The Pittsburgh Gazette
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1868.

We give to-day a portion of the very able argument delivered by Mr. Thomas Williams, in the House, in defence of his proposition to require all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to concur in a decision in order to make it valid. We hope to give the remainder to-morrow. The whole will appear in connection in the weekly edition.

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Yesterday, at Philadelphia, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, all the Judges concurring, made a decision restoring to the Connellsville Railroad Company all its rights and franchises, which were unjustly and corruptly taken from it by the Legislature. This decision makes substantially an end of all controversy in this case. It is true, the matter is depending, in another form, before the Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal taken from the judgment of the Circuit Court at Williamsport, which was that the act repealing the charter was unconstitutional and void; but it cannot be doubted what the ultimate decision of that Court will be. The opinion of the Circuit Court will be sustained. But, if the decision of the Circuit Court shall be set aside, that result will be of no consequence. The decision of the Supreme Court of this State practically closes out the whole matter; that is, it restores the charter beyond all peradventure.

This is a subject in which this city has a great stake. Our people have been abused and calumniated because they felt they were outraged, and spoke and acted in accordance with that conviction. Justice has been long in coming—long, so measured by their impatience—and they hail it with the heartier satisfaction.

What adds to the gratification is the circumstance that the decision was unanimous. Not one of the Judges entertained the idea that reason or excuse for the repealing act ever existed.

It is fair to infer that, under this decision, the work on the road will be resumed and pushed to completion with the least possible delay.

THE ERIE CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, consulting engineer of this company, made, on the 23d ult., a report to the President and managers thereof, relative to the original construction, present condition, and feasibility of enlargement of the canal, which has since been published in pamphlet form. He makes the length of the canal 136¾ miles, divided into three sections; from Beaver to head of New Castle pool, 31 miles; from head of New Castle pool to Conneaut Lake, 60 miles, and from Conneaut Lake to Lake Erie, 45¾ miles. The supply of water for the proposed enlarged capacity of the line he regards as abundant; and he estimates the cost of the enterprise at $1,687,754 24. As this computation was made upon the scale of prices existing some little time ago, it may be taken for granted a considerable less sum would now suffice.

In Erie county much interest is felt relative to this matter; as, also, generally along the line of the canal. Indeed, at the election last autumn it entered as a prominent element into the contest for State Senator.

It is now proposed to ask the Legislature to extend its credit to aid in the enlargement. If we are correctly informed, the plan is to get the State to issue the bonds for the amount required, taking a mortgage on the canal as security. The intention is, we believe, to bring a bill before the Legislature, to this end, during the current session.

CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Napoleon III is resolved, or, at least, the necessities of his governmental policy constrain him, to put the endurance of the French people to the severest tests. At the opening of the present session of the Legislative Assembly he demanded a new law regulating military service, which must abstract from the productive force of the nation a much larger proportion of men, in the prime of their lives, than it was formerly supposed could possibly be endured. Of course, this abstraction must lessen the number of practical workers, and at the same time increase the burdens of capital and industry. It illustrates the old adage about lighting a candle at both ends. Notwithstanding the manifestations of popular discontent, the subservient Assembly yielded to imperial dictation, and the law was enacted.

Hard upon this trial of the national patience came the announcement that a fresh loan, to the amount of nearly one hundred millions of dollars, was required to make up a deficit in last year's budget. This deficit is acknowledged to have grown out of the Luxemburg embroilment. The Emperor coveted a province, and supposed his will was as nearly law among European nations that he had only to express his desire and intimate what conditions he was inclined to make, and with deferential alacrity all concerned would make haste to accept his overtures. Alas, for ye foreign egotism; instead of acquiring a province, he was forced into warlike measures that cost the one hundred millions he now seeks to borrow.

Since the introduction of the new Army Bill a number of elections have been held for members of the Legislative Body. In every instance a formidable reaction against the imperial policy was disclosed. It is not conceivable that the additional requirement upon the purses of the people will tend to allay popular dissatisfaction.

We know how fallacious all former estimates have proved as to the capacity of nations to endure taxation. For the last hundred years political prophets have been predicting the certain and inevitable bankruptcy of Great Britain; but that government, instead of showing signs of decrepitude, has given manifold indications of augmenting pulsance. Many of the nations of continental Europe present equally surprising financial phenomena. Latterly the United States has added an amazing chapter of experience to like effect. The prophets of evil omen are certainly discredited temporarily. Their wisdom has been demonstrated to be comparative folly. Yet there must be, and is, in the very nature of the case, a limit to the burdens a nation can carry.

