The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1868.

THE Revenue Laws are about to be carefully revised by the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. This is a very important task, and one in which unusual knowledge, judgment and tact must be exercised by the gentlemen composing the Committee. An effort will be made to strike out the special tax of *five per cent.* on manufactures, and likewise the income tax.

THAT GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is destined to make a noise in the world there can be no doubt, for he has a peculiar and happy knack of rising to the surface on all occasions. His arrest as a Fenian by the British Government was part of a clever programme laid out by himself, and all the inconvenience to which he shall be subjected, will, in his estimation at least, be amply made up by the notoriety he will for a few weeks enjoy.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *World* has succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of President Johnson, so far as to draw out an opinion on the situation of affairs. The President pretends to imagine that he is a much abused individual. He speaks threatingly, and seems to anticipate trouble even so far as revolution, and in that event throws himself on the army and the people, especially the young men. It may be that Mr. Johnson is in earnest, for it certainly appears that he has laboured since his accession to the office of Chief Executive to bring about a revolution. His stubborn, unreasonable policy has contributed largely to the disorders and bad feeling which now exists between himself and Congress, and instead of the latter body he alone should share the responsibilities of contingencies.

THE DARK AGES.

Fifty years ago it was still the fashion to speak of what are popularly called the "Dark Ages," as ages of peculiar moral and mental darkness. In vain was it to call attention to the architectural wonders which grew up all over Europe during that protracted period, and which even yet astonish all who look upon them; to those marvels in painting and sculpture which yet remain unrivalled as models of taste and beauty; to those hospitals in which the infirm, sick and maimed were cared for and soothed; to those seminaries of learning which then took root and flourished; and to those grand poems which are quite unmatched by any similar performances during the last two centuries. Ages that produced ANGELO, RAPHAEL, CELLINI, MACHIAVELLI, CASTORE, CERVANTES, TASSO, BOCCACIO, and a host of kindred spirits, could not have been barbarous. They may have been bigoted and superstitious, in the estimation of modern critics, just as the present age will be so regarded by Gladstones and reviewers who shall come five hundred years later. Bigotries and superstitions are not phantoms or trifles to those who cherish them, but solemn verities; so that each individual and each generation passes on in ignorance of their deficiencies in these particulars. They look back upon bigotries that have died out; upon superstitions that have faded away; and are filled with surprise that men of sense should have fallen victims to such puerile infatuations. Every age is so judged by ages following; and there is no more certain indication than is herein afforded of the general and steady progress of mankind.

Mr. HALLEM opened his History of the Middle Ages with the profound remark that these ages were called dark not because they really were so, but because there is so little dark concerning them. Those fierce controversies commenced by ERASMUS, LUTHER, CALVIN, KNOX, and their associates, continued, under vastly different phases, by JOSEPH DE MAISTRE, TAINE, ROSSELLI, BOLLENBECK, HORRES, SHAFTESBURY, and brought to a terrific catastrophe by DANTON, MURAT and ROBESPIERRE, were not favorable to the formation of dispassionate judgments upon the men or topics involved.

Mr. MACAULEY, in his introduction to his History of England, advanced a step farther than Mr. HALLEM, declaring that it was difficult to decide to which the English people owe most, to the Catholic Church or to the Reformation. His argument to sustain this position of uncertainty is that the first band of monks that passed over from the continent to the island, and settled in Canterbury, found the people sunk in barbarism, and by slow degrees raised them and their posterity to that high degree of civilization and enlightenment to which they had attained when the Reformation broke upon them; and that the improvement before the Reformation was so nearly equal to that which followed after, as to leave the balance in the utmost uncertainty.

This candor of magnanimity was matched by M. MICHELET, in his Preface to the Life of LUTHER, in which the Catholic historian of France does not hesitate to declare the German Reformer "The Liberator of Modern Thought."

