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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 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: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third page: Markets by Telegraph, River News, Financial and Mercantile Matters. Seventh page: Local News.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 134½.

OFFICIAL majorities for GRANT: Vermont, 32,122; Indiana, 10,146; Ohio, 41,100; West Virginia, 4,751.

THE latest report from Illinois is that the people have given 873 majority for the call of a Constitutional Convention, the issue being upon Impartial Suffrage.

IN ORDER to supply a special order for copies of the GAZETTE containing the complete report of the Freedmen's meeting last night, we to-day print three thousand extra, for circulation throughout the State and country.

THE PRESIDENCY of the State Agricultural College has been conferred upon Hon. THOMAS H. BURROWS, of Lancaster, whose qualifications are said to be such as will secure public confidence in the success of the institution.

ALL PERSONS holding claims for bounties and back-pay, under the act of 1866, are advised to forward the necessary receipts at once to the Pay Department, at Washington. The revision of the lists is understood to be very nearly completed.

DELAWARE, which did not vote for GRANT, maintains the barbarous penalty of the whipping-post, scourging men like dogs for petty offenses. We rejoice that this is not Republicanism, and trust it may not remain as Democracy much longer.

WE ARE under obligation to Mr. GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, of this city, one of the ablest masters of the science of phonography in the country, for the full report of the proceedings of last evening's meeting in behalf of the Freedmen. Mr. D. is thoroughly at home in reporting and faithful to a nicety, securing every word or fragment of word uttered by the speaker; but he has mastered phonography as an accomplishment, and we presume will never abandon manufactural pursuits to adopt it as a profession.

THE MEETING held last night at the new Third Presbyterian Church, in behalf of the Freedmen, was largely attended, and much interest was manifested by all present. The learned, patriotic and eloquent speakers of the occasion, whose remarks we elsewhere publish in full, were listened to with marked attention, and no doubt succeeded in awakening new interest in the cause of the helpless Freedmen in this community. We bespeak for the report of the proceedings, elsewhere published, a careful perusal on the part of our readers.

THE COUNTRY awaits advices from SHERIDAN, in the Indian country, with considerable anxiety. With less than three thousand men, he is pitted against full eight thousand of the enemy, and under the peculiar disadvantages, as well of the season, as of a warfare novel to a considerable part of his command. Great apprehensions are expressed, by those most familiar with Indian affairs, that SHERIDAN has taken a contract which he will be unable to fulfil. We think, however, that we can trust his discretion not less than his intrepidity, and that the results of the present campaign will not detract from his laurels won on other fields.

TWO STATES have been lost to GRANT and the friends of the Union by the gigantic frauds of one great city. The Democratic politicians of New York have manufactured and polled enough of illegal votes to carry not only their own State, but New Jersey—and they could have done it in no other way. As to the former State, the facts are now known of all men, while the full returns from New Jersey prove clearly that the vote of a legal majority of her people was overborne by the fraudulent vote in one county, Hudson—separated only by the North River from the great city of which it is merely a suburb. This county gave SEYMOUR a net gain, over GRANT, of 8,750, or nearly 1,000 more than his entire majority in the State. How often shall the repetition of such villainies be permitted?

WHILE THE CABLE affords almost daily, with prompt regularity, the latest details transpiring in London of the agreement made by our Minister for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, not a word, or even a hint has been given, by our own authorities at Washington, revealing the nature of their own official advices from our Legation. It is not to be doubted that our government has, ere this, full dispatches from the Minister, but their tenor is carefully reserved from the public knowledge. We are now informed by English telegrams, that the proposed Commission is to sit at Washington, that point having been conceded by Lord STANLEY. There would be a very reasonable propriety in this, since the evidence to be submitted by claimants is most accessible on this side of the Atlantic. But, neither on this point nor on any other feature of the reported adjustment, have the public any information, except the meagre unofficial reports which have thus far dealt with the affair. It is evident that the State Department will make no showing at all in the case, until, two weeks hence, its comprehensive statements, including all the correspondence, may be submitted in regular course to Congress, at the opening of the session.

THE PARAGUAYAN QUESTION.

