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 scene and culmination 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 it originated; and how those adaptations came to be confounded, as to sacredness and permanency, 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, to 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 life, 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 contrivances 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 scathe 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 accuracy must have overflowed the souls of these old Conservatives when, as they fancied, they had succeeded [illegible] in crystallizing their prejudices, and consolidating their genius, 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 condition of bondage; that the old masters and their successors may regain 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 ofttimes 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 Angels 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 defiance 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 disorders are wrought in political fabrics; if many estimable things are crushed and ruined; still, the tempests 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 polite 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 "explosions" or "all about the murder" now a-days must soonor 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 sprightly. 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-day up too 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. Way 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 Bowman know how to write, gain the attention of the reader and gradually instil some moral or useful knowledge; set 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 weeklies 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 [illegible] this last decade; almost, we might say, during the last five years. New York is rampant with the newness of 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 seethed and been stirred until city man occupy half Belgravia and compose half the crowd which throngs 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 fortier, and Rome and Florence are socially and politically unrecognizable by a Rip Van Winkle of these days. Even state genealogical Philadelphia has more than once had the adamantine door of exclusiveness forced open by both brains and money, in a way that is only parallaled in Pekin and Jeddo, while our Southern cities exhibit all the woeful effects of internal convulsions which civil war leaves in its train. The causes of this turn in the kaleidoscope 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 people smacking at the doors of the celestial cast that the mandarins and dahlias had, like the rest of the world, nothing but Hobson's choice. That all this will finally improve it it does not in the meantime assimilate 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. 12th, 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, alike free from heavy gradients 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 26, 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 1,700 miles from Kansas City, and 550 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 chiefly within easy 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 summits. 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 we never 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 3,083 deaths; the losses by fire were $1,600,000, $500,000 more than the insurance, and the city expenses were $2,883,421 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-niah one.—*Judy.*

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

—We have reported 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 safest financial men in Georgia.

—A dead negro was found recently in the woods near Aberdeen, Miss., with a load of buckshot in his body, and near by lay the body of a hog. On the negro the following inscription was planed: "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 has doubled in valuation since the year 1865, a 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 Baroff, 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 ate henbeloth's forewarn buckwheat cakes. A whole family was dangerously poisoned some six weeks ago, in Ralls county, in a similar manner.

—The New York *World* continues to give statistics of the number of Workingmen out of employment. It recently stated that 50,000 wanted work in New York City, and 10,000 in Brooklyn, and now says that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 100,000 people—10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 20,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts.

—Paris mockstes tell us that the newest winter beaniets are all exceedingly small, but they do not look as though they were fastened to the top of the bend, which effect the summer and autumn beaniets gave. The newest forms are certainly more raised from the forehead, by means of high bandeaux, or wire arches, 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 chemical action by all acids but fluoric. It is found, however, that some bottlemakers 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 25th 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 nervagic 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 about fifty towns in England and Ireland, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the prevention 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 Humboldt station, in Monitor Valley, Reese River, Oregon, which is said to be well worthy of a visit. In the centre of a low, round hill, composed of sedimentary matter, there is a pool of 50 feet about seventy-five feet in diameter, and apparently sixty 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 stones thrown into it is seen descending with a slow spiral motion to a great depth, being gradually drawn towards the point where the spring seems to burst from the rocks beneath. The lake has no outlet, and the water stands about 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 clumsy shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many sashes, 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 mail like the copper cash which with 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 edge 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 $3.40 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 Alta Cal.*

HOWARD INDIANA.—The Walla Walla paper has the following:

The body of a human 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 Chehalam, on the Columbia river. The man, we are informed, was of dark complexion, and had about his person, when found by the Indians, 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.

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 to the important Presidential Contest of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

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

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

It goes 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 sections 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, which, combined with the reputation of a literary journal of the 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 manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

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

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

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

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

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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

Delivered to Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for its mails 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 family newspaper in the States. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives such week fairly solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world at a glance. Its agricultural columns will be edited with care, and adapted to and favor with the Farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in consequence, circulate in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia as without equal. The size of the GAZETTE enables us to give a large amount of matter to each county, as reference to any political issue, to determine the voting strength in the counties at the time of the various elections in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs as soon, and old subscribers their renewal as soon as they can, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Addresses to clubs can be made at any time, at regular rates. Postmasters and Storekeepers are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Club of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.
And one to the getter up the club.	