It is not our purpose here to maintain against the authority of Mr. GIBBON that after the decline of the classic eras in Greece and Rome, and following the introduction of Christianity, there was a decay of learning, either partial, as limited to special classes or countries, or general, as extending with considerable uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. The impression is doubtless gaining strength among men of letters, that after all the animadversions to which he has been subjected, he is incomparably the most superb delineator who has yet appeared of the decay of the religion of classic antiquity and the rise of Christianity upon the ruins thereof. Amid the turnings and overturnings of those times, when the mementoes of learning—the gathered wisdom of the ages—were only preserved in manuscripts—it was inevitable that great fluctuations should occur in the stream of knowledge. At one epoch it passed almost entirely away from Christians, and was fed and enjoyed with almost rigid exclusiveness by the Jews. The professors of learning in most of the public institutions and in the houses of the nobility, were of this peculiar race. At another epoch the MEDIAEVAL cup passed absolutely into the hands of the Arabs. COMTE relates how, all through Spain, the Moors were equally devoted to learning as to chivalry; and there are multiplied authorities showing the existence of the same condition of facts elsewhere. Indeed, if the Mahometans came near sweeping Christianity out of Europe, and would have succeeded but for the gallant resistance of Poland, to them belongs the credit of keeping, at one period, the lamp of Knowledge from dying out on that continent, and of preserving the learning of the ancient world for the benefit of the modern. We may further remark that Dr. DOLLINGER, an eminent Catholic scholar of Berlin, has recently published some volumes of profound studies on the original relations of Heathendom and Jewdom to Christianity, which go far towards confirming the conclusions of Mr. GIBBON, and which are now exciting unqualified commendation from the chief of the Protestant Reviews.

The December number of the *Historical Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, has an excellent article on "Modern and German Literature," which opens with the following:

"The darkness, which for so many centuries rested upon the antiquities of the Christian Religion, as the subject of literature and general science has at last been emphatically dissipated in one way forever, and the conceit which regarded that period as one of indolence, ignorance and barbarism, from which our wonderful era has sprung as by a miracle. The only question now is, whether our literature and culture are so far in advance of that era of darkness and superstition? It is not the gothic architectures alone, any longer, which looms up out of those middle ages with its proud heaven-ascending spires, but likewise a sound philosophy and a gothic poetry of equal grandeur and daring. In Erdmann's recent History of Philosophy, the philosophers of those 'dark ages' have assigned to them double the space devoted to the philosophy of the bright classic age, and popular editions of the German poets of the middle ages are beginning to find a rapid sale in Germany as those of the poets of Greece and Rome."

It is doubtless true, whatever boasts may be made in behalf of the moderns, and whatever exultation may be indulged over the accomplishments of SPINOZA and HEGEL, KANT and HAMILTON, COMTE and MILL, in discussing the freedom of the will, the relation between mind and matter, the dependence of cause and effect, the immortality of the soul, the nature of Deity, the inductive or deductive methods of investigation, and many other philosophical subtleties, that all these points were debated centuries before with equal earnestness and ingenuity. Nay, thousands of years ago, the Hindoos had advanced as far in these mental intricacies as the most advanced thinker of the present era; and this not in the sense of COLERIDGE when he unerringly said that "metaphysics is the science the evil spirits in hell delight to discuss;" nor in the sense signified by BYRON, when he cast the taunt, after COLERIDGE had issued "The Friend," in which he diluted German philosophy down to English tastes, "Coleridge has taken to explaining metaphysics to the nation. I wish he would explain his explanation;" but in the sense of as keen and searching investigations as those subjects, from their very nature, are susceptible of.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," made several significant suggestions to the effect that "modern inventions" have comparatively little in them that is new; that they consist in fresh applications of principles known and used when the world was comparatively young.

The same fact is apparent in the Department of morals. Doubtless, the world, bad as it is to-day, is better than at any former period—thanks to the vitalizing and vivifying power of Christianity. But whoever goes back two thousand years to the Tahmud will find most of the moral principles of the gospels embodied there. Even the Aztecs, when Mexico was first explored, possessed ethical maxims fitted to adorn a Christian pulpit. Confucius proclaimed the Golden Rule. Persians and Arabs have a proverbial literature of high excellence.

The exhumation of mediaeval German literature will tend powerfully to abate modern arrogance, and to induce juster conceptions of the men of the past.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Protecting Animals from Storms.

