific for Dyspepsia.
As a.....Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a.....Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As a.....Antidote for the Scourges.
As a.....Wholesome Stimulant.
As a.....Tonic for the Weak Female.
As a.....Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a protection to health and life under all depressing 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 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 Pectoral is a sure cure in the 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 1st Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

DECEMBER 21st, 1867.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful corresponding, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed form will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for merchandise, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from active sources, by faithful and efficient reporters.

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

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and valuable feature to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due to the interests of the Christian Church, as it is to be a leading paper, devoted to members of all religious denominations.

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

—TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
Six Months.....$4.00.
One Year.....$8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

—THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the DAILY, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly journal in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and citizen generally. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news, editorial and miscellaneous matter, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural column will be edited in such manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and its commercial, iron, oil, lumber, produce, wools, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia letters, which appear only in the WEEKLY GAZETTE, are conducted by the Civil Death of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up clubs at once, and not allowing their present year to expire, as we are cautious that none of our patrons should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at proportionate rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber.....$2.00.
Clubs of Five.....$1.75.
Clubs of Ten.....$1.50.
And one to the person up the club.

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

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Sp Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia published the above, and send a copy of the paper containing it, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SINGMAN, Jr., Adams Express Office, No. 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers (printed in the United States and the Canadas.

PRICES REDUCED.

FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAID POPLINS
BLACK ALPACCAS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINES.

For sale at a great reduction in price, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
58 FIFTH STREET.

jan14

EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
AND LINEN SETS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,
17 Fifth Street.

jan14

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

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
KING, POTTER, BLUE LEAD,
MAGOLA'S PATENT WHITE.
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 420, 422, 424, 426 and 428 Liberty, and 49, 51 and 53 Second street, Allegheny.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 68 GRANT STREET.
The duties of this School will be resumed on January 24. The Musical Department is now in experienced operation, under the direction of Prof. SIMROCK.
For information or admission address
Rev. S. J. COULTER, Rector.
dec17:jan

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,
Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upward. Call and see them at this splendid new store, at
BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,
6 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
dec19

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
UNDERTAKERS, FLORISTS AND GARDENERS,
SEED STORE—115 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Penn street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
jan1:6m.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order all kinds of
SPRINGS AND SEAT WASHERS, SEATS,
DEATH WHEELS, BARROW
TRUCKS, LOCKS, HOOPS,
AND EVERYTHING NECESSARY
AT DOUGHERTY'S SPRING WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny.
COLLINS, FORRESTER & CO.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. E. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
171 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons not to trust or barter my wife, Sarah Ann Hoffman, on my account, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.
JAMES HOFFMAN.
jan13:1d

DRY FRUIT.
40 bbls. Dry Peaches.
100 bbls. Dry Apples;
20 sacks Dry Peaches.
In store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jan14

TENNESSEE PEANUTS.
50 sacks on steamer Rapidan;
To arrive, across the Mountains.
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jan14

CORN MEAL AND PECANS.
10 barrels Corn Meal;
Now landing from steamer Americus, for sale
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HALLMAN, RAHM & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, so far as WILLIAM HALLMAN is concerned, he to withdraw therefrom, and the business will be continued under the same and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.
GEO. W. HALLMAN,
F. RAHM,
W. VARNUM,
W. L. MAGNUM.
Pittsburgh, January 4th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the favorable notice and patronage of the "DUQUESNE Family and Fancy WOOD YARD," and solicit for them the continuance of favors so liberally extended to the old firm.
GEO. W. HALLMAN.

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Iron and Steel Works.
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Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends.
jan14:2t
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OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS & STOVES, PERSIANS,
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dec18:3m

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,
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KAY & COMPANY,
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$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address S. J. SPALDING, Springfield, Vt.
dec19:3m

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THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE
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Still Continues, at
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They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
COMMON CARPETS, 25 CENTS PER YARD.
jan15:1

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
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CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
We offer at manufacturers lowest rates.
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.
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And a general assortment of goods suited for DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY DEALERS.
jan15:1m

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We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day
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OF OUR
Entire Stock
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NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
SECOND FLOOR.
dec30:3mTWTSAT

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 ninth day of April, A. D. 1864, and the supplement thereto, approved 15th February, 1867, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 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 five years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per cent. below the rates specified in said act, relating to Public Printing and Binding, as proved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1864, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act, of the several sections thereto.
Said proposals to specify the rate per cent. on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specific one of the rates per centum below the rates in said act.
The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding:
I, A. B., of ....., 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. 1864, and the several supplements thereto, for the term of five years