Our late Minister in Paraguay, Mr. WASHBURN, will reach Washington in a few days, his arrival at St. Thomas being already reported. Before the close of the present week, we may hope to receive, upon his personal authority, a clear statement of the events which, seeming to complicate most seriously our relations with that country, may, nevertheless, be presumed to be but imperfectly known in all their important details. The returning Envoy will find his countrymen profoundly interested in an affair which, so far as we now know, was an unprovoked and unjustifiable invasion of National Rights. He will find our people united in the demand for an equally decisive National vindication. He will also find generally prevalent an impression that his own official action in the premises, while resident in Paraguay, has fallen short, in fidelity and vigor, of the necessities of the case. His personal and official reputation hangs completely upon the promptitude and satisfactory clearness with which he shall prove, to his government and to the people, that he has not failed, in the minutest particular, to assert the honor of the flag which he represented.

We have carefully forborne any participation in the almost universal cry with which the American press have accepted the imperfect accounts yet at hand, as justifying the severest censures upon Mr. WASHBURN. For we have found, upon the face of all the statements thus far made, so palpable a case of official neglect and personal unfitness for this mission, and in this emergency, that it has seemed to be only simple justice to any man, much more so to one who, like him, has been long and favorably known to his countrymen at home as a judicious and capable citizen, to forbear a harsh judgment until he could himself be fairly heard. And this forbearance has been the more commended by the fact that this censure, by our own people, has not been shared by any of the diplomatists representing other nations in South America, nor by our own Minister to Brazil, Mr. WEBB, whose faithful and fearless devotion to the National interests and honor is universally recognized. We have thought it our duty, therefore, to abstain from the severe censures with which, we believe as we hope, Mr. WASHBURN's diplomatic conduct has been very unjustly visited at home. We await those explanations which he will soon make, with a very considerable confidence in his ability to redeem his conduct in the recent emergency from a too hasty general condemnation.

Upon the graver point—that the ruler of Paraguay has insulted our flag, trampled upon all international law, and that he has most tyrannically and cruelly outraged not only American citizens, but our own public servants, the attaches of the legation, sending his soldiers to drag them from under the protection of the Republic, and afterward visiting them with tortures, and, it is feared, even death—upon this state of facts there is, and seems to be possible, no dispute whatever. Nor are there, at home or abroad, two sentiments as to the necessity for a prompt and ample punishment upon the offender. In the interests of the violated law of nations, leading European powers join cordially with our government in the measures to secure reparation. Our small squadron of five vessels, with some fifty guns, has already gone to the Paraguayan waters, bearing our new Minister, Gen. McMAHON. The fleets of England and France sail with them, and will go to Asuncion in spite of all obstacles, commanding and obtaining redress at whatever cost. Additional force will be sent forward, if necessary, from the United States, and the affair will not rest until the flag has been completely vindicated and an unparalleled outrage justly punished.

A LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

A Home for the Friendless—A Fair to be Held for the Object—What the Charitable are Expected to do.

EDITORS GAZETTE: During a visit to New York, last summer, a gentleman, well posted in city matters, gave me a history of the celebrated "Cooper Institute." Said he:

"It is generally thought that Peter Cooper woke up one morning, found he had so much money he did not know what to do with it, and so concluded to build an Institute; but the facts are, that when Peter Cooper was a young man, and a poor one at that, he was talking with a traveler, who described some institution, in Paris, where poor boys received a liberal education, free of cost. He was greatly interested and resolved to build such an institute, and donate it to the City of New York, if he should ever have the means. For twenty-five years he labored, and saved, with this object in view; and, at the end of that time, felt able to accomplish his purpose, and did it, at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars in gold. During all of that time he and his helpmate worked and lived plainly, economized and accumulated, that poor boys and girls might find the means of preparing themselves for the higher walks of useful labor, and that poor men and women might have a quiet reading room, where they can become acquainted with the current literature of the civilized world."

This appears so great a wonder that many people are unable to believe it; but he did this because he was a follower of Christ, and believed that He came into the world, and lived and died in it, not only as an atonement, but also as an example. He had a just conception of Christian duty, and while thousands who labored, at his side, to win money and spend it on their own selfish wants—who said prayers and sat in cushioned pews, and thanked God that they were not as other men—while these thousands have lived their little lives, and played their little games, have had their little triumphs, have died their little deaths, and filled their little graves, this grand old Peter Cooper, working in his glue factory and saving his money, has towered up into a colossal monument of Christ-like life and labor.