Farmers generally do not appreciate the loss sustained in the condition and health of domestic animals by their exposure to cold rains and storms. Most animals can endure severe cold so long as they can keep dry, but their bodies becoming wet and kept wet, evaporation commences which carries off heat rapidly, and they are soon chilled through and through. This almost always deranges health, and most especially with milch cows, which are less vigorous and less able to resist sudden changes from heat to cold than stock not devoted to the dairy. Most of our domestic animals will endure sudden changes from cold to heat with impunity, but the opposite is often attended with very injurious consequences. Again, even if the health of the animal is not seriously impaired, a large quantity of food will be required to supply the heat thus lost, or there must be necessarily a waste of flesh. On the score of economy is food, to say nothing of deranged health, it will be cheaper to house cattle from cold storms, and from wet, whether it be from falling rain or snow.

A certain amount of food is required to keep up the temperature of the body, and is extremely cold weather the appetite is much sharper than in mild weather. The extra food ordinarily used in cold weather is not employed for laying up flesh, but is consumed to make heat. It is this principle which renders it more difficult and more expensive to fatten animals in winter than in warm weather.

There is considerable difference of opinion among stockmen in regard to the winter management of milch cows. The old class of farmers insist that stock is healthier when allowed to run in the yard most of the day. While others urge that the best results are obtained by keeping cows in the stable most of the time during winter, allowing them to go out each day only for water and returning them immediately to the stable. There is no doubt but the latter system will require less food than the other, but it is not yet fully established that such close confinement is promotive of the largest development of health and vigor even when stables are kept clean and well ventilated. In good weather stock enjoy their freedom in the yard and a few hours from their stalls in the middle of the warmest part of the day seems to be more in accordance with nature even though more feed may be required to carry the animal through. But in stormy weather or when it is extremely cold, doubtless the best place for cattle is under shelter. Nothing pays better than care and attention to stock during winter, and if a saving is to be made both in food and health, all storms and sudden changes of temperature should be guarded against as far as possible.

Feeding Growing Feed.

The economy of drying ground feed to stock depends somewhat on the manner of feeding and the ease to which the animals so fed are put. The digestive apparatus of the horse, differs from that of the ox, the latter being more capacious and digestion more perfect. In feeding ground food wet to the horse it will be swallowed too rapidly and with much less saliva than it would if the food had been fed unground. A certain amount of saliva appears to be required in the stomach to aid digestion, and hence when food is taken without sufficient mastication the salivary glands are not stimulated to secrete their fluid in the quantity demanded by nature. In a short time the horse will show evident signs of indigestion, acidity of the stomach, belching of wind, dullness and inability to stand hard work.

In feeding ground food to horses, therefore, it will be well to give it dry, mingled with a little whole grain, cut hay or straw, by which a longer time is necessitated in eating and sufficient mastication secured. Both horses and swine, when taking food that ferments in the stomach, will eat earth if allowed to come to the ground, instinct teaching them that this will neutralize the excess of acid. Salt and ashes, or salt and clay, should always be within reach of the horse when closely confined, more especially if corn or corn meal be employed in feeding, as these are liable to produce excessive acidity, which the salt and ashes will serve to correct. There is no doubt about the economy of using ground food, instead of the whole grain, as a general thing, for domestic animals; but to obtain the best results all animals are not to be treated alike, while the object desired must be closely kept in mind.

Kitchen Garden.

The amount of out-of-door work will be governed by the season and the locality; wherever anything can be done to facilitate next spring's operations it should be attended to while work is not pressing. At least the one important article of

Manure—the key to success—can be accumulated. There are but few crops that will not pay for liberal manuring, and where early hot-beds are to be started, the manure may be placed where it will be needed. The heaps should be so large that they will not become chilled through, and if fermentation goes on too actively they must be turned over.

Hot-bed Sashes and Frames are to be in readiness. The usual size of sashes is 6x12 feet. In small operations a frame 3 feet square is placed on a thick bed of fermenting manure, but it is quite as well to extend a 3 feet deep, and board it up with rough boards and place the heating material in this.

