OFFICE: OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Original Poetry, Ephomeris. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial and Mercan tile, Rever News, Imports, Markets Seventh page: General Mescellany of Interesting Reading Matter.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 1361.

THE Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvams are reported to have finally selected a farm in Indiana county, for model and experimental purposes.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. C. from the XXIIIrd District, may be unable to be present in his seat, at the opening of the session to-day but expects to reach Washington before the close of the week.

On our fifth page to day we publish a call, signed by many citizens, on Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, requesting him to permit his name to be used before the State Legis- calities and special pleadings were craftily lature as a candidate for the United States Senate.

SPAIN looks to the Dictatorship of Espan-TERO, for the temporary expedient which shall peacefully bridge over the great chasm between the old Bourbon rule and the new rule of constitutional liberty—for which the nation is ripening.

The Mississippi and Georgia reconstruction cases, thrown over from the last session, are to be disposed of at the next session of the Supreme Court. We are also to have a decision upon the California case, involving the question of the constitutionality of the legal tenders. The last case excites no little anxiety in many quarters.

THE New York gold market was considerably excited on Saturday by the prevalence of a rumor to the effect that a riot had broken out in Paris, and the Emperor Naporison had been slain. The startling rumor was doubtless put afloat by some knave interested in an advance of the price of gold, and, if so, he must have realized handsomely out of his roguish trick.

Some weeks or months ago, we published letters written from Alabama, giving an account of the condition of affairs in that State. We stated at the time that these letters were written by a gentleman of education and social standing. The writer of volved in the contest, of the facts upon them was the Rev. ARAD S. LAKIN. We which the momentous argument turned, and now learn that he has been murdered, because of his Northern birth and loyalty. "Troops are still needed in the Southern States," says Gen. GRANT, and he says truly.

THE whisky-provisions of the new taxlaw continue to be evaded, and in modes which clearly demonstrate one thing at least that no regulations can be enacted so stringent and minute as to close the door against frauds, when dishonest officials are holding it open. Hence, the need not only of faithful supervisors; but for the radical reconstruction of the highest official authorities. A new President-and he, General GRANT-will supply the desideratum. Until then, the best thing for the country, in the present situation, is to grin and bear it.

THE CASE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS goes to the Eupreme Court upon a division of opinthought the indictment should be quashed. because the XIVth Constitutional amendment, punishing oath-breakers with dis-Unnerwood thought otherwise, and so the case goes up on that nice point of law. The Court will agree with the Chief Justice, and the case will end accordingly-attaining the precise result, although not in the exact method, which the country has quite generally anticipated, and which the administration has steadily contemplated.

IF NAPOLEON would wear his crown times. The wily Emperor has lost favor with his people and disaffection has crept into his army. His petty tyranny, rigid ruling and wretched diplomacy, combined and spirits have made his seat an uncertain one, and the breaking up of his dynasty, after its seventeen years of duration, is not

him with awful vengeance. In the present | quickly as possible. aspect of his case it seems clear enough that yoke of a tyrannical dynasty.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress will commence its Second Session to-day under circumstances peculiarly favorable to its dignity and usefulness. No representative bodies in this country, if in any other, were ever called upon to execute so important functions, surrounded by conditions of equal delicacy. and embarrassed by positions so new and strange as to admit of no Ulumination from experience. Compelled to confront an anomalous condition of public affairs altogether unforeseen and therefore not spec ifically named and provided for, and hence forced to deduce its rules of conduct from the necessities of the case, and the general principles which constitute the foundations of all rightful governments, its task was one of exceeding delicacy, requiring the nicest intellectual perceptions, combined with the staunchest resolution in action. Its task was not solely or primarily to preserve the essential features of the Constitution, as it was framed by the fathers and by them transmitted to this generation, but to maintain those fundamental principles of Liberty, Equality and Frateraity, of which the Constitution was an outgrowth, and which it was designed to defend and per-

