The Pittsburgh Gazette
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

AS THE PUBLIC revenues during January were not sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury by twenty millions of dollars, the prospect is not brilliant for a reduction of taxes.

DO THE statesmen of this country who are shouting themselves hoarse about the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, mean to cover with impunity such persons as Mr. CLANCY, recently arrested in London? If they do, they will fail to carry sensible men with them.

THE President and his supporters have freely charged Gen. Grant with duplicity in surrendering the War Office to Mr. Stanton. It now appears that the General understood the President, and prepared in advance for a flank movement upon him. A correspondence between the President and the General was had on this subject, and is on file in the War Department, and will be forthcoming. It is quite likely to demonstrate that the President has a bad memory or worse.

THE friends of three different gentlemen in Pennsylvania are striving to obtain for them the endorsement of the Republican State Convention for the Vice Presidential nomination by the National Convention. These are CURTIN, GRAW and GERRY. It is understood that the two latter consent to what it thus done in their behalf, while the former remains passive, holding himself at liberty to act ultimately as either his own feelings or the good of the party shall seem to demand at his hands.

THE PETROLEUM JOB.

Last year a bill was brought into the Legislature to authorize and direct the Governor to appoint an Inspector of Oils. Neither the owners of oil wells, nor the refiners, nor the dealers in oils, here or elsewhere, asked for the creation of such an officer. On the part of consumers of oils, wherever in the Commonwealth, in other States of the Union, or in foreign countries, there was no demand for an Inspectorship, and no desire for one. Persons engaged in the trade, and the general public, were satisfied abundantly. No difficulty was experienced at Antwerp or other ports in Europe in negotiating the sale, in advance of delivery, of large invoices, on the reputation of established brands and trade marks, and not the slightest desire was evinced anywhere for additional guarantees as to quality or quantity. Indeed, there were many radicals that a new brand, even by an accredited officer, would interfere, for a considerable period at least, with a condition of the trade with which all parties were content.

From whence, then, came this attempt? Evidently, one or more individuals, with no capacity for starting and pushing successfully a business of his or their own, were anxious to make a "living, and a good deal besides, by virtually levying a tax, for their especial benefit, and for no other conceivable end, on the business of other people.

The combined remonstrances of all the dealers in oils were so sharp, that members of the Legislative bodies were constrained to give hed thereto, and the plundering enterprise failed.

Soon after the opening of the present session a borer from Philadelphia sought an interview with the President of the Senate, disclosed to him that the experiment was to be repeated, and begged that the bill, when presented, might be referred to the Committee on Corporations. A reference more illegitimate could scarcely be imagined. It was not proposed to create a new corporation or to deal with an old one, but to provide for the appointment of an Inspector. The bill went, as was proper, to the Judiciary Committee General, and was by that Committee reported to the Senate in about twenty-four hours. Who asked for this bill? Nobody but the borer. No notice went up from the producers of oil for it; and none from the producers and dealers. Is anybody marvelled? The bill as read in place, and as reported by the Committee, proposed to levy taxes to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars annually on the oil trade for the benefit of the borer and his associates. That was the skill in the concoction; and the Committee made not haste to report the bill so that it might be put on its passage before the men from whom this large amount of plunder was to be wrenched, should be apprised of the design.

No sooner was intelligence of the introduction of the bill spread over the State than there was a simultaneous movement on the part of oil dealers to defeat it. Committees of them from this city, Philadelphia and elsewhere, repaired at once to Harrisburg, to make known their objections. The delegations in the two Houses from Allegheny and Philadelphia, in view of facts and considerations within their own knowledge, presented a united front against the bill. They knew it would be injurious to both cities, tending powerfully to drive the whole export trade out of the State, and concentrate it at New York and Baltimore. This would compel the immigration thence of considerable numbers of experienced, able and useful citizens, and the removal with them of their accumulated capital, as well as their business skill and energy. It was natural to suppose, in view of this condition of facts, that the bill would be thrown out; but that did not happen. The best terms the dealers could obtain was a nominal reduction of Inspector's fees to five thousand dollars a year and an exemption of oils in bond from inspection. With this the dealers were constrained to be content, lest worse should come upon them.

Who contrived the dealers, demanding the passage of the bill? Nobody. Only two lower stood behind, quietly engineering his game. As the bill originally stood the swindle was too manifest and flagrant, after a revelation of the facts, to permit any body seriously to defend it. And hence the abatements.