Straw Mats will be needed, as a good stock of them may be made in a short time.

Cold Frames generally need more attention to keep them cool than to prevent injury from freezing. Cabbages, especially, should have air, except in very severe weather, and in a mild time the sashes may entirely be removed during the day.

Tools are to be overhauled and repaired, and those needing repair or purchased. A Rake made roller, mortar, roll for a garden line and the hoe, are great helps.

Fruit is a small product.

At the South, hot beds may be started, and lettuce, radishes and cabbages sown in them, and the half hardy vegetables, such as beets, carrots, turnips, etc., sown in the open ground, and the early sorts of potatoes planted.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Evergreens are now appreciated, and the present is the season to discover where they may be introduced into the grounds to the best advantage.

Rhododendrons, Hollies, and other of the broad-leaved evergreens may be made to contribute largely to the cheerful winter aspect of the grounds, and some of them, such as the Kalmias and Rhododendrons, are the double purpose of making them gay with their flowers in spring and summer.

Shrubs and Trees of all kinds must not be broken or bent out of shape by heavy loads of snow.

Hedges may have their winter pruning in mild weather and in southern localities.

Box Edgings may be laid, using rooted plants only.

FOWLS IN FIELDS AND GARDENS.—A writer in the *Scottish Farmer* gives an interesting account of his experience in poultry keeping, and the good service they did him in ridding his garden of various insects. The flock with which he commenced were the silver-pencilled Hamburgs, which, until they were taught bad habits by the introduction of a number of bare yard fowls, showed little disposition to scratch or, otherwise damage the flower beds. His conviction is, that unless they are allowed the run of the garden in disproportionate numbers, the service they render very far outweighs any injury they may do to seed or flower beds. In the properties, independently of the commercial profits of raising poultry for the market, they are undoubtedly the farmer's friends.

Ducks, which are the most industrious and voracious devourers of insects, have this advantage over their feathered congeners, that they do not scratch, and have very limited powers of flight over fences and other barriers into forbidden precincts.

VIOLETS AND PRIMROSES.—A lady who was an invalid last winter wrote to me of the pleasure she derived, during her long imprisonment in the house, from sundry pots of Violets and Chinese Primroses. We intended to earlier call attention to the value of these as window plants, but they may now be had already potted at most florists. The best violet for the purpose is probably the Neapolitan; it is double and very fragrant. It needs a rather cool room and should not be over-watered. The Chinese Primrose is valuable for the long time it remains in flower. It is now to be had in great variety, both double and single flowers, of pink of various shades, and pure white. They are easily raised from seed, sown in May, but now plants just ready to bloom may be purchased.

Look to the protection of water pipes, the root cellar, or roots wherever stored, against frost. Snow affords excellent defence against hard freezing. Never delay path-making after the snow is fairly over. In case of a heavy fall of snow, endangering flat roofs, etc., clear it off immediately, lest, rain falling, the weight be greatly increased, and serious damage occur.

A dreadful crime has just been committed at Ghent, Belgium. An inhabitant of that place, named Van Hyssel-berche, well known as a violent man, lost his mother a short time ago, and not finding any money after her death, as he had expected, believed that some relatives, who had attended her in her last illness, had taken the property and robbed him. Full of this conviction, he armed himself with three pistols and an enormous hatchet, and went to the house of one of them and demanded his share of the inheritance. Upon being assured that there was none, he fired at the husband, mortally wounding him in the chest; he then discharged another pistol at the wife, wounding her in the hand, and afterward falling on her with the axe left her bathed in blood. Then, covered with blood, he went to the house of another relation and recommenced his butchery on this man and his wife also. The neighbors, alarmed by their cries, collected and seized on the murderer, and but for the intervention of the police, would have killed him. The fourth victim is expected to recover.

