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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial and Mercantile News, Markets, River Intelligence, Imports, Railway Time Tables. Seventh page: "The Lake Superior Iron Regions," Miscellaneous Reading Matter, Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 134¾.

INDIANA gives GRANT a majority of about 9,000, the official returns now including all the counties but four.

AN EVENT, which has been more than once heretofore erroneously announced, is really to occur to-day, in the marriage of Mr. COLFAX, Vice President elect, at Andover, Ohio. The bridal party will proceed immediately to Washington.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, having accomplished his self-appointed mission, of levelling down his party to his own personal status, has retired from the editorial charge of his journal at Dayton, Ohio, and proposes to enjoy peace under President GRANT.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* wants to know "why bonds did not go up after the election of Gen. GRANT." That was not an expected consequence, but had SEYMOUR been elected, bonds together with the National credit might have *gone up* with a vengeance.

GEN. GRANT's view of the Southern situation is revealed by his late order that all recruits for the army, now at Northern depots, shall be forwarded at once to Texas. It is evident that he regards the condition of affairs in that State to be such as imperatively demands a prompt enforcement of the Federal authority.

THE decadence of the broad-gauge system of railway lines, in popular estimation, is illustrated in the current statement that the Erie Company has finally decided to lay another rail upon it track, in order to give to the West another unbroken line of narrow-gauge to New York. This was preferred to the other alternative of extending, also by a third rail, the wide-gauge to Chicago.

THE friends of "a white man's government" came to grief in one of the Ohio counties, at the late election. Disregarding the statute of the State, they headed their ballot with the phrase above quoted—their favorite shibboleth. Result, the entire Democratic vote, of the strong Democratic county of Monroe, thrown out entirely by the State canvassers. The local Committee, of intelligent "white" men, propose to repress somewhat their partisan fervor, for the future.

THOSE Democratic journals now crying out against any increase of the President's salary, and charging that Gen. GRANT desires the advance so as to enable him to live in a kingly style, are sorely mistaken in the character of the hero. National economy will mark his administration, and he will be the very last person to increase the Government expenses one dollar. GRANT has already given out that he is for retrenchment in all departments, and our Democratic friends should wait and see, before they present such unfounded charges against him.

MESSRS. T. W. WRIGHT and THOMAS TELFORD will commence in this city, a few days hence, the publication of a weekly journal devoted exclusively to literature. These gentlemen have the experience and enterprise to warrant the success of their undertaking. The journal will be no second class affair, but well managed and ably conducted, and such as to reflect credit to the city it will represent. It will be known as the *Mirror*, and some of our ablest writers have been secured as contributors. Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, always a terse and vigorous writer, and an inveterate worker, has been announced as associate editor. We wish the enterprise all the success it is deserving, and trust a generous and intellectual public will not be slow in affording proper encouragement and support to the publishers.

GEN. BUTLER writes to a Louisville paper that the Southern rebels were guilty of what "he must regard as a great crime and still worse blunder." Much of the odium which his political opponents have succeeded in fastening upon Gen. BUTLER is due to their success in persuading the public that, in his ethical code, a blunder is worse than a crime, in its invasion of the moral sense. His friends have found it most difficult to repel this accusation, since the Louisville letter above quoted is not the first instance in which he has made similar avowals. We shall, nevertheless, do the General the justice to believe, that he does not, in the expression, entirely mean what he says and that, in his admiration for a vigorous antithesis of phrase, he has certainly adopted a stereotyped *mot* which was French in its origin, and decidedly un-American in its latitude of morality.

THE CHANGING SEAT OF EMPIRE.

At the recent election, Pennsylvania polled 650,000 votes, Ohio 515,000 and Illinois over 450,000. It is probable, therefore, that the next census will cause some change in their relative Congressional strength. If our own State retains its twenty-four members, Ohio will also have nineteen members as now, while the Illinois delegation of fourteen will at least be sixteen.