By what precautions the Inspector's emoluments are to be exactly gauged and determined so as not to exceed five thousand dollars a year, we do not clearly see. In all probability, whatever the law may provide, his income would be made to greatly exceed the amount specified. Indeed, we think it safe to infer that the limitation would be altogether inoperative, and that the only saving clause is that which exempts oils in bond from inspection. But if oils sent abroad may go uninspected, why not let the smaller quantity that stays behind be exempt likewise? or, if it is and must pass through the process of inspection, let it not be till the people ask for it instead of a speculator in legislation.

We do not like the bill, even with the amendments engrafted upon it. There is no popular demand for this Inspectorship. Not one citizen has asked for it; and not a citizen will who understands the case. The creation of fat places, at the expense of business men, simply to have comfortable places to put dunces into, who ought to go to work at some useful and productive employment, is a shame and disgrace. The pensioning of such men on industrious and enterprising people, without their consent, and under color of law, is a matter that calls for the interposition of the high prerogative of the Governor, if it shall be persisted in. Governor GERRY will miss the chance of doing an excellent thing, and of adding to his claims upon the confidence of the people of the Commonwealth, if he approves of this bill, either in its original shape or in the form to which it has been reduced.

THE DEMOCRATIC DECLENSION.

A time was when the Democratic party was progressive, radical; when it resented as an insult upon its intelligence and honor the imputation of being stationary, and much more of being reactionary. It was aggressive, even to the verge of audacity; despised the idea of maintaining a stolid consistency by refusing to advance with the fresh impulses of the age; and won its fairest renown in daring to incur the bitterest reproaches of all the conservatives in the nation. That phase of its development ceased a good many years ago. The possession and enjoyment of power sate into its flesh like canker. All its humane sympathies dried up. It came to regard place and authority not as instrumentalities for the vindication of principles, but as the flute ends towards which the highest efforts ought to be directed.

It was under this misconception that from viewing Slavery as an object of loathing and abhorrence, it came to regard it first with complacency, and then as lying at the foundation of all genuine social and political superstructures. It became conservative. That is, whatever evils came down from the fathers it pledged itself to perpetuate; and whatever good was attainable the fathers knew not, or knowing, failed to attain, it assumed the vocation to decry and anathematize. In this way its sympathies ran out towards the rebellion with an ease and spontaneity that appeared to superficial cognition to be inexplicable.

When the war closed the reactionary tendency of the Democracy took another and sharp turn. Before the war and while it lasted, the Democrats justified secession on the ground that the Union was not so much a government as a compact between several sovereignties, for mutual advantage, and terminable at the pleasure of either. As soon as the war was over they rushed to the other extreme, asserting that the Union was so primary, and the places of the several States therein so integral and independent of their present volition, that even the earthquake of civil war could not wrench them out; that the Union was not a compact, revokable by each State for itself at will, but was the highest conceivable form of national solidarity, and could only be dissolved by the consent of all the parts, and hardly then. If there was rank inconsistency in these two positions, as compared with each other, there was in them cool design, intended to conserve, as best the circumstances allowed, abuses hoary with age, and despicable through manifold enormities. The transition convulsion from extreme Calhounism to the most ultra Federalism is due not any change of inherent convictions, but to the altered fortunes of the interest to be promoted. When conservatism thought it could beat back to congenial despotism by destroying the Union, it found no logical impediment to resolving the Constitution into a deliberate lie, and transmutable into the merest vapor by a mere breath. When it failed in this scheme it had as little difficulty in conceiving of the Union as composed of a granite too solid to be dislocated by violence or abraded by friction.

Within the last few days the Democrats have held State Conventions in Illinois, Indiana and elsewhere. In these conventions they have disclosed the essential points they design to make in the Presidential canvass now opening. Whoever has read these platforms of doctrine from so high a stand-point as to take in accurately their bearings, must confess that they are sadly deficient in the attributes of manliness or statesmanship. They are muddy, not ideal ideas, and are animated by no noble or generous sentiments. What appeals they make are not of an elevating character, but rather to the low and debasing instincts and tendencies that beset human nature; to that which is sordid, base and contemptible.

Of course the negroes come in for a large share of objurgation. Unfortunately all "niggers" are not black. In this country the white ones are more in number and meaner in quality than the black sort. These white "niggers" have the black on the inside instead of the outside; where they are answerable for it, and not nature, and where it is much more offensive, to all moral tests, than the physical peculiarity of colored men are to the most sensitive of the upstart aristocracy. Having kept power through many years by extolling slavery, Democracy seeks to regain authority by pimping to all the vile passions engendered by slavery, and which still remain to plague and disgrace the country.

