The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

IT IS astonishing what sudden conviction and repentance has been wrought in the minds of members of the Legislature by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connellsville Railroad! By a unanimous vote both Houses have consented to do a plain act of justice which it is probable neither would have done at all, if their refusal would have hindered the consummation. Since the doing of wrong in this special thing can no longer be made profitable, many members are stirred with an irresistible impulse towards honesty!

We yesterday mentioned that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had publicly and coarsely boasted that the body of which he is a member would upset the Reconstruction Policy of Congress. Both his matter and manner demonstrated what we have heretofore affirmed, that Judges are as completely politicians, as editors or members of Congress, and can as little be trusted to decide impartially where questions dividing political organizations are involved. On motion of Mr. Schenck this reported tirade has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. If the published statement shall be sustained, that Judge ought speedily to be impeached and deposed.

WHEN THE blacks of the seceding States were admitted, by act of Congress, to all the political rights of citizenship, such of the democrats as were wise and Aye-seeing proposed to "court" them; that is, to seek to enlist their sympathy and co-operation by kindness, either real or simulated. Two facts conspired to prevent the adoption of this policy. 1. The mass of the democrats were so completely under the control of base and brutal passions and prejudices, in regard to the blacks, as not to be amenable to reason or justice. 2. The blacks had more sense and discernment than the wise democrats gave them credit for; and seeing that their true and permanent interests could not be promoted by an alliance with white men who hated and despised them, they pretty unanimously took to voting with the republicans. Hence all the democrats join in demanding that the right to vote shall be taken from the blacks, absolutely and forever. Various pretexts are set up by the more conscientious and self-respectful among them, to justify this enormous; pretexts ethnological; pretexts moral; pretexts educational; pretexts biblical; and pretexts political. The coarser and least scrupulous cut through all these shams, by insisting that this is exclusively a white man's government, and that a negro ought to be damned anyhow.

Over in Ohio the Democrats have observed that white men, destitute of property, are fast coming to the conclusion of knowledge, very generally vote with the Republicans. The best and most generous impulses of the age lead in that way. Hence they have introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to disfranchise all students in academies and colleges in that commonwealth. As they clamor for the disfranchisement of all classes of blacks because they will not vote with them, so they have commenced demanding the disfranchisement of special classes of whites for the same reason.

Where is this to end? Are the Democrats slowly but certainly approaching the point of allowing nobody to vote unless they will agree to vote as they desire?

PRISONS AND ALMS-HOUSES.

At the last session of the Legislature authority was given the Governor to appoint an agent to visit and report upon the condition of the Jails and Alms Houses of the Commonwealth, the agent to serve without compensation. The law took this shape because the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia was ready to undertake the task, but needed lawful authority by which the agent could secure prompt admission to all the places it was designed to inspect, and quiet circumstances to afford opportunities for careful scrutiny. Under this law M. H. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, was appointed the agent, and his report for the past year, made to the Governor, has been laid before the Legislature. It shows that he executed his commission with intelligence, not criticising the persons in charge of the institutions visited, but dealing almost exclusively with the edifices and the systems upon which they are conducted. Of course, he did not fail to observe and appreciate the difference of intention in the two sorts of establishments. Of the former he makes special mention of some either for their excellence or for their lack of it, and speaks of them principally as representatives of the various classes of jails. He says that in some counties the jaends of the prison is ornamental and handsome, but the prison itself lacks adaptation, falls in proper accommodation, and even in the strength of structure requisite to retain prisoners. In some counties the basements of the Court Houses are used for jails, and in such cases are almost invariably inadequate in every requisite of health and security for the inmates. That of Bradford county is especially mentioned. It has no grounds around it. It is not secure and cannot be made so. It is without ventilation, and no provision is made for the religious instruction of the prisoners or for any religious exercises. The jail is in the charge of women most of the time. A large portion of the prisoners have escaped, and there is not now a temperate man in the jail. This is one of the worst on the list. That of Lycoming county is mentioned as being in the basement of the Court House, but only temporarily. A new jail in Cambria county was built without secured grounds where the prisoners can breathe fresh air, and is cruelly behind the requirements of humanity. The Schuylkill county jail is spoken of as a model one in architecture, system and management. It is strongly constructed of stone, has plenty of room for exercise, is on elevated ground, is built on the plan of the Eastern Penitentiary, and managed, when not too much crowded, on the Pennsylvania system. Each cell is provided with a hydrant and water closet, and is perfectly fire proof. The cleanliness of every person and thing is enforced. In some of the jails libraries are provided for the inmates. In some, moral instructors have been appointed. The Lancaster county jail is another model one. There the officers asserted that more than nine-tenths of the offenses against the laws committed in that county, may be justly charged to the use and influence of intoxicating beverages.