The misfortune of these prophets consists in the fact that while the basis of calculation suddenly changed, they persisted in going upon the old data. Modern invention, particularly in the department of mechanics, has increased productive industry, for those who wisely avail themselves of the proffered advantages, from fifty to a hundred fold. If the prophets will only take this fact into account, and then remember that mechanical invention is only yet partially developed, they may renew their ratiocinations with some hope of redeeming their collapsed reputations.

But it may well be conjectured whether any people will consent to have their power of endurance pressed to the point where it must, of necessity, break down. Patience often gives out, in nations as in individuals, sooner than any other attribute. And the French people have demonstrated, to the amazement of mankind, what they can do when inspired by deep exasperation. Political earthquakes have broken out in Paris, overthrowing dynasties and demolishing thrones, with even less premonitions than are now apparent. True, these excesses have moderated the instinct of change and the impulse of retaliation, which have become perversely parts of the French national life. Wealth, political rank, and high social position, are conservative elements; but they who hold them are always in a lean minority as compared with the whole population. In ordinary circumstances these favored ones naturally exert a restraining influence. Mutations are what they most fear and deprecate. Being well enough, they most desire to have the existing order maintained. But when strong passions stir the masses, the conservative classes soon comprehend their relative weakness. Whether Napoleon is preparing such a crisis for exhibition, is a problem that excites a lively interest.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, the object of the amendment reported by the committee to the Senate bill is to preserve this Government in its original spirit, and protect its people in the enjoyment of the rights intended to be secured to them by its fundamental law, by protecting that law as well against the encroachments of the States as from the ambition or infirmities of its accredited expounders, acting through the more insidious and alarming process of judicial construction, which is so often but another name for judical legislation.

The purpose of the amendment just offered by me, which is no other than a copy of the bill that, under a feeling of profound alarm for the tranquility of the nation and the preservation of the just balances of the Constitution, was introduced by me into the last Congress, and again renewed and referred upon the inauguration of the present one, is to make that protection sure by exacting the highest security that the authority of Congress can demand and the nature of the circumstances will admit.

To this end it provides that not less than a full bench shall sit in judgment upon the will of the people as declared through their Representatives, and that nothing short of the concurrence or agreement of the favored few, holding their places by appointment of the Executive, shall nullify that will, by breaking the scepter of the law giver, and striking his ordinances dead at his feet.

The amendment of the committee, while it accepts and incorporates the principle enunciated in my bill, and so far challenges my approval, reduces the security provided for by it by compromising on a two-third vote, which, under the present constitution of the Supreme Court, would add one voice only to the number now required to undo the work of Congress, and give, perhaps, a new law to the people; and in this, I think, falls short of the necessities of the case and the high requirements of public duty.

The difference, then, is only one of measure or degree—a mere question of more or less—between the highest possible security and an inferior or lower one. And here, I think, it may be affirmed with confidence that the legislator, holding, as he does, a public trust, and not dealing upon his own account or for his own private interests alone, has no absolute discretion, no choice, indeed, but to take the higher and superior. Assuming the need of a guarantee for the public safety, he cannot, in my judgment, demand too much; his only question is what is within the range of the possible. When the great interests—perhaps the life—of a nation are involved, I take it to be his clear duty to waive no security, but to

"Make sure sure double sure,
And take a bond of fate."

The point once admitted, as it is here, that we may require any number than a majority, the whole question is surrendered. If we may exact two-thirds it is transparent that we may exact the whole. And who shall say, if we may do this, that the lowest security which the country shall enjoy shall be less than the unanimity of the jury box? If that is practicable, why not insist upon it?

To these questions there can be no answer except that it is unreasonable, or inexpedient and unnecessary. But is this so? Let us examine.

It is not certainly unreasonable to insist that if the judgments of perhaps two hundred representative men, of the *elite* of the nation, drawn mainly from the legal profession, and embodying a large portion of its wisdom and experience, are to be overruled by a little coculaye of some seven or eight not chosen by the people at all, and no wiser or better than themselves, the oracle whose nod is claimed to be equal to the stamp of fate shall give out no discordant utterances. The wisdom of that common law which was claimed by our ancestors as their birth-right handbonded that the life, and liberty, and property, even of the humblest citizen, shall not be taken away without the unanimous verdict of a jury of his peers. Who shall say that the life of a great State, the liberties of a great people, are not entitled to the same protection, and that four or five men out of a body so constituted—say, even a bare majority of those four or five—shall determine in the last resort, and without any appeal whatever, the extent of its own charter of freedom, in defiance of the sense of the millions who, under all the forms of the Constitution, have declared their sovereign will?