Thirty years ago the same Democracy was the champion of "hard money." Then, it had created nearly all the banks, facetiously denominated "rag mills," but those establishments had ceased to be advantageous politically, and it so fell out as to be profitable to denounce them. Then the changes were rung upon "raindrops," upon the beauty of gold shining through the interstices of silken purses, and upon the "style "trash" of paper money. That phase of democracy has gone by. Now it has become earnapted of "irredeemable paper promises to pay." It exults in forcing creditors to take greenbacks instead of coin. Nay; it would sweep all banks out of being, and make it a chief function of the government to keep printing presses in motion for the manufacture of paper money. Of course, it does not take this position without many excuses for the bald inconsistency; but the excuses are not substantive; only seeming and plausible. The popular demand is to cheat the public creditors, or at least to get off by paying the smallest sum for which a quittance can be obtained, and as democracy lives, and moves, and has its being by pandering to the passions and prejudices of the passing hour all former rhetoric about "real money," about "constitutional money," about "rag barons," and the like, is discard, and the refrain is sounded for paper money by wholesale, and no apparent end to its supremacy.

These three are, so far, the points upon which the democratic party is disposed to contest the election. 1. A national solidarity, in which the States are irrevocably bound by a constitution of nation to which they are not parties, and under which they can incur neither forfeitures nor disabilities; 2. A denial of equality by insisting on the basest form of caste that ever disgraced a Christian country; and, 3. A boundless and unending deluge of paper money. This decision comes from having no cardinal ideas, which remain notwithstanding current mutations, but trusting all to the play of antipathies and hatreds to which masses of population are as liable as the various individuals out of which the masses are composed.

VERSATILITY.—The Rev. F. C. Ewer was once a journalist, but reformed and became an Episcopal minister. He has pursued that vocation earnestly and successfully, both in a temporal and spiritual sense. Of what Mr. Ewer might have been, had his ambition led him in a different direction, some idea is given by his lecture and speeches on secular matters since his accession to the ministry. Three years ago, in an oration on Washington's birthday, he uttered opinions and sentiments evincing qualities of great sagacity and familiarity with statecraft. Quite recently he has shown himself as adept as a naturalist. From a lecture recently delivered by him on the Darwinian theory, we take a suggestive sentence:

"Some people may flippantly declare that they do not choose to accept a theory which gives them a monkey for an ancestor, but these same persons have always acknowledged a creed which ascribed their origin to a lump of mud, and, of the two, which is the least objectionable?"

—Marshal Forey is hopelessly paralyzed, and so helpless that he cannot move, but must be carried by his servants. His mind, however, is as clear and active as ever. He has recently dictated to his adjutant a pamphlet which will be issued under the title, "Europe in 1868."

What is the Talmud?