An attempt at murder was made recently at St. Blaise-du-Buis (France). A workman named Verdoyn, a Piedmontese, called on a widow named Gurrin, and after a few minutes' conversation, rushed on her and inflicted several wounds with a poignard, then, thinking her dead, he commenced searching the house for money. Several times he returned to the woman; she, however, held her breath and allowed herself to be thrown over as if she were dead. Verdoyn, before leaving, dragged her to a well about ten feet deep, and threw her down; she, however, succeeded in keeping herself on the surface of the water, and when she thought he was not in a distance, clambered to the top by the chain, and nearly reached a neighbor's house, when she fainted. Her groans were, however, heard, and assistance arrived. The man was afterward arrested in his own house.

At Bristol, England, a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to her house, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Ferrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going up stairs, Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Ferrant, although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window only two feet square, and thrown into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebra of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man disclaimed instantly. The blind man is in custody on the charge of murder.

Under the name of Anguischon (son of Anguaine) M. de Kotzebue, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Baden, and son of the celebrated German author of that name, is at this moment obtaining a grand success at the Carlsuhe Theatre with a three act comedy, called "Two Stirling Women." This is the third attempt of M. de Kotzebue as a dramist.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. PARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weariness and pain. Females who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately commence a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient begins his usual personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has attained a world-wide popularity as the most efficacious remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, and nervous debility, combining the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every nervous and painful sensation. The invalid, debilitated by the use of the Bitters evidence no more his former condition, nothing the stomach, and the nervous system, and the general health improves, and the appetite and digestion are strengthened, and the system is invigorated. Certificates, almost without number, have been published, attesting the truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to its excellence. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the public.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and can't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your throat pain you, and you have up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If you distribute and get spent and cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial tendencies, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at about drug stores and at the proprietor's, No. 10 Wood Street.

January 20th, 1868.

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 approaching 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, 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 stoutly 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 its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and methods for the GAZETTE to the reputation it has long enjoyed, as a 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 correct quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, 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 writer, who will render it an attractive feature, and a guide 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 pleasant and profitable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, general 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 to make the large, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the States. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news and miscellaneous matter, a condensed epitome of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and editorial matter, together with everything to interest and instruct in the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be added to each number as the season for farm work approaches. Forwarding and Jobbing Houses, Clubs and Hotels will find it the cheapest and best weekly journal in the country.

The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both interior and exterior, and to commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are sufficient equal. The size of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, as decisions rulings point to the market, at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

A goodly list of terms are offered by their wholesale dealers, and not allowing their renewal cause to expire, as we are cautious this same of our readers should be disappointed; we subjoin the rates to clubs sent to needs at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

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

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Nos. 84 and 86 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending a marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. COMMENCING January 27th, 1868, SEASON OF THIRTY NIGHTS AND SIX MATINEES.

The various tales of secured music commencing WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1868. (See notice one week.)

MEMORABLE CONCERTS IN THIS CITY UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT. GRAND MASTERLY ORGANIZATIONS. GRANDIOSE ENSEMBLE OF VOCALISTS. GRAND CHORUS OF VOICES. The Combined Grand Orchestras! Approaching one hundred and twenty six Artists and Virtuosos. (See third week.)

MAX MARETZEK, IMPRESARIO. Director of the New York Academy of Music. Madame LOUISA KAPP YOUNG, The very celebrated Triple Prima Donna, specially engaged for the coming season in New York, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh, in the Grand Opera, Saturday, January 25, 1868. SIGNORA ADELINA PATTI, (Sister-in-law of Maretzek.) The renowned Spanish Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera, on Saturday, January 25, 1868. SIGNORA ERMINIA FREZZOLINI, (Wife of Maretzek.) Miss MINNIE HAUCK, The charming young American Prima Donna has crowned herself with laurels in Europe, she sails shortly and a brilliant star to the Concert and Opera Firmament of the United States. SIGNORA ANTONETTA MORCONI, Mezzo Soprano. SIGNOR ALESSANDRO MADIERI, Tenore Contralto. SIGNOR ANTONIO ROCCHI, Baritone. SIGNORA ANTONETTA MORCONI, Mezzo Soprano. SIGNOR ALESSANDRO MADIERI, Tenore Contralto. SIGNOR ANTONIO ROCCHI, Baritone. SIGNORA FEDERICA RICARDI, Contralto. SIGNOR EMILIO PAGANI, His first appearance in Pittsburgh. The very renowned Italian Tenore, lately celebrated as the most pure and sympathetic artist since the administration of the Accademia, signor Pancani, in addition to his usual repertoire, will sing Arthur Pat's celebrated Ballad, "Ma Mie Rose," page 17, paragraph 16, section 3.) By order of the Committee on Finance. MAX MAURENSON, Clerk.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, 24.