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

FERRIMAN, REED & CO.,
Gazette Publication Building.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and NOTICE it twice, will be entitled to one year's subscription with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Admiral Sampson Opposite 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout 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.,
75 FIFTH STREET.

EMBROIDERIES.

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
AND LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

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

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA

SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH.

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
SINGLE AND FLOUR LEAD,
GOLD SIZE, VERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 449, 451, 453, 455, 457 and 459 Rebecca Street and 48, 50 and 52 Ross street, Allegheny.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The duties of this School will be resumed on January 6th. The Winter Department is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. ROLLO ROCK.

For information or admission address

REV. R. J. CORTY, Rector.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and Prescott, Stone & Co., Boston, for sale by us. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at

42 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

JOHN H. A. MURDOCH,
HARDWARE, PLANISHED AND JAPANNED,

SEED STORE—128 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Saline Hill.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND
and make to order all kinds of
SPRING AND SHAY WAGONS, CARTS,
JURAYS, WHEELBARROWS,
TRUCKS, LADIES' HORSE
SADDLES, HAY RAKES, AC.

AT DOUGHERTY WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

JAS. M. FORKNEYS & CO.

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

Just received, the above amount of

SMOOK HARDLES,

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

W. M. GORRLY, Wholesale Grocer,
121 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—I hereby warn all persons not to trust or harbor my wife,

WILHEMINA HAHY,

She having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, as I will not pay her debts or her maintaining.

CORNELIUS HAHY.

DRY FRUIT.

20 bbls. Dry Peaches;
10 bbls. " Apples;
10 bbls. Dry Apples;

In store, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

TENNESSEE PEANUTS.

25 sacks on steamer Kepler;
25 sacks on steamer Ruby;

To arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN MEAL AND PECANS.

10 casks Corn Meal;
10 barrels Texas Pecans;

Now landing from steamer Kepler, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAILWAN, RAHM & CO. is this day dissolved. H. Hailman, formerly of the firm, having sold his entire interest to WILLIAM COLEMAN. The business will be conducted under the same and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

GEO. W. HAILMAN,
FR. RAHM,
W. COLEMAN,
W. L. MACRUM.

Pittsburgh, January 11th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the many friends and patrons of the DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, as one in every respect worthy of their confidence and liberal patronage, as in the old firm.

GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DUQUESNE
Iron and Steel Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 67 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

Jenkins's Book about Lawyers. Price $1.
Alice Wirt Sykes's Woman. Price $1.
The Red Cross; or, The Days of America in Europe. By Oliver Optic. Price $1.25.
The Changed Cross, and other Religious Poems. Price $1.50.
The Shadow of the Rock. A companion volume to The Lamp of Life. Price $1.50.
The Merchant and Saint. By J. J. Bigelow. $1.50.
THOMAS W. PARSONS' New Book—Edgar from Kentucky. Price $1.50.
Cloverdale Opportunity. A new Novel. By the author of Mary Chester. Price $2.
Miss Ravenscroft. A Novel. By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Price $1.50.
Mabie's Book of Home Culture. Price $1.50.
Rose Dean Hum. Price $1.50.
Stepping Heavenward. Price $1.75.
Six Months in Italy. By Elizabeth Phelps. Price $2.50.
Grimm's Goethe. Illustrated by Crutchshank. Price $1.50.
Stories for Children. By L. Maria Childs. Price $1.50.
Bach Stories. By Alice Cary. Price $1.50.
Queer Little People. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Price $1.50.
The Pilgrim Fathers. A Story of the Commonwealth and Restoration. By the author of "The Schoolfellows." Price $1.75.
Cobb's Life of Christ. Price $1.75.
Mowbray's Sermons. Price $2.
Waiting for the Verdict. By Mrs. A. D. Davis. Price $1.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

RAY & COMPANY,
62 Wood street.

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COUPONED INTEREST NOTES.

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LADIES' FURS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

M'CORD & CO.,
121 WOOD STREET.

LADIES' FURS.

An endless variety, of superior quality.

SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Also, all the NEW STYLES

HATS AND CAPS,
AT
PRATT & BENNY'S,
No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A PERPETUAL SCHOLARSHIP
IN SAID COLLEGE,
FOR SALE BY
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 66 Smithfield street.