James Kelly, one of our plain, slow-going, old citizens, who cannot afford to buy a carriage, or build himself a new house, although the old one is sadly dilapidated, proposes to aid a substantial monument of this kind by donating ten acres of land, worth three thousand dollars an acre, to the purpose of building two homes; one for destitute, and one for depraved women, in the effort to reclaim them.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more Christ-like work. A small society of ladies began it, and have had a home, for some time, on Chatham street. They, or their agents, go to our prisons, and take young girls who give hope of reformation. They go into our city dens of infamy, and bring away girls in the early stages of sin, and try to restore them, and bring them to usefulness and self-respect. No doubt they will fail in a majority of cases, but it was a very small minority of those who heard the preachings of the Saviour who believed and repented, and were saved thereby, yet we do not hold that His mission was a failure.

Let those who would work with Him, or for Him, extend their hands now, and prove to their own souls that their faith is of the living, working kind, by aiding this Home Society in its Christian work. Next week they will open a Fair in City Hall, and those who do not want to hear about it, and its objects, and its wants, should be careful not to read a letter I hope to send you in time for Wednesday's GAZETTE, and for which you must be sure to find room, no matter how much your columns may be crowded. I am not going to write begging articles—not a bit of it—for I expect to find so many people crying out "men and brethren" women and sisters, "what shall I do? what shall I send? will you have room for my contribution?" that the Society will be quite unable to answer all questions.

There are few housekeepers who will not want to send a loaf of bread, a pot of cooked fruit, some milk, butter, meat or poultry to the lunch table, where meals will be furnished to visitors at fifty cents. Our iron men will all want to send a cook stove; but we cannot take one from Bradley & Co., for they have *given one*—and others should have a fair chance—but anything else from them will be accepted. Fruit dealers will send barrels of apples, gardeners will give celery or cabbage for slaw, and all provisions not used at the Fair will go to the Home and other places where the poor find bread.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THE CAPITAL.

Annual Report of Commissioner Capron—Naval Monument—Cattle Disease—Delmar's Report a Budget of "Distinguished Absurdities"—Assignment of Officers—Fractional Currency—The Government Satisfied with Minister Johnson's Official Conduct—Letter from Minister Washburne.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1868.

The annual report of the Agricultura Department for 1867, is going through the press, and will be ready for distribution about Christmas. Congress has ordered 225,000 copies of it, and it makes a volume of 540 pages, with 37 full page illustrations. It ought to have been got out last spring, but the preparation of it was hardly began when Commissioner Capron came into office last winter. The fact that it is soon to appear is regarded as very gratifying to those who know the circumstances under which it has been written and printed. The public will probably look upon it as by far the best report made from the Department. It contains, besides the reports proper of the Commissioner and his heads of bureaus, about twenty-five papers on different subjects prepared by writers living in various sections of the country. There are three on steam culture, in which Gen. Capron takes much interest, which will prove of value to the general readers, as well as to agriculturists. One is a history of inventions for farm use, with some considerations of the mechanical principles involved. Another gives the practical results of steam culture in Europe, as shown by hundreds of experiments; and a third relative to the introduction and working of steam ploughs in the United States. Another important article is upon Ramie, or China grass, giving a history of the experimental tests in the British colonies, resulting from jealousy of this country, and also one account of the efforts made by the Agricultural Department in the same direction. There are also valuable and interesting articles upon the goat antelope of the Rocky Mountains, of which little is generally known, and upon the manufacture of goat fleece for commercial purposes. George Harman, of Missouri, has a long paper on wine and wine making, and Edward A. Samuels, of Boston, one on the value of birds on farms. Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, of Iowa, an enthusiastic worker with honey bees, has an article on bee keeping in winter, and F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, one on the popular varieties of hardy fruits. One of the Department officers has a very readable article on Industrial Colleges, Agricultural societies, magazines and papers, and there are half a dozen essays on Southern agriculture, rice culture, Southern fruits, tobacco culture, orange and citron culture, and similar topics not heretofore common in the report. There are other articles on irrigation by citizens of Arizona; liquid manuring, from New York farmers; clubs from Wisconsin; cross breeding and degeneration of plants; model farm buildings; Pennsylvania butter, &c.