Presuming that the House will number the same as now—say two hundred and forty-three members—the recent large increase in the voting basis in the formerly slave-holding states, must distribute among those States an addition of at least ten and perhaps thirteen or fourteen members. The vigorously expanding States of the West, like Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, &c., will also come in for a largely increased proportion in the total number of Representatives. It follows, therefore, that the Eastern and Middle States must lose members, unless they can show an equal increase of population—which is not in consonance with the prevalent belief.

SAN JUAN DEL FUCA.

Whatever disposition our Minister to England may have effected of the question of the Alabama claims, and however persistently our too-much-dined-and-wined plenipotentiary may semi-officially shock the national sentiment of his countrymen by his efforts to persuade Mr. BULL that everything is equally lovely, among rebel sympathizers abroad or rebel Ku-Klux assassins at home, let us give him the small credit of having achieved a final adjustment of the last lingering trace of that old Oregon controversy which first commenced more than a quarter of a century since, between this Republic and Great Britain. The treaty of 1846 substantially settled the main point in dispute, leaving only a minor one, and that growing out of the obscure terms of the treaty itself. Mr. POLK's administration subsided from the electioneering demand for "54.40 or fight" to diplomatic reality of the 49th parallel as the agreed Northwestern boundary of the Republic; and the people of each nation expressed their complete satisfaction with that adjustment. But an obscurity appeared in the terms expressing the settlement. By the treaty of '46, the "channel" through the Straits of Fuca and the Gulf of Georgia was made a part of the boundary line. Very soon after it was found that this "channel" was itself a subject for dispute. Our Government claimed that the term meant the westernmost channel, then almost exclusively used for shipping, while England held what was called the Rosario channel, upon quite a different line, to be the true boundary. Not over 120,000 acres of land, in addition to the water area, were covered by this dispute, but it, nevertheless, really involved the entire command of the Straits and, in some degree, of the Georgian Gulf—a matter of vast importance to our naval and maritime interests, as is each day becoming more clearly apparent. Already the whaling and fishing interests of our people in the adjacent waters of the Pacific and the not very remote Behring's Sea, have assumed a very valuable prominence, with a reasonable prospect for an early and large increase. Moreover, the possession of the island of San Juan and the mastery of one of the most capacious and safest harbors in the North Pacific was also dependent on a solution of the controversy. From that day until now, England, having already possession of San Juan del Fuca, has held it, continuing to claim and exercise her sovereignty over all the disputed territory. We are now informed that the controversy is closed, England accepting the American interpretation of the treaty of '46, and surrendering to us as the rightful owners the islands and waters, which are each year becoming essentially more valuable to our interests. The no longer debatable area is now a part of Washington Territory, and its absorption therein closes, we hope forever, the last of our boundary disputes with the English Crown.

OUR PROSPECTS AS A NATION.

In days like these, after the consummation of such stupendous events as the Great Rebellion and its consequences, there is hardly a thoughtful man who does not ask himself the question: What next? *What future is in store for us?* and then, with strained vision, he seeks to penetrate the veil which a kind fate has suspended between the eyes of mortals and the things to come. Not even the edge can we lift to catch a glance. But, though we are forbidden to look ahead, there is nothing to prevent us from scanning the times gone by, and, by pondering on the past, to catch, as it were, by reflection, a glimpse of the future. The axiom "there is nothing new under the sun" finds its application especially in the history of nations, and on the strength of this truth we shall endeavor to paint what we believe to be in store for us as a people.

A nation is a host of individuals, and the average character of the individual is also the average character of the nation. By dissecting, then, the former, we shall get a pretty true idea of the latter, and the question naturally arises: *"What is the true American?* If we succeed in solving this query according to truth, we shall find no difficulty in obtaining his horoscope.