The total lack of every requisite of a humanely constructed prison in that of Indiana county caused Mr. Dickinson to write that "Humanity shudders at the bare idea of confining men, though they may be the worst of criminals, in a den like this." But we have cited enough instances to show the plot of the Inspector's report. He objects to wooden jails, from which he asserts the prisoners will, if possible, burn themselves out. He praises those which are strong, clean and humanely constructed, and gives instances of some which are conducted in a barbarous manner. After protesting against the offices of jailor and sheriff being combined in one person he proceeds to his report on Alms Houses. He remarks:

"From personal inspection I find that in many instances the counties have erected good, substantial and appropriate houses for the poor, and considerable land is cultivated for the benefit of the institution. In some counties no such arrangements have been completed; in these the *township system* prevails, the poor are *farmed out*, they are boarded with the *lowest bidder*. Persons who have paid "poor tax," and thus purchased a claim on the township or county for support, when misfortune, sickness, or old age comes upon them, see and feel, that such a claim is regarded only as an appeal for the smallest pittance, that the smallest sum will allow, and that which is eaten is watched, lest it should exceed, what is paid for it. In some of the counties where no alms houses are established, there are no overseers of the poor; this duty is performed by the *supervisor of the roads*."

Some of the pictures of the treatment of the insane poor are startling; for instance that of John Yehe, who has been confined in the poor house of Adams county *in chains* for twenty or twenty-five years. And this case still exists. In cases which are milder the patients are chained to iron weights, with which, if they are able to carry them, they may promenade in the enclosed yard. Of these there are quite a number. Proper attention is not paid to the separation of the sexes, either by night or day. This is a flagrant crime under the circumstances. The use of chains and iron weights is not confined to Adams county. In other counties their use is not only tolerated, but looked upon as necessary. The inspector remarks that "the only remedy that suggests itself to meet this case is the erection, by the State, of an *asylum* where a sufficient number of *idiots* and *incurable insane* can be accommodated to warrant the employment of physicians and nurses who have experience and understand how to treat such cases; then they could be properly classified and made comfortable, and many of them comparatively happy. These now confined in gloomy prison cells and in the damp and unwholesome basements of county poor houses, unit places for man or beast, could be humanely treated and cared for, and, in some instances, restored to reason and their families."

On the other side we have the York County Poor House as a specimen, as nearly perfect as says in the State—large, well ventilated, warmed and lighted. Mr. Dickinson says: "I have visited no county alms house that will compare with this." Of thirty counties visited sixteen have alms houses that will compare. Of the sixteen houses three hundred and eighty insane persons are confined. Seventeen insane persons are also confined in county jails. We conclude this synopsis of the report by again quoting from it.

"Not being prepared, at this time, to make a full or very extended report, I thought it would be more satisfactory to insert the statement some of the institutions I have visited, that are provided with suitable buildings and other necessary accommodations, and where there is a greater degree of careful management, and a more intelligent administration of affairs than is generally found in these places, and also to speak *plainly* or others, where the authorities of the counties have failed to provide suitable places either to hold securely and punish their criminals, or to keep comfortably and treat humanely the aged, the sick, the imbecile, the insane and the worthy poor, who are thrown upon them for support.