Letters received here from Admiral Porter show that he now holds in his hands, as Treasurer of the Naval Monument Fund, about $12,300 towards building a monument on the Naval Academy grounds to the memory of sailors and marines killed during the late war. He regrets that contributions come in so slowly, and urges naval officers and the friends of those for whom the monument is intended, to increased activity in soliciting.

The Spanish Minister has information from Cuba leading him to believe that the force of the insurrectionary party there numbers about 3,000 men. Ten days ago he feared that the movement would become formidable, but he says his latest advices indicate its early suppression.

The Mayor of Washington has designated next Thursday as Thanksgiving day, and recommends its general observance by all citizens.

The investigation into the affairs of the currency the Printing Bureau has not yet formally begun, because Senator Edmunds is the only member of the Retrenchment Committee. He is looking into matters on his own account, and will be ready for work as soon as Representative Holsey arrives. The Bureau is now printing whisky stamps for the Internal Revenue office. About twenty hands have been discharged because work has fallen off so much.

The Agricultural Department has an officer inspecting stock in the section between here and Philadelphia. He reports a good deal of cattle disease, and fears it is spreading. The Commissioner will take such measures as he can to check its ravages.

Gen. Howard left here this evening to attend the meeting on Sunday and Monday at Pittsburgh, called by the Presbyterian Freedmen's Commission.

Director Delmar has prepared his valedictory report, and is very anxious to secure its publication. It is a compelation of his most distinguished absurdities, and, to attempt to palm it off for reading matter, would be an imposition upon the public. It is neither worth telegraphing nor the usual postage rates on printed matter; nothing but the employment of a frank would justify sending it in any direction.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Rear Admiral Davis, on affairs in Paraguay. Nothing appears to justify the apprehensions expressed in the papers as to the treatment of Bliss and Masterman.

The following assignments of officers of Engineers are announced: Brevet Maj. Amos Stickney, relieved from duty at Willett's Point, New York Harber, ordered to St. Paul, Minnesota; Capt. Alex McKenzie relieved from duty at Milwaukee and ordered to Willett's Point; Brevet Lieut. Col. F. A. Farquhan relieved from duty at Detriot and directed to proceed to Wilwaukee and relieve Col. Walker, in charge of the River and Harbor Works.

Fractional currency printed during the week was $561,982. Shipments, $665,568, including $100,000 to Cincinnati. Amount redeemed $500,300. National Bank currency in circulation $299,013,389.

Gen. Grant and family returned here last night by the regular train. At every station along the road he was received by the people with the wildest enthusiasm.

An abstract of the quarterly report of the National Banking Association shows that on the first Monday of October the aggregate liabilities were $1,988,367,567, and resources of like amount.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1868.

Our government is satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claim and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by cable, that Lord Stanley has consented that the Commission shall sit at Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country, who have expressed their desire to our government that the Board shall hold its session here instead of in London.

Late and very full information has just been received from Buenos Ayers relative to the difficulty betwen Minister Washburn and the Paraguayan Government. As the facts become known, the Brazilian press has ceased its attacks upon Mr. Washburn, and Minister Webb, in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* warmly defends him, declaring that he had faithfully discharged his duties under very trying circumstances. The letter received from Mr. Bliss, of the legation, who was seized on his way to the steamer with Washburn, is also published, in which he bears testimony to the unswerving constancy with which Mr. Washburn maintained the rights of the legation. Other letters are published in the Rio Janeiro papers of the same tenor; and Mr. Washburn says, in a letter dated Buenos Ayres, October 13, received here, referring to the published correspondence with Lopez: "When you consider that the men for whom I was fighting were clever, educated gentlemen, and that when they left it was like going to the guilotine, and that towards the last it appeared no exceptions would be made in my favor, and that I should probably be put to death by torture; that my wife and children would be sent on foot to the mountains to die of want or exposure; you may judge something of our last two months in Paraguay. Though we escaped, never did persons quit a country with heavier hearts. We felt that all our friends—all who had shown us any particular kindness—would, for that reason, be put to death or tortured by Lopez. His plan is that of a vicarious punishment. If he cannot vent his rage upon a person in his power, his plan is to confiscate the property of his relatives; reduce them to beggary, and subject them to torture. Powerless at last to serve any human being, my residence surrounded by police and spies; no person, foreign or native daring to visit us. You will understand how we dared to think of all the friends we left behind as victims of the revenge and cowardice of a bloodthirsty tyrant. Lopez is made furious with disappointment, and conscious that his cause is lost, and as his career has been but a series of infamies, he now seems intent on destroying the witnesses and blotting out the record. He is the greatest coward, and it was only through fear that he let me go when Capt. Kirkland, of the Wasp, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him if he dared to touch me our government would have his head if it had to hunt him through all Christendom. He then concluded to let me depart. For his conduct, as you will perceive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race and Paraguay as outside the pale of civilized nations. I am remaining here to see what can be done to save the persons seized by Lopez. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to rescue the unfortunate men who were torn from me under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity. He says further: I did all that it was in my power to do. My house was crowded with fugitives and I shared with them all that I had, and in all the horrors of the situation, and all parted from me with the deepest feelings of gratitude.