In accordance with resolution passed by Select and Common Councils, the ELECTORS of the respective Wards of the said City are hereby respectfully instructed to hold an election for one Member of Select Council, on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, to be the successor in your respective wards of the Hon. Thomas Carson, who has resigned his seat in said Select Council, holding office, in the SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh, and OAKLAND TOWNSHIP, to select, by ballot, the following:

SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

The Polls will be opened and rent, the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. M. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

JAMES BOWEN, 126 Wood street.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO., *Capital, $125,000.*

President—EDW. BETHRIDGE. Secretary—T. A. WEBERT. Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE

DIRECTORS: Edwin Davison, | L. D. Phillips, Jas. Gillespie, | Jas. Chalfant, Geo. W. Etheridge, | Edw. Bethridge, R. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Pitch Ward. OFFICE FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE FREIHEIT'S FREUND, Daily and Weekly German papers, to No. 143 Smithfield Street.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons, as well as the public generally, that they have removed their office to the new Publishing House, No. 143 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Sixth.

KEES, SAUER & CO., Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Street, at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at BALDWIN'S MUSIC STORE, 6 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

JAMES B. JONES, DEALER IN Scrap Iron, Light Iron CAST AND WROUGHT IRON ROPE, &c. Corner Anderson Street and Ritz Avenue, Allegheny City.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF LADIES' FURS, AT REDUCED PRICES. M'CORD & CO., 131 WOOD STREET.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, 24.

In accordance with resolution passed by Select and Common Councils, the ELECTORS of the respective Wards of the said City are hereby respectfully instructed to hold an election for one Member of Select Council, on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, to be the successor in your respective wards of the Hon. Thomas Carson, who has resigned his seat in said Select Council, holding office, in the SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh, and OAKLAND TOWNSHIP, to select, by ballot, the following:

SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council.

The Polls will be opened and rent, the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M. and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M. WM. M. MCCARTHY, Mayor.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, And LINEN SETS, AT REDUCED PRICES, AT F. H. EATON'S, 17 Fifth Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of MAIN & MCLAUGHLIN, in the Commission business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. EDGAR G. MAIN will settle the business of the late firm.

GEORGE MAIN, EDGAR G. MAIN.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1868.

The Iron Commission business will be continued under the firm name of GEO. MAIN & CO., No. 62 and 64 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS, The Choicest Groceries, The Purest Spices, And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to FRANCE'S TEA MART, 75 Diamond, Allegheny.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Street, at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at BALDWIN'S MUSIC STORE, 6 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

JAMES B. JONES, DEALER IN Scrap Iron, Light Iron CAST AND WROUGHT IRON ROPE, &c. Corner Anderson Street and Ritz Avenue, Allegheny City.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, LAMP AND GLASS STORE, FOR SALE.

SEVEN YEARS ESTABLISHED.

Am now doing a first rate business, having Ample Cellar and Loft Room For a large business, located on the Best Business Street in the City.

The owner desires to sell out that he may concentrate his attention on other business, this is a new run down to new co.

TEN AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A person thoroughly familiar with the business would form a partnership to carry it on, with a suitable person who could advance ten thousand dollars cash.

Address R, this Office.