With this question begins a long and elaborate article in the *Quarterly Review*, to which greater currency has been given by its insertion in Littell's Living Age. The subject, attractive even in the obscurity in which it has been so long shrouded, is presented by the reviewer in such a shape as to enlist the attention of all thoughtful readers. Paradoxical as it may seem, there never was, he tells us, a book at once more universally neglected and more universally talked of than the Talmud. He expresses his firm belief that numbers still hold with that erudite Capuchin friar, Henricus Sinnensis, that the Talmud is not a book, *but a man*. The work is, in fact, the body of law (*Corpus Juris*) of Judaism—"an encyclopædia of law, civil and penal, ecclesiastical and international, human and Divine." Its origin dates from the return from the Babylonish captivity—"one of the most mysterious and momentous periods in the history of humanity—is that brief space of the exile," from which a previously reckless, lawless population returned as a band of Puritans. The Jewish people began now to press around the scanty records of their faith and history with a deep and passionate love. These same documents were gradually formed into a canon, which became the immoveable centre of their lives and actions. The activity in expounding and investigating gradually began a science, that assumed the very widest dimensions. Its technical name—"Midrash"—is already contained in the Book of Chronicles, and in the authorized versions is rendered by the word "story." There had sprung up innumerable modes of "searching the Scriptures." The Talmud is the storehouse of "Midrash," in its wider sense and in all its branches. Meaning in the first instance nothing but "study and learning," it next indicated a special method of "learning," or rather arguing; and finally it became the name of the great *Corpus Juris* of Judaism. The Talmud is composed of two parts—the legal and the legendary—*Mishnah* and *Gemara*—the one the product of thought, investigation and careful comparison, and the other the creations of fancy and imagination, mixed with feeling and humor. The Pentateuch remains in all cases the background and latent source of the Mishnah as the immutable, divinely-given Constitution, the *written law*; in contrast therefrom is which is the Mishnah, together with the Gemara, the oral or unwritten law. The ever-growing wants of the Jewish Commonwealth required new laws and regulations at every turn, and modifications of old laws as seen in the softening down of the severe laws of the Pentateuch. The whole process of the development of the law was in the hands of the Scribes, who, according to the New Testament, sat in the seat of Moses. Their time ranges from the return from Babylon down to the Greco-Syrian persecutions, (220 B. C.) Their duty above all was to preserve the sacred text, and they had also to instruct the people to preach in the synagogue, to teach in the schools. After the Scribes came the Tanaers or Repeaters, called also Master Builders from 220 B. C. to 220 A. D. "In this period fall the Maccabean Revolution, the Birth of Christ, the destruction of the Temple by Titus, the final destruction of Jerusalem, and the total extermination of the Jews from the soil which that belonged to this period were never seriously interrupted. The highest legal assembly, the House of Judgment was transferred to the Sanhedrin. Whenever the New Testament mentions the priests, the elders and the scribes together, it means the great Sanhedrin. There were two lesser ones. Law in the Old and especially in the New Testament has much wider meaning than that which is commonly given to it. It stands for all and every knowledge, since all and every knowledge was requisite for the understanding of it, and hence to become a member of the Sanhedrin required an extensive acquaintance with existing literature and science. The Sanhedrins formed the crowns and highest consummation of the schools and academies, which were spread throughout the length and breadth of the land eighty years before Christ. Education had in fact been made compulsory. An exalted place was also given to work in connection with learning. Worthy of all notice are the numerous points of contact between the New Testament and Talmud. Such terms as 'redemption,' 'baptism,' 'grace,' 'faith,' 'salvation,' 'regeneration,' 'Son of Man,' 'Son of God,' 'Kingdom of Heaven,' were not, as we are apt to think, invented by Christianity, but were household words of talmudic Judaism in which Christianity gave a higher meaning." The general character of the penalcode of the Talmud is humane in the extreme. Of the "Hagadah," or legendary and imaginative part of the Talmud, we have so much to speak. The work of reducing the bulk of ordinances, injunctions, prohibitions, precepts, was attempted at three different periods, but was only accomplished the last time by Jehuda, the Saint, 200 A. D.

A Sufferer from Dyspepsia

is of all men the most miserable, and few very overtaken is this distress, among all classes. The causes of this malady are so numerous that it would require a volume to describe them. The ordinary cause, however, is a disturbance of the digestive organs, in food, instead of undergoing that chemical change which should fit it for the sustainment of the system, often lies for hours in the same state as when first taken; in this case there is a feeling of an oppressive weight in the stomach, the sleep is disturbed, and the whole body seems utterly unnerved and broken down. Yet this universal and distressing malady is control ed and cured, speedily, safely and surely, by

DR. HARGRETT'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS.

They may be had of any druggist in the country, being an indispensable article in every household. Persons objecting to taking the Pills plain can procure them Sugar Coated, with whichever is more easily taken, and preserves them unimpaired for a number of years.

Price 25 cents per box.

Truth Strangeth than Fiction

NEWARK, Licking Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1867.
MESSRS. HOSTETTER & SMITH—Gentlemen: My wife having received so much benefit from your bitters I determined my duty to give testimony in their favor. About one and a half years since she had a very severe attack of Dysentery, of which she was long in coming out and continued for the greater part of time, bloody flux. Nearly all the physicians in the city tried their skill in vain. Finally, we tried your Bitters, and by the blessing, which, by acid, we attribute the recovery, she took about twelve bottles of your Bitters. Druggists, handling one of your competitors, frequently urge me to recommend for Bloody Flux. I thought we better, and cannot conscientiously do it. Hoping this testimony may be of benefit to the sick, I remain, yours, respectfully, W. H. NUTTER.