TEAS! TEAS!

Just received, a large and choice lot of fresh

TEAS,
AT FRANCE'S TEA HART,
No. 16 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 convinced.

WM. FRANCE & SON,
16 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,

OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, IS PREPARED TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS,
Single Entry Books Closed and Balanced by Single Entry. Business Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office at third floor, Apollo Building, No. 69 FOURTH STREET.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OILS, &c., under the name and style of

J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,

Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S
Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,
317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh.*
Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of
Confectionery,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C.

SELLING OFF AT COST

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,
61 Smithfield Street,

DUE STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

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

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LISTS, for 1868.

Twenty-five Patients	Price $1.25.
Fifty Patients	" 1.50.
One hundred Patients	" 2.00.
Fifty Patients (Interleaved)	" 2.50.
Elmer's Physician's Hand Book	" 3.00.
Pocket Memorandum	" 1.75.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

RAY & COMPANY,
62 WOOD STREET.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND AUCTIONEERS.

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of Securities, at the Exchange Sales Room, every Saturday, either on the premises or at the Board of Trade.

Particular attention given to private sales of Real Estate on private terms.

Office, 116 FOURTH STREET.

JAS. D. BRADY. JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
18 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. Maple, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; A. S. Dilworth & Co., E. Lemmer & Bro.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $4.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-out for processions.

WM. WARD.

F. ARTOS,
MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING
DRAFTSMAN.
OFFICE, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Dr. Kennedy.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

SMOKED SALMON.—100 lbs. Extra Smoked Salmon, just received from Boston, and for sale by the pound, at the Fish Depot.

JNO. A. REESHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.

Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla Cream, in packets and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. REESHAW,
Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FAMILY EXPENSE BOOKS, for 1868. Price, SIXTY CENTS.

RAY & COMPANY,
(Lafayette Building) 62 Wood street.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Sample Box Sent Free. Address J. J. Fulsam, Springfield, Vt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP CARPETS.

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
Still Continues, at
OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& CO.'S,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and best selected in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS, 25 CENTS PER YARD.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
We offer at manufacturers lowest rates,

1. Large and well Selected Stock

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS!

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

Reduced Prices
OF OUR
Entire Stock
OF
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.

PROPOSALS FOR
STATE PRINTING.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the sixth day of April, A. D. 1858, and the supplement thereto, approved the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1858, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act and the several supplements thereto, I shall propose 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, ... of ..... 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 sixth 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 in the supplement thereto, and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bonds, of sufficient sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1857, 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 Secretary, and be delivered to one or both of them to whom said, to be opened, announced and allotted on the 20th day of January, 1868, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1858, and the several supplements thereto.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JANUARY 6th, 1868. jan7-td

WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
No. 31 Fifth Street,

ARE NOW OFFERING at retail the finest and best stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE CITY, COMPRISING

Ladies' Winter Walking Boots, of the best quality and latest style in Button and Lace.

Misses' Lasting Dress Gaiters, in Button, Lace and Congress, of the very best finish.

Children's and Misses' Walking, School and Dress Shoes, of all styles.

Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Heavy Sole Calf Balmorals and Congress, of superior quality, always on hand.

Boys' and Youths' Heavy Kip and Calf Brogans and Sewed Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a beautiful assortment of Infants' Fancy Shoes.

ALL ARE OFFERED

AT THE LOWEST PRICES

AT

No. 31 Fifth street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ.

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER PEAY

JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUDREY & FREW,)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,

And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Furnishings,

At their new Warerooms,

No. 102 Wood Street

☞ Sole agents for the WOODBRIDGE BIT, Western Panel Trunks.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTLES

At the Pittsburgh Steam Marble & Slate Works.

Office and Warerooms—319 and 321 LIBERTY STREET. Mantle Warerooms on second floor.

Persons wishing Marble or Slate Mantles will find it to their interest to call. Workmanship guaranteed to be equal to any. Workmanship in Eastern cities. Marble and prices as low as slabs which have become discolored by smoke, dirt or acids, can be Marbleized, and made to look as well as new.

There is no other place in Western Pennsylvania where Slate Mantles are manufactured.

All kinds of Marble Work done in the best manner. Marble Outfits furnished to the trade. Sawed Marble at Eastern prices, carriage added.

W. H. WALLACE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PRINTS,

NEW DELAINES,
SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
CRAS