I did not regard it as unlikely that the proposition, which I had the honor to introduce nearly a year ago, would startle the profession at first sight as an alarming innovation, and I am not sure that this expectation has been entirely disappointed. It could scarcely be the nature of things be otherwise. Lawyers, who run in grooves, and are educated into a superstitious reverence for precedents, and so often—I may say so proverbially—fall as statesmen, because they lack the bold, original, and progressive spirit of a Mansfield, are always averse to untried ways, and always ready to denounce the idea of reform or change, whenever it goes to matter of substance and beyond any mere question of form, as a pernicious novelty. Men of this sort will say, perhaps, that there is no case where unanimity of sentiment has ever been demanded at the hands of any tribunal on a question as to the meaning or effect of a covenant or a law, and taking their position there, maintain that the thing is improper only because there is no precedent to warrant it.

And yet if the law, as claimed by its professors, is only reason and the very perfection of it, and if what is not reason is not law, it will be found, on the application of this test, that there is nothing in the requirement of unanimity to conflict with that idea. Whatever weight considerations of mere convenience may be entitled to in ordinary cases upon questions of merely private right be tween man and man, it cannot certainly be affirmed that there is anything unreasonable in the proposition that unanimity of opinion shall be required where the tribunal is a small one, and it is sought to overthrow the judgment of the millions, speaking through another and greater organ, on a matter that concerns the well-being of the whole, and perhaps the very existence of the State. The lawyer who cherishes the old and favorite hypothesis, that what we every day realize to be the most uncertain of all things is always absolutely certain, cannot very consistently complain that the magic priesthood, which ministers at the shrine of an oracle that claims to be infallible, should be expected to give out no divided responses, and scatter no ambiguous voices among the worshippers, but, on the contrary, on all vital questions at least, should blend all its outgivings into one sublime chorus of universal harmony. In matters of faith, where the infallibility is the rule, such consentaneity is indispensable. If the successors of the Athenian, along with the triple crown had worn a triple head, the prestige of infallibility must soon have disappeared. With seven or eight heads the faith must necessarily have perished under any other rule than that which is proposed to be enacted here.

It is only necessary to remind the lawyer himself that there is an analogy to this in that time honored institution, the trial by jury, which, although generally referred to the great charter of English liberty, antedates the records of our race, and is imbedded in all our constitutions as the palladium of all our rights—the one great pre-eminent defense of private and public liberty. It was not amongst the the person and property of the citizen should be walled round by the protection of his peers. Even that security was treated as inadequate without the unanimity that constitutes its excellence. It was still possible that seven men out of twelve might be warped by prejudice, misled by ignorance, imposed on by cunning, corrupted by money, or seduced or overawed by power. The life and liberty and property of the citizen were not to be trusted to the keeping of the majority, or taken away except by the unanimous accord of all his judges, passing in criminal cases as well upon the law as upon the facts. It is the glory of England, as it is the boast of America, that not one of the great natural rights, whose protection is the only legitimate object of all government, shall be disturbed, even in the smallest particular, without the unanimous judgment of a larger bench than that which claims to pass, by a divided vote, upon the fundamental law of a great nation, and in effect to nullify that law, or to make it speak in accordance with its own imperial behests. Who, then, shall say that there is in this amendment anything unreasonable or unprecedented, or any departure from the analogies of our Constitution; or that a nation may not borrow in its extremity, for the preservation of its life, the securities it has already thrown around the humblest individual and the lowliest home?