The American has, like other human beings, his virtues and his vices, whose character corresponds with his own. They are both generally of a positive character, and the latter often in excess of the former. There is very little of the placid, contemplative element in his nature, and the active, stirring, go-ahead disposition of our people shows itself early in life. Education is often carried on as a desirable speculation, more with the spirit of a person that accumulates a capital to do business with, than that of a scholar who loves knowledge for knowledge's sake, and revels in the realm of new thoughts and discoveries. The boy plays his marbles with the view of gaining, and invests his pennies with that of interest. As he grows, his energy grows with him, and, before he knows it, he has embarked on the current of life, and hoists sail after sail on his craft to be the first to arrive at the goal. And what is this goal? In ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, the acquisition of the almighty dollar, and the advantages derived from its possession. For this purpose he eats and drinks in a hurry, sleeps with a troubled spirit, is blind to the beauties and teachings of nature, and to all the pleasures it scatters on his roadside; is indifferent to real genial intercourse with kindred spirits and the delights of social gatherings, and begrudges to his friends and family all the hours he is compelled to spend in that way. While in pursuit of his object, he is blind to all interests excepting his own. He opens his purse to get rid of the beggar, and thus save precious minutes, and gives his vote at the polls without using his influence in the nomination of the proper candidates, or caring who fills the places, on the duties of which the welfare of the nation so much depends.

This indifference to anything and everything excepting business and its pursuits, is the great besetting sin of the American, and in it we see the cloud that hangs on the horizon of his country, and may sooner or later swell to the gigantic proportions of a gigantic storm, destined to sweep this land and leave destruction in its wake. The snow, descending gently on the fields, forms a warm cover against the icy hand of winter, but coming like the avalanche, is equally destructive to life and property. The rain falling in a drizzling shower, conveys fertility in every drop, while the tearing, foaming floods sweep everything before them in their terrific onset! Of what benefit are the American's generous disposition, his public spirit, his love of liberty and of his country, his other numerous public and private interests, if he allows them all to become neutralized by his besetting weakness? The uninterrupted endless pursuit of business, the monotonous, unceasing heaping of dollar upon dollar have the tendency of enlargening the brain at the expense of the heart, and we rarely find the millionaire to retain that freshness of affection for his family and friends, that benevolent disposition towards mankind, which marked his youthful days.

The American lives *fast*, for his desire to accomplish the greatest amount of labor in the shortest time, induces him to make the most of the latter. This disposition has the tendency to plunge him often into dissipation and start him on the road to ruin. He does nothing by the half. When he spends and squanders, he does it with a royal air; when he gambles, he stakes fortunes on a card; when he embezzles, he aims at hundreds of thousands, and shows in every way and manner that he is the same earnest, eager, pushing, energetic being, in vice as in virtue.

We thus find no difficulty in pointing out the dangers which await our people in their career as a nation. What has ruined Republics before this? Greece and Rome became a prey to their foes when their spirit began to slacken, when they preferred the gratification of their senses to the fulfillment of those high duties which their prerogatives, as sovereign peoples, as Republicans, imposed upon them; when the enjoyment of every luxury had banished that original simplicity of their manners and effeminated the nerves and sinews of their bodies. We suffer from a different evil; for though we share with them the love of and indulgence in luxuries of every description, we are not, like them, in danger of losing our national existence by an over-indulgence in effeminate pleasures. In fact, our danger lies the other way; for while these glorious republics of antiquity died the death of gluttons, whose extravagance had destroyed the organs of the body, we rush with the neglect of necessary recreation into a turmoil of business, the feverish heat of which is apt to consume our strength and quicken our decease by corrosion.

We should like to see our people act on the principle that *"fast and fairly goes far."* We would not want to stop them from the pursuits of gain; but we would want them to use it while they make it and not postpone its enjoyment to a time when they are incapable of enjoying anything. Let our people study the meaning of the German word *"Gemuesthlichkeit,"* and apply the meaning to their social habits, and they will gain that element of statelliness, grace and stability which is totally incompatible with their hurried movements.

We have not half enough holidays; such as we want, to throw off, for the while, the care and wear and toil and trouble of our daily routine, in order to grow young again and take with us for to-morrow's labor a renovated mind and body; to take us by the shoulders, and shake us heartily, and awaken us to the consciousness of the fact that youth is transitory, life is short and the pursuit of joy and happiness in part the destination of our race.

Our citizens should also take a more active part in the surveillance of public officers, and instead of cursing those that are dishonest, assist in electing merely such, as are not. And nobody will deny that this requires immediate and close attention. A nation whose officers are corrupt, will soon be corrupt all over.