"After what has been said in the foregoing notes, it does not seem to be necessary to express the opinion that humanity requires some additional provision for the comfortable support and proper treatment of the incurable insane. It is not my business to argue this point, it is enough that I present *facts* that show the necessity of the provision.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 14, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate its Jurisdiction Thereof.

[CONCLUSION.]

NOW, a reference to the structure of our own political machine will show, that while the majority principle, which is but the common law, is generally recognized in public affairs as the governing one, it is not by any means the universal rule of our Constitution, and that the framers of our Government have deviated from it largely by way of check or limitation upon the possible and probable abuse of such a power. I have already referred to the trial by jury, where unanimity, which is of its very essence, is the rule. The trial by impeachment, where two-thirds are required to convict, is another case where the majority idea is departed from. Again, in the enactment of our laws, the power of the majority in either House is controlled by the dissent of the other, while both are bridled by the one-man power residing in the President, and a two-third vote of each, although comprising of themselves, by the very terms of the Constitution, the entire legislative power, is required to enable them to act effectively alone; so that I may be truly said that the rule of legislation is a two-third vote. The like majorities are required for the alteration of the fundamental law itself, along with the consent of at least three-fourths of all the States. In all these cases the majority rule is not permitted to apply, and that for the transparent reason that the great vital interests of the State and people demand a higher measure of security. Little regard, indeed, is had for the cabalistic number, which is supposed to be so full of preternatural virtue, that a departure may be witnessed even in the opposite direction, as the rule which prevails in nearly all the States in the choice of Presidents and Congressmen, at Federal as well as State elections, that a mere plurality, which is only another name for a minority, may elect to the most important offices.

If the majority principle is the rule in the courts, and generally at the ballot-box, it rests only on the same grounds of convenience that have tolerated and recommended the rule of a plurality. It is a necessity that wherever there is a diversity of opinion the larger number shall prevail if there is to be any decision at all: and therefore it is, that by the rule of the common law, which is the growth of a nation that never recognized the rule of a majority in affairs of state, a power delegated to three or more persons for a public purpose, is exercisable by a majority of the persons named, while a merely private authority cannot be executed by any number less than the whole. (6 Johnson's Report, 33.) The consequence is the latter case is, that it must fail altogether in the event of a difference of opinion, which in affairs of state would be entirely inadmissible, wherever any positive act is to be done. In the ordinary course of judicial proceedings it may be admitted that the rule of unanimity would be, if not absolutely impracticable, as I think it is, a source of endless and infinite embarrassment, and result unquestionably in the great delay, if not the absolute denial, of justice. In the case, however, of a question as to the constitutionality of an act of Congress there is no such exigency. The requirement of unanimity will only give to the law-making power the benefit of the favorable presumption to which no lawyer will dispute that it is entitled, and fortify that presumption with the advantage of any doubt, by treating its own decisions as the rule that is to govern the courts until, at least, they shall have been reversed by the united and concurring voices of the whole of that judiciary which claims to hold a delegated power to sit in judgment upon its authority. There will be no such inconvenience as a failure to decide. When the judges differ they will have already decided that the law is constitutional by failing to agree that it is otherwise, and the law of Congress will prevail, as it ought to do, whenever they cannot be brought to agree that it is wrong.

Having thus shown, as I think, the entire reasonableness and propriety of the change proposed, the next and last question is as to our power to effect it. And here, I think, there is no doubt or difficulty.

In the first place, then, the Constitution provides that—

"The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

There is nothing here, however, as to the number of judges who shall compose it; nothing as to the number who shall be competent to pass upon such questions as shall come before it. It is unquestionable that Congress may fix the number of the court at its own discretion, and it has always done so. It is equally clear that it may determine how many of them shall be required to constitute a court for business purposes, and this it has also done by declaring how many shall be necessary to make a quorum. As the law now stands, it requires more than two-thirds of that tribunal, as at present organized, for this purpose. The constitutionality of this law has never been doubted by anybody. If it was valid when enacted, it is certainly not made otherwise by the reduction that has since taken place in the number of the judges. If it is still the law, then, by a further reduction of the number, the new existing quorum might become the whole, and upon this argument the constitutionality of so much of the amendment at least as requires a hearing before a full bench is fully demonstrated.