If there is anything that is transcendently and indefensibly unreasonable, it is in the idea that it should be competent for even any seven or eight men, however exalted, and with like passions and infirmities as ourselves, either to legislate away by construction the great charter of our liberties, or to set aside decrees of the high council of the nation, embodying, as it always does, a large share of the intelligence and all of the majesty of a great people, and in effect to bind everybody but itself. That is anomaly necessitated, perhaps, by the fact of a written Constitution, but still an anomaly that may well startle us, in view of the possibilities that are so strongly suggested by the present condition of the nation, wherein its highest judicial tribunal is invoked and depended upon, as a powerful, nay, a resistless auxiliary in the war waged by the Executive against the power that is intrusted under the Constitution with the making of its laws. There was a time when it was seriously doubted whether there was any authority in the States or the United States that could declare an act of the law-making power to be invalid because it conflicted with the constitutions of either. That question has been settled affirmatively on grounds that may be, perhaps, conceded to be unanswerable, and which, I will not, at all events, attempt to controvert. It was apparently the logical and necessary result of an antagonism between a superior law and an inferior one, which could not be reconciled without the surrender of one or other of them. If the fundamental, and of course the higher law was not to prevail in such a strife, the Constitution became valueless as a limitation, which it was intended to be. It was not without reason, however, as we have occasion from very recent experience to know, that the jealous and watchful and sagacious Jefferson referred again and again to the power claimed for that tribunal, as involving the establishment of a judicial oligarchy in the land.

We look with fear to the country from which our institutions are derived for any example of such a power as this over its constitution and laws. The royal negative, it is true, may suspend the action of the legislative body, although in point of fact that prerogative has slept for near two hundred years, but it asserts nothing in regard to the powers of that arm of the Government, and only says its operation until the might of public opinion comes back to bend even royalty itself before it. No British court, even the most ancient and venerable, with all its historic prestige and all its array of learning, has ever ventured to set limits to the authority of the lawgiver. The appeal is not there from Parliament to the courts, but practically from the courts themselves to Parliament, as the highest of them all. And well and faithfully has that great depository of the unwritten laws and customs of England, which constitute the safeguard of the liberties of its people, observed and performed that responsible and exalted trust. In the custody of the courts they would have sickened and died under the withering influence of royal favor. The history of that nation proves abundantly that in all the struggles between prerogative and privilege the supplest instruments of tyranny have been the judges. But to cancel the work of the Legislature, be it said, that no decision has ever been made by them which violated the instincts of the Saxon race, by breaking down its landmarks, or traversing its great maxims of liberty, by impinging upon the natural rights of the subject, that has not been eventually reversed by the Commons of England in Parliament assembled. And thus, without a written Constitution, with no guides but those high instincts, those hoary and venerable customs, and those hallowed traditions of the past, which, handed down, as they have been, from sire to son, from prehistoric times, make up the body of their common or customary law, the liberties of Englishmen, so wisely reserved for their own keeping, have been perpetuated from generation to generation, not only unimpaired but enlarged, improved, developed, and strengthened by the flow of centuries. They have not learned the royal lesson of the last Presidential campaign, which is still rehearsed and reiterated even here, that the danger of tyranny is from the many, or, in other words, from themselves, and that they required the veto of a king, or the supervisory power of a Court, to instruct them as to their rights, and protect them from themselves. There have been a time when their representatives so deficient in self-respect as to abase themselves in the presence of any court; none so unappreciative of their own high trusts, or so forgetful of their official dignity, as to insist, or even decide, that there was more wisdom and learning, and virtue concentrated in any body of seven, or eight, or even twelve men in Westminster Hall, selected by the Crown, than was to be found in the multitude of counselors that represent the people of a great empire. The Parliament of England be the guardian of the liberties of England, and cannot betray those liberties without surrendering its own. And so, too, with our Constitution and laws, and with the idea also. When it ceases to be safe in the hands of all the people, who have a common inheritance in its provisions, it is idle to hope that it can be locked up securely under the custody of any seven or eight men outside, as so many doctors of the Sanhedrim, to be let out only upon the decisions of reading and interpreting it to the people, as the imperfect judgment or the mere caprice of a majority of them may determine. The statesman who holds that we cannot safely trust ourselves, and that our only security is in such a guardianship and surrender of our own government as a visionary and impracticable thing, and confesses that a political State cannot be stable without a master. That is an ancient superstition. Wise men of old and some of modern times have entertained it. The world has generally been governed under it, often by a hierarchy. It was supposed for a long time to have been exploded here. It is now revived under the auspices of the Democracy in party—once so hostile to this regime—in the idea that a sort of hieratic college—a priesthood of a new religion—at little oligarchy of lawyers—is the only safe depository of the supreme power of the State. The difference is only between an octarchy and a monarchy—between eight sacerdotal masters—a sort of conclave of superannuated cardinals—in wigs and gowns, and a single royal one in purple. Without disparagement to either of these high professions, and certainly with none to that to which many forty years of my own life have been devoted, and which is now sought by some to be dethroned at this Capital as the absolute master of the State, I must be excused for thinking that, however flattering may be the offer of the crown to us, many people would, perhaps, prefer the purple, with all its attendant splendors, to the sable regalia of either the priest or the pedagogue.