If the steamer Wasp had been at Ascension when Bliss and Masterson were seized he is certain Captain Kirkland would have opened on the town; but Lopez had kept her below the fortifications, a league below Ascension, in order to have him at a disadvantage. Of course in a street, with his wife and child, he could offer no resistance to that outrage on his flag. His diplomatic powers had been surrendered and he was without protection and could do nothing. To have surrendered himself and accompanied his companions into captivity, instead of hastening to a point wherein his powers to rescue his unfortunrte friends from the clutches of a wild beast, would have justly subjected him to censure.

Mr. Washburne's letter concludes as follows: I spared no effort to have the most prompt and energetic measures taken to vindicate the insulted majesty of our great nation. You will have seen the gross attacks made upon me by the native press here, and which will undoubtedly be sent abroad by the pensioned scribblers of the Brazilian government. My conduct in Paraguay is the only pretext for these attacks; they have seized the accusation to assail me on account of old grudges, and on account of diplomatic contests in which they came out second best. Two years ago I gave them great offence by forcing their blockade to get into the country, after they told me plainly I should not go. Now they have been forced to let the Wasp go up to bring me out of the country, notwithstanding all their defiant language, and then they were incensed at the part I took in endeavoring to negotiate a peace between them and Lopez. They were exasperated beyond measure because I got away from Lopez, and was not shot by him, believing it that had been done our Government would have become involved with them in the war with Paraguay. But the mist has been cleared away; all the facts have become known, and the attacks have ceased. I have the satisfaction of knowing my course is approved by all good men, and I am now warmly defended. I have been in a position of great embarrassment and peril, but I have endeavored faithfully to discharge every duty with fidelity to my country, and in obedience to the dictates of our common humanity.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Sheridan Will Make a Grand Demonstration Against the Indians.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—A letter to the *Democrat* from Fort Hays, Kansas, dated the 15th, says the entire force in the field against the Indians consists of Gov. Crawford's Kansas Cavalry, 1500 strong; seven companies of the Fifth Cavalry, eleven companies of the Seventh Cavalry, four companies of the Tenth Cavalry, one company of the Thirtieth Infantry, (colored,) one company of the Third Infantry, and Forsythe's scouts, amounting in all to about three thousand men. There is part of a regiment at Fort Wallace, probably a reserve, and quite a force coming from the Southwest to join Gen. Sully's command, now moving south toward the Arkansas and Canadian rivers. It is reported that quite a large number of the Ute Indians will also join the expedition. The principal hostile tribes are the Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches, and a mixed outlawed band called "Dog Soldiers." Among the latter are many white desperadoes. The Dog Soldiers are now scattered about the head-waters of the streams north of Smoky Hill, and will probably remain north of the railroad all winter. The other four tribes are south of the Arkansas river, where they will build their lodges for the winter. They can muster from three to five thousand warriors, all armed with carbines and revolvers, in addition to arrows and knives. They are also well supplied with ammunition. General Sheridan will command the expedition in person. The plan is to attack the Indians in their winter quarters, destroy their lodges and everything they have, take away their arms, and force all those that escape slaughter to live on the reservations below the Arkansas. The destination of the expedition will probably be the Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making that point a base of supplies. General Sheridan has a large supply of extra horses, and the best outfit that has ever taken the field on the plains, and if he can prevent the Indians from breaking up into small bands and coming north, he can give them very severe punishment. But if they elude him after the first attack and reach the railroad in raiding parties, they can do immense damages, as there will be but a small force left along the route to protect it. General Sheridan left Fort Hays on the 15th, and will overtake his force near Walnut Creek. He will then move at once to the Indian country, but will not commence active operations for three or four weeks.