And now, in the second place, as to the power of Congress to require the concurring opinions of the whole or leveled before him, and he is thus invited to enter upon it; as he, too, is none who dreads the idle and unmeaning taunt that he is merely legislating for the evil that is imminent, just as though it were not the business of the statesman to meet the danger that is origent. In quiet times the chances for reform are rare. The measure now proposed was conceived in all times. The present condition of the country only demonstrates, through an imminent peril, its absolute necessity.

DR SARGENT'S

DIURETIC PILLS

Are very properly called

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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. SARGENT'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 weakness and pain. Hundreds 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.

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The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we to do when the vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the component parts of that marvellous piece of work called Man.

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. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEAKING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, failing? Is your vital force so much the damper with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? It is recommended by the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis is the inevitable conclusion.

Don't wait for death to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the vital spark from expiring, by invigorating its receptacle, as far as possible, in the mode of doing, which is in accordance with nature's laws, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or other vital organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to make the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranny, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds of thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. HETZER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. HETZER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titsell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Hetzer's Blood Searcher which cured a the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these col. mns. Dr. Hetzer's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic disease than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 16 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Hetzer's consultations rooms, 128 Penn St.

January 11th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 52nd year of its existence with increased facilities for diffusing the earliest news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important and bold since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be attentively watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for a full, faithful and impartial report of 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, 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 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.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and is condensed items worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintains for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

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

The Price Current is related 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 attraction and useful 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 palatable and profitable to readers of all religious denominations.

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

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months.....$2.00.
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One Year.....8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the suburban districts for twenty cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It presents each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the Daily, and a choice selection of literary matter, and the news, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its carefully prepared columns will be found to rank in manner as to food fame with the former and rapidly increasing circulation of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE are sent exclusively to the Clerk Crafts of Allegheny county, as reference to important forms, to determine the ruling prices on the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by putting up their clubs as soon, and not allowing their present term to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at any rate.

Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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Single Subscriber.....$2.00.
Clubs of Five.....1.75.
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GAZETTE BUILDING,
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Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia copy the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

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WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is our authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTITUTIONAL RAILROAD, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.—Holders are hereby notified that Coupons No. 1 of this bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO. H. PAGE, Jr.,
Sec'ry and Treasurer.

Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1868. 1:18:1d:w.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

FOR WOMEN,

No. 84 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

THE FEBRUARY TERM will open on

Monday, Feby. 3d.

There will also be an EVENING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN.

For catalogues apply at the School.

E. R. RAYBURN,
Principal.

1:31:d:3t:w:w

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AT

F. H. EATON'S,

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JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES, and
ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

1:31:2

CORNS POSITIVELY CURED,

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

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DR. T. J. KISNER,

1:31:d:3 WHEELING, W. VA.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It will Remove Grease, Paint, Pitch, Tar, Tobacco Stains, and Improve Any Article of Linen, Cotton, Flannel and Woolens generally. Manufactured by the

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

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

1:29:tf:w

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale the remaining stock of

Cloth Sacques & Plaid Wool Shawls

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

1:29:

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

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OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President. JNO. E. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer. SAMUEL MINNICK, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. Hazlett, John S. Livingston.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

1:28:tf:w

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE

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Daily and Weekly German paper, to

No. 143 Smithfield Street.

Subscribers will please notice the change.

1:28:tf:w

A NEW STEEL ENGRAVING of CHAS. DICKENS,

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING,

Given Gratis to all Subscribers

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One of the best representations of the distinguished Novelist. Every variety of taste can be suited with this new work. "Picnic Papers," in one vol. "Life of Dickens," by Forster, in two vols. "Life of Thackeray," Specimens of Dickens, "Nicholas Nickleby," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Christmas Stories," "Pickwick," "Oliver Twist," &c. A volume is issued every week. Subscribers to the Library receive the volume, fresh from the press, carefully wrapped, will be mailed immediately, on the receipt of the money. Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to sell this edition of Dickens. Liberal terms to agents. Address, or call on

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1:28:tf:w

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STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, PAINTS,

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Also, PUTTY, in Bulk and in Bladders and Cans.