[CONTINUED TO-MORROW.]

The Pilgrimage of a Pest.

Toward the beginning of the present century a prodigious body of locusts was precipitated across the Black Sea upon the steppe lying East of Odessa, where it committed the most incredible devastation. To destroy the invaders, columns of serfs were marched down from the interior; but on arriving at the scene of action, were almost paralized by the phenomenon they witnessed. For miles the whole surface of the plain, converted into a black color, seemed to be alive and in motion; for the scaly bodies of the locusts, closely pressed and locked together, presented the appearance of a huge, dusky chimes reflecting with a strange glitter the rays of the sun.

The mass being in motion, advanced inland, slowly but steadily, murmuring like the surges of the ocean, putting the sheep, the cattle, the horses, and the inhabitants on all sides to flight. A stench not to be expressed by words was emitted from the hosts as it crawled onward, the living devouring the dead, for lack of other provender. Putting their mattocks, spades, pickaxes, and other implements into immediate requisition, the serfs speedily excavated a trench several miles in length across the track of the locusts, but ere they had finished the enemy was upon them, and soon demonstrated the futility of their device.

In the course of a few minutes from their reaching the brink of the excavation, the foremost ranks had been pushed into it by those that followed, and filled it up from edge to edge, so that the multitude continued its march apparently without interruption; then everything combustible was collected, and set on fire in front of the column, with the same result. The whole Black Sea seemed to be transformed into locusts, which, from its few shores, came up in countless myriads, setting at defiance all the arts and industry of man. Several columns of the invaders filed off toward the East, and alighted amid the vineyards of the Crimea, which they soon changed into a waste of apparently dry and sapless twigs.

Russia appeared to be on the eve of a calamity like that which fell upon it about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the destruction of the harvests occasioned a famine, which was followed by a plague, so that the population of whole provinces was thinned almost to extermination. In the present instance, the elements came to the deliverance of man. Before a strong West wind, masses of black clouds came pouring up from the Bosphorus, which covered the atmosphere, and ultimately descended in floods of rain. At the touch of descending Jove, the locusts were paralized, and as the celestial moisture continued to drench them in pitiless fashion, they gave up the ghost, and bequeathed their filthy corpse to the husbandman for manure; not, however, without sundry fevers and dysenteries.

—A masked burglar entered one of the fast establishments in Cincinnati the other night, and going into the room of one of the women, woke her, and pointing a revolver to her head, demanded her money and her jewels. Mademoiselle was terribly frightened at this sudden appearance of a man in her bed chamber, but managed to scream. The intruder not liking the noise, and fearing the approach of an amazon army, made off, taking with him, however, a purse containing a few dollars.

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The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Drugs cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a dream or a wheel out of gear; neither can the vital force act through such a paralyzed tissue, or an injured organ.

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Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body grieve very, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, or obstructions in the skin of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the derangement, or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he eats ceases to afford the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or crannies, where it cannot irritate or poison the blood, but throws off and carries out of the system. Many drafts and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to perfect health, by a few bottles of DR. HETTER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which most effectually imparts to the stomach and digestive organs the likewise invigorates the blood with the elementary principles needed to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. HETTER'S, for that is the tried, and the only tried, and well known and approved cure of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Trail. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured the deep and chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of cronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great store, No. 96 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn St.

January 14th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

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Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7½ o'clock. To avoid confusion at the door, tickets can be purchased at the Library Rooms any time during the day or evening. 1435

U. S. COLLECTOR'S SALE

FOR TAXES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
Collector's Office, 18th Dist., Pa.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, Jan. 24, 1868.

Under a warrant from the Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 23d District of Pa., I have seized for Taxes due the United States from PETER FERRIS, the following articles:

About 15 ..... in Agitator;
25 Sets ..... heavy Oil Tat and Sadales;
6 Empty Oil Barrels;
1 Wheelbarrow;
1 Wagon;
1 Pump Bell;
1 Hand Hose;
1 Hammer;
154 (Gauge Rods;
1 Table;
1 Tin Funnel;
1 Dump Driver;

And will sell the same at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises lately occupied by said Ferris as an Oil Refinery, in East Deer township, Allegheny county, Pa.

SAMUEL BAIRD,
Deputy Collector.