FIRST LIST, 1868, OF APPLICATIONS to sell Liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of January, 1868:

PITTSBURGH. Gerald Heckman, tavern, 1st ward. Henry Bristach, tavern, 1st ward. Mont Bennington, tavern, 1st ward. Gallinger & Sweesson, other goods, 1st ward. James A. Anderson, grocery, 2d ward. Mary Ann Bell, tavern, 2d ward. Michael Gallagher, tavern, 3d ward. Johnson McGinn, tavern, 3d ward. Wm. Forster, tavern, 4th ward. John McCormick, tavern, 4th ward. Julius A. Hunter, saddlery hardware, 4th ward. Christ. Schmidt, tobacco, 4th ward. Patrick Connelly, eating house, 5th ward. Hunter & Love, tavern, 5th ward. Jas. Nelson, tavern, 5th ward. Mich. Malloy, tavern, 6th ward. David Brown, eating house, 6th ward. Michael Scanlan, eating house, 6th ward. Christ. Schmidt, tobacco, 6th ward. Patrick Connelly, eating house, 6th ward. Hunter & Love, tavern, 6th ward. Jas. Nelson, tavern, 6th ward. John McGinley, tavern, 6th ward. Anthony Bufinger, tavern, 2d ward. Fred. Schlegel, tavern, 2d ward. Christ. Gerhardt, tavern, 2d ward. Michael Schmitt, tavern, 2d ward. C. Gerst & Co., other goods, 2d ward. Jas. Gallagher, tavern, 3d ward. John O. Wacker, tavern, 6th ward. Geo. Steinhauer, tavern, 6th ward. John McGinley, tavern, 6th ward. Thos. Kennedy, tavern, 6th ward. Jas. Nelson, tavern, 6th ward. Patrick Connelly, eating house, 6th ward. Hunter & Love, tavern, 6th ward. Henry Wagner, other goods, 6th ward.

Wm. Arnholz, tavern, Fort Bingham. Joseph Pfeifer, tavern, East Birmingham. Henry Wilhelm, eating house, East Birmingham. Jas. Kane, tavern, Knoxville. Fred. Schmidt, tavern, Knoxville. Fred. Schmidt, eating house, Knoxville.

TOWNSHIPS. Robert Reser, eating house, Harrison. John Rissler, tavern, Liberty. John Steinhauer, tavern, Millvale. John O'Donnell, tavern, Ross. Jas. Dougherty, eating house, Ross. Jas. Dougherty, eating house, Robinson. Patrick Lynch, eating house, Versailles.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

Veal Point Lace; Point Applique Valencia; Thread; Linsey, Silk and Linen Point and Insertion Valencia; Lace Handkerchiefs; Embroidered Linen Sets; Linen Sets; Linen Sets and Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, at extremely low prices.

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

VASES, COLOGNE SETS, FANCY CHINA, Parian Statuettes, BOHEMIAN GLASS And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety. For The Holidays. 100 Wood Street. RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION OFFICES. TAKE NOTICE. Resolution of the Committee on Finance: Resolved, That the Election Districts of each Ward are hereby respectfully instructed to hold an election for one Member of Select Council in their respective Wards, upon the charter qualification of said City of Allegheny, citizens of said City of Allegheny, citizens of said Commonwealth, who have resided within the bounds of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election, and WITHIN THE YEAR PAID A CITY TAX. (See City Code, page 37, paragraph 16, section 3.) By order of the Committee on Finance. J. MACFERSON, Clerk.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of SKATES, Ever offered in this city. Skaters ranging in price, from one dollar up to one DOLLAR AND TWENTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, very superior quality of LADIES' SKATES. Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my 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 BOWEN, 126 Wood street.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO., *Capital, $125,000.*

President—EDW. BETHRIDGE. Secretary—T. A. WEBERT. Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE

DIRECTORS: Edwin Davison, | L. D. Phillips, Jas. Gillespie, | Jas. Chalfant, Geo. W. Etheridge, | Edw. Bethridge, R. R. Johnston.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Pitch Ward. OFFICE FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE FREIHEIT'S FREUND, Daily and Weekly German papers, to No. 143 Smithfield Street.

The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons, as well as the public generally, that they have removed their office to the new Publishing House, No. 143 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Sixth.

KEES, SAUER & CO., Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

PRICES REDUCED. Ladies' Cloth and Velvet Sacques, For sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by WHITE, ORR & CO., 88 FIFTH STREET.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PITTSBURGH. White Lead and