With these needful reforms a glorious future may be in store for us. Even if neglected we may prosper for a while, for so great is the inheritance that has fallen to the share of the children of this land, that it cannot easily be squandered. But at last, as surely as night follows the day, the existence of this nation will be imperiled, and its ruin will be heralded, if we do not, as a people, relax our dizzy chase after lucre, simplify our extravagance, mode of living, abandon the pursuit of artificial pleasures for those of nature's offering, and with unswerving fidelity and earnestness, watch the ship of state, so as to allow none to hold but such as will steer us with prudence, honesty and steadiness, on the course of time's ocean.

SOME OF THE DISFRANCHISED.

The reader can form a very correct idea of the class of people whom "Radical usurpations" still exclude from all the privileges of citizenship, in the rebel States, if he remembers that the atrocious scoundrel, WINDER, who is gibbeted in the statement hereto annexed, is one of them. We quote from an account of Andersonville, written by a surgeon in the rebel army:

To complete his precautions for the safe keeping of his charge, or to quell any disposition to revolt, he had placed, through Gen. Winder's orders, a battery of six pieces of artillery, which commanded the whole interior of the prison, and which was kept charged with grape and canister, ready for instant service. The orders to the officer in command were to "sweep the stockade" if there was any appearance of mutiny, or any unusual crowding together of its inmates.

The artillerists were on duty at night as well as in the day, and were relieved at their guns as regularly as were the customary sentinels on guard. The position of the battery upon a hill and overlooking the prison, while it commanded its whole interior, was such that, if the order had ever been given to fire, its hurtling grape would have borne death and desolation to many thousands.

When General Kilpatrick, of the Union army, was expected to advance in his raid as far as Andersonville, the following order was issued:

ORDERS NO. 13.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES MILITARY PRISON,
ANDERSONVILLE, July 27, 1864.

The officer on duty and in charge of the battery of "Florida Artillery" at the time will, upon receiving notice that the enemy have approached within seven miles of this post, open fire upon the stockade with grapeshot, without reference to the situation beyond these lines of defence.

It is better that the last Federal be exterminated than be permitted to burn and pillage the property of loyal citizens, as they will do if allowed to make their escape from the prison.

By order of John H. Winder, Brigadier General.

W. S. WINDER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon the promulgation of this sanguinary and barbarous order, a citizen of Sumpter county and an arch secessionist, who happened to be with the militia force called out by the Governor of Georgia for the defence of Andersonville, remonstrated with General Winder against its inhumanity. The reply was: "Sir, I will kill the last d—d Yankee in that stockade before Sherman or Kilpatrick shall release them! God d—n my soul if I would not rather see those twenty thousand scoundrels blown to hell than go to Heaven myself!"

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN NEW YORK. By Matthew Hale Smith. Hartford: J. M. Burr & Co.

The author, Mr. Smith, is the well-known newspaper correspondent, *Burleigh*, and from the varied and rather Bohemian life he has led, is peculiarly fitted for writing just such a book as the one before us. "From grave to gay, from lively to severe; from John Jacob Astor to Fernando Wood, from Fifth Avenue and Brown to the 'Old Bowery' and the Five Points," this volume carries us. It introduces us to the secrets of the great New York enterprises, to the Adams' Express Company, and Harper's Publishing House, to the prominent divines, and the loathsome outcasts of the great American Babylon. We wander, dazzled by the astounding facts of the great city from the masked ball at the Academy to the dance house in the "slums." Night and day we rush along with the tide of humanity, appalled at the sights and yet trusting in our guide, whose thorough knowledge of and familiarity with most of the subjects is always evident. Vice, in her most naked, as well as in her most enticing forms, is here depicted; sensual pleasures, and their speedy and horrible results are shown to us, and, although wickedness and crime, debauchery and misery are freely commented upon, we feel, when we complete the inspection, that this panorama of actual life has been shown us for our advantage, and we are forced to acknowledge that the moral is pointed and unavoidable.