1429:1d:31:f:10:2:17

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

BANKERS' BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, Attorney's & Aldermen's BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

1429:WS

WHITE, ORR & CO.

25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale the remaining stock of

Cloth Sacques & Plaid Wool Shawls

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

1429

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,

CLINTON MILL, STRUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARVEY, President. JAS. M. GUFFEY, Treasurer. SAMUEL MIDDLE, Secretary. DIRECTORS—August Harvey, Jos. Jewett, H. Hartman, John S. Livingston.

Highest Price Paid for Paper Stock.

1-29-868

EMBROIDERIES.

LACE GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
And LINEN SETS,

AT REDUCED PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

1417:

MALT.—300 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, JANUARY 13, 1868.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The undersigned have received Letters Patent for an IMPROVED HEATER, which we now prepare to offer in Allegheny county, or will to others the full and exclusive right to use the same, for a number of years, or will make to order, on reasonable terms, for parties who have the right to use.

Office, Room 14, No. 70, 5th Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 17, 1867.

Messrs. Dewey & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Arbuckle, M. D., 41 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
D. G. Rowland, 48 Grant St., Pittsburgh.
H. S. Weaver, 125 Second St., Pittsburgh.
J. D. Brown, Allensville.
E. Ingram, Charlotte township.
Agents Wanted.

MIDDLE ARTHURS, Palatine,
187 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, JAN. 22, 1868.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT, on Wood street, is now ready for examination, and will remain in this office, West Market Building, until

Thursday, February 6th, 1868,

when it will be placed in the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

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.

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,

15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MACON'S VERMILLION, &c.
And all colors DY ground in oil.

Office, No. 87 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Liberty Street and 69, 71 and 73 Lacock street, Allegheny. 1-29

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

231 Liberty Street, opposite Wood.
BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCILS, OIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND NUMBERS, in Steel or Copper. Stencils made and the *LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.* We defy competition.

ALWAYS WANTED.

1429:1d:66

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved pattern, for Military purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of R. ill and Horse Power engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

F. P. GRIFFIN, Wellsville, O.,
Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the ohio river, and line of C. & P. R. R. 1429:1d

ROBERT ARTHURS,

ATTORNEY,

No. 123 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collections, matters in the Orphans' Court, settlements of estates, and other business generally. Accounts, Vouchers, Depositions, &c., taken for all the States.

WRAPPING PAPER.

2 000 bundles Kraft
8,000 " Straw
2 reams Manilla, assorted;
500 bundles Railing;
50 bales Rosing;

In store and for sale by

PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
82 Third street.

WRAPPING PAPER, of any description, adapted to the wants of manufacturers,

MADE AND CUT TO ORDER.

At the lowest prices, by

PITTSBURGH PAPER M'F'G CO.,
82 Third street.

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 118 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

JOHN REYCHE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.

CLAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—Inquire for sale or lease FIVE ACRES OF CLAY ACRE (95) ROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 2½ feet, and running back to the Observatory five 20 feet, containing a bed of clay from 2 to 3 feet deep. Twill divide and lease to 5 or 10 parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms address or

GEORGE F. DILWORTH, 229 Robinson St.,
Allegheny City.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME"

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

The ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves Health, Labor, Money and Time, and IMPROVES the FABRICS. Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 126 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between THOS. C. HOULE and MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., under the firm of HOULE & CHAMBERS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., who alone is authorized to do so, at the old stand, No. 74 Fifth street.

THOMAS C. HOULE,
MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

I TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING my former partner, Mr. MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., to my friends and the public generally, and respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage bestowed on the late firm.

THOMAS C. HOULE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the interest of Mr. THOMAS C. HOULE, would announce to the public that the Book Stationery and News Business will be continued at the old stand, No. 74 Fifth street.

Jan 29:1d. MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

A NEW STEEL ENGRAVING of

CHAS. DICKENS,

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING,

Given Gratis to all Subscribers

To APPLETON'S New Popular Edition of

CHAS. DICKENS' WORKS,

NOW PUBLISHING.

On receipt of $1.00 we will mail, post paid, to any address, as text, as published, the entire text of our NEW, CHEAP and ELEGANT EDITION OF DICKENS, in seven octavo volumes, together with an elegant impression of a

SPECIAL PORTRAIT OF DICKENS,

One of the best yet executed of the distinguished author, suitable for framing, and worthy of a place in any home. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Address

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,