ST. DOMINGO.

Gen. Ozando moving on Aqua—Beez Continues his Outrages on Citizens.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 21.—Later advices from St. Domingo state that General Ozando was moving with his revolutionary forces on Aqua, and fighting is reported near that place.

Beez's troops under Caceres, had been united near Capotillo, and the insurgents in the north had proclaimed for Luperon.

Beez continues his infamous outrages on citizens.

The Financial Panic Continues.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. JOHNS, N. B., November 21.—The financial panic continues unabated. The notes of the Yarmouth Bank, of Nova Scotia, and of the Prince Edward Island Bank have been refused to-day. St. Stephen notes are selling at twenty-five per cent. discount, and those of the Commercial at thirty per cent. discount. The chances of the other bank resuming payment is considered remote.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS.

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Cure Diseases of the Kidneys.
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Cure Diseases of the Bladder.
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DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS,
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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 epidemics, 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 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

November 11, 1868

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT,
FOR A STYLISH DRESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH BUSINESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS,
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor,

W. HEMPENHELD.

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The Art of Glass Staining.

Of all the arts brought into requisition by mankind for the adornment of public and private residences, perhaps none is less understood than the art of Glass Staining. The true history of the origin of the art, like the origin of Glass making, is unknown. For years the world has accepted the story of the shipwrecked sailors of Tyre, and received unquestioned the tales told of Venetian Glass Staining, but modern research has destroyed the last fragment upon which they rested. Various specimens of stained and enameled Glass are to be found in the art cabinets and museums of Europe that, up to the present day, defy imitation. Even the art of producing the colors these specimens embrace has been lost. Each artist made his own colors, pursuing his studies in secret, like the painters, and their art died with them.

One of the commonest errors concerning stained glass is the supposition that what is termed stained glass is merely *painted* glass. The manner in which the various tints and colors are produced is scarcely less wonderful than the changes which mark the various steps in the transformation of the caterpillar into a beautiful butterfly. All the colors we see in stained glass are made from the oxides of various metals. Gold and silver is largely employed in the art. The nicety of the color depends upon the length of time the sheets are subjected to the heat, and in the different degrees of its intensity, since the colors obtained in the glass are *burned* into, and, in reality, become *a part of it, hence it is impossible for it to fade*. The stained glass in the famous cathedrals of Europe retains precisely the same color to-day that pleased the eye of those who worshipped in them five hundred years ago. It will be seen from this that the difference between stained and *painted* glass is as different as any two things that can be conceived.

A single firm in this city have devoted their attention to the task of revolutionizing the business as it has been conducted heretofore in this country. Up to a recent date glass staining in America has been limited to the operations of parties whose facilities were necessarily limited. They obtained their material from the manufacturer, and were unable to produce any considerable amount of work even under the most favorable circumstances. The manufacturer, on the other hand, has provided to his hand extraordinary facilities for producing an article equally as good as that produced by the small dealer, if not superior. Messrs. Page, Zellers & Duff, the firm in question, have been largely engaged in glass manufacturing. Imitating one of the most successful glass manufacturing and glass staining firms in England, they combined the business of glass staining and enameling with glass making. Their works were constructed with extraordinary care; their flattening ovens being built upon a method that insures perfect work, while the process of flattening adopted by them is such as to produce a perfectly level, clear, crystal sheet, exhibiting a high polish. Here then they have a basis for a superior article of stained, enameled or ground glass. The outer surface of the stained glass manufactured by this firm, unlike the greater portion of the stained glass we have examined, is perfectly smooth, retaining the high polish secured in the flattening oven. Their facilities enable them to furnish new and rare designs to order upon short notice. Special patterns of every sort, plain or elaborate, furnished to parties interested in church buildings, halls, school-houses and all kind of public buildings. The work produced by the firm requires no endorsement; it speaks for itself.

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