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For Smoke and Hot Air Flues.

HAVING OBTAINED OF THE UNITED STATES letters patent for a SAFETY JACKET, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the flues, it is a safe protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all dwelling houses, churches, schools, factories, and in fact everywhere, throughout the country, where wood or other combustible material is used in such a close proximity thereto, that it may be subjected to a close inversion to stoves, dwellings, factories, steamboats, steam, railroad and all other stationary boilers, as conductors, are made dangerous by being permitted to come in contact with the wood work. On application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention, also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either in whole or in part.

J. B. HARRIS.

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1:28:1d:w:1w

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LADIES' SKATES

Some of them the finest Skates made in America. I have a comfortable room connected with my store, where Ladies can fit on their Skates before purchasing, so that they will not be annoyed in hiring them on trials they reach the ice.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES BOWN,

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1:27:TUF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between THOS. G. HOGLE and MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., under the name of HOGLE & CHAMBERS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The business of the firm will be settled by MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr., who alone is authorized to do so, at the old stand, 76 Fifth street.

THOMAS G. HOGLE,
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 G. HOGLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the interest of Mr. THOMAS G. HOGLE, would announce to the public that the firm will continue as heretofore, the business at the old stand, No. 76 Fifth street.

MATTHEW CHAMBERS, Jr.

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4,100 bu. Corn & Oats;
20 bbls. Corn Meal;
2,400 " Unsd. Oil;
2,400 " Dry Hides;
100 bbls. Rye Flour;
100 " Family Flour;
200 bush. Dried Peach;
50 " Tim'thy Seed;
100 bbls. Pitts. Pork;
2,000 " Packed " ;
With full stock of everything.

100 bbls. choice Apples;
200 bush. bright Ts;
100 bbls. Dried Peaches;
25 " Pitted " ;
300 boxes, prime Cheese;
100 bbls. N. Y. Potatoes;
80 bush. small Beans;
20 bbls. Sweet Cider;
2,000 gals. Blackberry Wine;
50 bbls. Vinegar;
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Which we offer low for cash.

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FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

340 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., H. P. Kennedy & Bro.

1:31:1d:

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known large LIMESTONE HOUSE—in the thriving village of Manifold, on the P., C. & St. L. R. The house is a two-story frame, of fifteen rooms and cellar, with a brick building attached, the 1st part of which is well calculated for a ball room or concert, being of feet long and 20 feet wide. The lower story is in two apartments, calculated for a grocery, or any other business. The upper story is in two apartments, calculated for a dwelling, or any other business. The house is situated on lot 50 feet front by 150 feet deep, with good cistern, and all necessary out-buildings. This property will be sold cheap if applied for soon. If not sold by the 1st of March it will be rented to a good tenant, for a term of years.

This property is well calculated for carrying on the Livery business. Saving pale well the last year, when I sold it, and the King & Co. stage line.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. ELTON or A. MARBLEHOUSE, on the premises.

A. MCGETTY.

1:31:d:3t:w

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery of the person or persons who stole my horse from my premises on the night of January 15th, 1868.

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Allegheny, Pa.

Saturday, February 8th, 1868.

We will deal one half a billion of Dollars of the profits in assets, to our subscribers, our share returned to every subscriber. One share, cash, Twenty Thousand Dollars. One share, cash, Ten Thousand Dollars. One share, cash, Four Thousand Dollars. Other shares, cash, amounting to Sixty-one Thousand Dollars, other shares, sewing machines, pianos, melodeons, gold watches, silver watches, gold watch chains, Fine Clothing, Fine Furniture, Rich Jewelry, Stereoscopes, Accordeons, Fine Jewelry, Gold Pens, Silver Pens, Pianos, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Gold Watches, Gold Watch Chains, Silver Watches, Silver Watch