But crime and glitter are not by any means all that we see in this mirror of the passing times. We see in this glass Stewart, Astor, Belmont, Greeley, Beecher, Vanderbilt and Dix; we get glimpses of the interiors of those busy hives, the New York newspaper houses; we delight in the good work of the Christian Association, and enjoy the quiet Sunday in the great Metropolitan churches. In short, we see New York as it is, without the trouble and expense of searching for the sights ourselves. The book is one which will well repay perusal, and the agent, Mr. E. Clark, will see that all in this neighborhood shall have an opportunity of possessing it if they wish.

THE appointment of Judge KIRKPATRICK is thus referred to by the Harrisburg *Guard:*

"He is a lawyer of admitted qualification, and a popular and influential citizen of Pittsburgh, and will, doubtless, so discharge his duties as to indicate the wisdom of the selection made in his case by Gov. Geary."

The Funeral of Ex-Governor Tod.

The funeral ceremonies were held at Brier Hill, the old time and beautiful residence of the Ex-Governer—a low-storied, vine-clad, tree-embowered cottage, situate two miles north of Youngstown, on the Mahoning Railroad, and upon the summit of the valley slope, commanding a magnificent view of the blue hills of the Mahoning. Within a few rods of this spot Governor Tod was born on the 21st day of February, 1805, and here, in the well-loved home where he had spent the happy hours of domestic life, he died, as he had hoped to die, at home. Here his remains were laid, and here those who honored his life, and mourned his death, gathered to his funeral obsequies. From Sharon and Newcastle came a special train, fully as large as that from Cleveland, while the population of all Mahoning county and half of Trumbull came in carriages, buggies, wagons and the *et cetera* of vehicles to the and center at Brier Hill. The cottage was filled with the mourning relatives of the dead Governor, while the lawns around were thronged with the attending multitude.

From eight to ten thousand people were present at the ceremonies. The body was laid in one of the parlors of the cottage. Upon the coffin was the simple inscription:

DAVID TOD,
Born February 21, 1805,
Died November 13, 1868.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Maxwell, of Youngstown. All the churches suspended services in order to allow their congregations to be present.

After the burial services had been read, brief addresses were made by Governor Hayes, Hon. Sam. Galloway, and General James A. Garfield. Governor Hayes spoke briefly and effectively. He said that the assembled multitude had come together to attend the funeral ceremony of the man whom the people of Ohio most loved. On such an occasion, there were only three ways of expression—in solemn song, in prayer and in silence. For himself, he chose the latter.

Mr. Galloway paid a most earnest and eloquent tribute to the personal worth and integrity of the deceased, referring especially to the hatred of oppression, whether of the individual or of the class, which always characterized him, and which made him a Democrat in the truest sense of the word.

General Garfield spoke with singular force and beauty. He said that in this event two eternities touch each other—the eternity of life and the eternity of death. He spoke with much feeling and effect of the services of Governor Tod to the country, and of his virtues as a private citizen. He very feelingly alluded to the frequently expressed wish of the Governor that he might be allowed to die at Brier Hill, and to its realization now.

After these ceremonies the remains were removed to a finely draped catafalque upon the lawn, and the people allowed to pass by and take a farewell of their friend and leader. —*Cleveland Leader.*

Opinions of the Press.

(From the Upper Dauphin Register.)

The North and West having the right to claim the candidate, and Mr. Schofield being undoubtedly the best and most available man for that office, we have a strong belief that he will become the successor of the Copperhead Buckalew, and a faithful representative of the interests and sentiments of the Keystone State.

(From the Upper Dauphin Register)

The Republican party cannot afford to be deprived of Gov. Geary as their candidate for re-election next year. He is a good canvasser, a popular Governor and can easily be re-elected; his administration being approved by people of all parties who are willing to bestow impartial judgment upon an able, faithful and conscientious Executive.

[From the (Pottsville) Miner's Journal.]

The honored Chief Executive of this State is named for re-nomination. His distinguished service in the Union armies will ever continue a bright page in the history of the Republic. And it is a source of great gratification to the people of this State that his services as Governor have been in a great measure as valuable. His course on all matters affecting the welfare and prosperity of the State, and the happiness of its citizens, has been actuated by conscientious motives, and while he has firmly opposed evils he has had the moral courage to be independent. We believe that the brave soldier and incorruptible Magistrate can be re-elected by a larger majority than that which he received in 1866.