BRANCHVILLE, Md., March 11, 1867.
Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gentlemen: I am happy also to express my gratitude for the benefits I have derived from the use of your VEGETABLE BITTERS. I have been afflicted with Liver complaint and Dyspepsia for more than five years, from which I endured much pain. My physicians failed to give me permanent relief. I became emaciated, and my health and constitution was much shaken. I was by using memory. Accidentally meeting with one of your Almanacs, I read the testimonials of a few persons of my acquaintance, who had been cured by your Bitters, and my sincere opinion was that no such improvement in health, and food upon my recovery as wonderful.

Gratefully yours,
R. G. W. NEWTON, P. M.

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 renal 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 eat ceases to renew 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 and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'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 ask DR. KEYSER'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 Thicoll. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured a I the old chronic cases which we have published in time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 19 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.
JANUARY 12th, 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 to the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, 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 be 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.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions 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 maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$1.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

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

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper published. It contains all the news of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week a full and reliable summary of General news in Europe and notes the leading editorials of the Gazette, and a choice selection of literary and miscellaneous matter, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE give by common consent a standard value to the quotations of both leaders and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are universally quoted. The files of the GAZETTE are well and honestly by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important cases, to determine the ruling prices in the market at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our friends will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their orders once to depart, 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 yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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

—and a copy to the person up the club.

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

FERRIMAN, BEED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
No. 84 and 86 FIFTH Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and sending 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 Dominion.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
FOR WOMEN.
No. 34 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
The FEBRUARY TERM will open on
Monday, Feby. 3d.
and will also be an EVENING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN.
For catalogues apply at the School.
E. M. BAYHURST,
Principal.
1-31&6t PAW

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery of the whereabouts of
ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,
Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21st.
He is about 45 years of age; is of stout build; weighs about 180 lbs.; walks a little lame in his walk. He had on when last seen a black mixed cassimere sack coat, vest and pants, and a dark brown overcoat. The left vest, and a dark brown overcoat. The left sleeve of the coat was ripped at the seam. Information will be rewarded by leaving at the CLOTHING STORE, Liberty street.
JAS. H. DICKEY & CO.
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BLANK BOOKS,
LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
BANKERS' BLANKS, DEEDS,
MORGAGES, BONDS, LEASES,
Attorney's & Aldermen's BLANKS.
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
1-29:WS

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD, ZINC, PUTTY, BLOCK LEAD, BRONZE POWDERS, GREENS, and all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Between Street and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny.
1-27

HARDWARE.
B. WOLF, JR., &CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.
Are now receiving largest choice to our stock which is offered in this market.
EASTERN PRICES.
Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
1-29:1m

JAPANNING,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY
WILLIAM LLOYD,
No. 2 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa. Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.
1-31:1m

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Wood & Cherry Sts.,
Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.
First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.
1-31:1m

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS,
Direct from the Factory of Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s Trust, Library & Organ Melodeons. Prices at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at
G. CHAS. AHLBORN'S MUSIC STORE,
Fifth street, second door above Wood.
1-31:1m

WEATHER STRIPS—ROEBUCK'S and TERRY'S Wood and Rubber weather strips, the best and cheapest strips in the market, and warranted to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and applied by
J. A. H. PHILLIPS,
Sole agent for Wood St. Clair street.
1-31:1m

CEDAR BOARDS.—2,000 feet in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
1-31:1m

WANTED—100,000 lbs. Tallow, for which a fair market price will be paid by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
1-31:1m

WINTER LARD OIL—10 bbls. No. 1 now landing, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
1-31:1m

FEATHERS—30 sacks in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN MEAL—100 sks. in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN—300 sacks in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
E. P. WHIPPLE
WILL LECTURE AT
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Friday Evening Feb. 7th.
Subject—"SHODDY."
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 7½ o'clock.
☞ To prevent delay at the doors, tickets may be had during the day at the Library Rooms, corner Fifth and St. Clair streets.
1-31:

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN.
THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
It gives a CRISPER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, using greatly more wood than has been used. It has been adopted from any other kind of an oven. Superior to any oven and will warrant the bakers to make a whiter and more nutritious bread, with less than over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the
Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.
None genuine unless a MARVIN is on the side of any package.
S. S. MARVIN,
No. 91 Liberty Street.
1-31:

IMMENSE DEMAND
FOR THE
"Queen of the Wash Tub."
THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED.
THIS RAREST ARTICLE of its kind ever known, IS ABSOLUTELY SAVES and IMPROVES the fabrics.
IT SAVES MONEY, HEALTH and LABOR.
☞ BUY IT! TRY IT!! ☜
Manufactured by the
Hess Manufacturing Co.
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