[From the Carlisle Herald.]

When Andrew Johnson apostatized and our prospect was injured by reason of the desertion of many of our oldest and most trusted leaders in 1866, John W. Geary seized our standard in this State and carried it through one of the bitterest and hottest campaigns known in our history to a grand and glorious victory. In the Gubernatorial chair he has proven a most efficient and faithful officer, and we believe there will be no serious opposition to his renomination. Of his ability to carry our standard again to victory there can be no doubt, and, surely, his most excellent administration entitles him to be the choice of every fair-minded patriot in the State.

[From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.]

As things look now Governor Geary will have little or no opposition for re-nomination. He has made an excellent Chief Magistrate and deserves to be re-elected.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys,
Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
Cure Diseases of the Bladder,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs,
Cure Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

This celebrated Diuretic medicine can be found at any druggist and dealer in medicine. Prepared and sold by GEORGE A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE?

Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day who might have been well and hearty, had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body.* Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, *is avoidable.* When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing.* These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered, and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the ONLY THING TO BE DONE IS TO REGULATE AND RESTORE, and the BEST REGULATING AND RESTORATIVE PREPARATION EVER USED FOR THE PREVENTION OF SICKNESS is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, billious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary evidentes, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to; which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

LET ANY ONE TRY A FEW BOTTLES OF DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE AND IT WILL ESTABLISH ITS MERITS BEYOND CONTROVERSY.

We feel, in whatever we say in its behalf, that we are conferring a benefit upon thousands of people who would be benefitted by its use. Take any large audience or gathering of people, pay attention for a moment, and see if one out of every ten is not afflicted with a cough. There is no cough without some difficulty of the throat or lungs—trifling it may be at the outset, but gradually growing more and more fearful, until the constitution, at last, is made to succumb to its ravages; and what would have yielded in the beginning to a few doses of medicine has become a fearful lesion, involving life itself. No one can be too careful at this season of the year, to the first premonitors of pulmonary disease, and when a remedy like the one we have named, is within the means of all, the salutary advice which we have given should not be disregarded. Sold at the great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 130 FENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.]
November 11, 1868.

Pacific Railway Projects.

A St. Louis telegram says: The railroad combinations, as affecting our State and the National Legislature, are attracting considerable attention here, owing to a coalition between the A. & P. and the U. P. E. D. roads to obtain an indorsement of the State Legislature to their application for Congressional subsidies. Last winter these two companies opposed each other, the latter trying to obtain a subsidy to build a road to the Pacific *via* Albuquerque, the route of the former, instead of connecting with the Central Pacific *via* Denver. The present arrangement is said to be a virtual consolidation of the two companies, whereby a mammoth land grant is to be obtained, the U. P. E. D. to build a road both to Arizona and Denver, and the A. & P. to put theirs through to the Pacific on the original route, both connecting at Albuquerque. The coalition is a very strong one, the A. & P. road having Boston, and the other Philadelphia, capital as its backers—a strength which, joined with memorials from Kansas and Missouri, is expected to sweep away New York and Chicago opposition.

THE avowed purpose of large numbers of armed men in the country to join the insurgents in Cuba, will probably be brought before the President, who, in pursuance of his oath of office, may find it necessary to issue his proclamation, commanding them to desist from their unlawful intentions.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—A Girl to do Cooking. None but one who can come well recommended need call. Apply corner Sixth and Wood streets, in Basement.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED — SITUATION — TINNER—A farmer's son, 19 years of age, possessed of a good education, wants a place to learn the Tinning business. I. H. M., Box 64, West Andover, Ohio.

WANTED—By a young Lady—A situation in a Dry Goods or Trimming store, or to do writing or copying. Has a good education, and understands the German Language. Address Lock Box 317, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—A few active, energetic men for agency's in a well established business. Apply soon to W. F. HOOD, No. 89 Fifth avenue.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, without children, can be accommodated with an unfurnished room and boarding by making inquiry at No. 74 MARTIN STREET, Allegheny city.

BOARDING—No. 325 PENN ST.—Pleasant furnished front and back second and third story rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. WFM

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOMS, with boarding, in a house just opening, can be had by calling at No. 218 ROBINSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentleman at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 56 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Two story dwelling house of six rooms, No. 338 BERKLEY STREET, First Ward, Allegheny. Inquire of JOHN ROSS, County Treasurer's Office.

TO LET—ROOMS—With or without board, in a pleasant location. No. 369 Federal street, Allegheny City, on second or third floors.

TO LET—HOUSE—A New house opposite Gen. NEGLEY'S, SHADY SIDE, near Station. Eight rooms; in good order. Possession immediately. LEWIS & McCLURE No. 346 Liberty street. no7:6TTH

TO LET—ROOMS, with BOARDING.—Several furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with first class boarding, at No. 256 PENN STREET.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, within two squares of the Postoffice on SMITHFIELD STREET. Address L. M., GAZETTE office. oc21

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 220 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

TO LET—That beautiful new brick dwelling house, No. 204, Ohio Avenue, near Bagley's Lane, contains 8 rooms, bath room, finished attic, good dry cellar, fitted up with gas, water and other conveniences. Apply at JAMES WARD'S GROCERY, 56 Palo Alto street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—$45 per acre will purchase a farm of 100 acres in BEAVER COUNTY, Penna., ¾ of a mile from Enon Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.; 75 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, all underlaid with coal, good house of six rooms and all necessary outbuildings, orchard of 400 trees, all varieties of fruit, well watered by springs and a running stream, warm sandy soil, convenient to schools, 7 churches within 3 miles, and a good neighborhood. The owner has moved west, otherwise it could not be purchased at the above price. Terms easy. For further particulars call on or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS—A desirable suburban residence and four acres of ground, located four miles from the city adjoining the Borough of BELLVIEW, and within three minutes walk of a station on the P. Ft. W. & C. R.R. The house is a new double frame, built and finished in modern style, contains nine rooms, large hall, kitchen and two rooms in finished attic; pump of excellent water at kitchen doors, all necessary out buildings and an abundance of fruit. The grounds are tastefully arranged in walks and planted with a variety of shrubbery. The house stands upon an eminence, commanding an extensive view of the Ohio river and surrounding country, and is one of the most beautiful locations to be found. The property is also accessable by the New Brighton road. For further particulars apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—Desirable Property—The attention of those in want of a handsome and healthy location for a country residence is directed to the property situated on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, adjoining Sharpsburg, five miles from the city. Good water from never failing springs. For particulars inquire of J. C. McPHERSON, No. 10 ST. CLAIR STREET.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE.—Second-Hand ENGINE and BOILER. A Nine Inch CYLINDER ENGINE; also, a BOILER and FIRE FRONT, will sell together, or separately. Inquire at our refinery in Temperanceville, or office, No. 5 Dalzell's Building, corner Irwin and Duquesne Way. BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.

FOR SALE—LAND.—One HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of the best land for gardening or country residences, situated on the Washington Pike, 1¾ miles south of Temperanceville. Will be sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers. Enquire at 650 Liberty street, or F. C. NEGLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—Lawrenceville PROPERTY—The desirable property on PROSPECT, near BUTLER STREET Lawrenceville, now occupied by the subscriber; lot 42 by 100 feet; comfortable modern two story brick house of six rooms, good cellar, wash house, &c. Price low and terms easy if sold soon. Apply on the premises to EDWARD SEAGER.

FOR SALE—A Melodeon and STOOL, that have been very little used, and which cost a few months ago $105. They will be sold very cheap. Address C. E. G. GAZETTE office.

FOR SALE—A new House with seven rooms, water and gas, and range in kitchen, at the corner of PRIDE and FORBES STREET. Enquire of W. WILTON, at the House.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6, 1868.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' SPECIAL MEETING.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Pike street, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the propriety of cancelling the increase of stock authorized by the Stockholders May 31 1867, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
no11-x7 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.