What't thus had a clear right to expect, was denied it. Instead of temperate suggestion and friendly counsel, it was coarsely and violently assailed as an illegitimate and unlawful assemblage, assuming powers not conferred on it by the Constitution, and in contravention of the will of a decided majority of the States and of the People. The whole vocabulary of disparaging and hateful epitnets was searched and exhausted for words and phrases by which to express contempt for its authority, and at the same time to excite against it the losthing and wrath of the least intelligent and prejudiced classes of the citizens. Legal techniurged to prove that the government was stripped by the terms or by the silence of the organic law of the natural and indispensable right of self-defence, which inheres in each individual, and is incomparably more clear and unquestionable in all those aggregations of persons which are known as nations. In substance it was maintained that Rebellion worked no forfeitures of the rights or immunities of the States concerned therein, and that the government was armed with no authority to protect itself, by punishing assaults upon its life and exacting

guarantees for its future safety. Upon the issue thus made up the two great political parties which divide the country went before the people at the recent election, each earnestly asking a popular verdict in its behalf. Thousands of mass meetings of the citizens were held; and the case elaborately reviewed by the very ablest men on each side. Whatever abatements may be made for flippancy, incoherance, dogmatism, ignorance, vituperation, and empty declamation, in particular passages, or on the part of exceptional speakers, the fact remains that this political discussion, protracted through a number of months, was more calm, searching, dispassionate, and conclusive than any of the great popular debates which went before it. If a man or men were left in ignorance, on the morning of the election, of the cardinal principles inof the just and indispensable inferences and conclusions from those facts, he or they were exclusively at fault, having darkered

their own understandings. When the votes were counted, it was instantly perceived that the citizens had comprehended the case, and had made a judgment in terms both emphatic and unmistakable. A majority of the States, and an unprecedented majority of the suffrages, were found to be on the side of Congress.

From this decision there is no appeal. Venerable as the Constitution is in this country,-beneficent as it has been found in the past or may be found in the futurethere is a power superior to it, and which none can resist with impunity and unscathed by punishment. This power is the People themselves; who make or unmake statutes and Constitutions as seems to be good in their eyes, and for whom Constituion on the Virginia Circuit. Judge CHASE | tions exist, not as masters, but as servants. Vindicated and fortified by this popular verdict, not simply of acquittal, but of high commendation, the Fortieth Congress is franchisement, exhausts the measure of pen- about to resume. its labors. The benedicalties against any of the rebels. Judge tion of the People is upon it, and it will doubtless so act as not to forfeit the benizen it has obtained.

It has before it several duties of serious magnitude. The first and most important of these is the complete Reconstruction of the Union. By this we do not mean merely or mainly the replacement of the machinery of the government, so far as it was ungeared by the gigantic upheaval of the war. In that sense Reconstruction is purely much longer he must look to it, for France | technical, and signifies little. What is needis ripening for a revolutionary storm which | ful and intrinsic is so to adjust existing diswill burst with fury over his head before crepancies as to blend the different parts of many days shall have passed away, if de the Republic into a monogenious mass, obpendence is to be placed in the signs of the literating sectional and temporary alienations, and making of the whole, in fact as in form, one nation, animated by common hopes and aspirations, and cordially co-operating to work out a high and noble destiwith the giving away of his bodily strength ny. To this end disorders must be repressed and extirpated; the wayward and maglignant must be made to fear; and the obedient and law-abiding made secure in hy any means an improbable event in the all their rights. Expiations for the past are The gunpowder element of not demanded and are not admissable, but react, that which is ever ready to the rebel element must be swed into respect and plunge the country into for the laws, while loyal men and women bloody strife and revolution, is ripe for must be made secure in their persons, repurevolt and only held back through fear. tations and political privileges at the South The Emperor is fast crowding upon the en- in the same absolute sense as they are at the durance of his people, and by his narrow North. This provided for, the restoration policies may sweep away that barrier and of all the Southern people to the just rights reach the point where the enthusiastic and they would have enjoyed had none of them liberty loving Frenchmen will turn upon | embarked in the Rebellion, should follow as

During the late canvass we heard an orator the "man of destiny" has accomplished his | who attained a large and honorable fame dumission, and that the French people are ring the war, insist that the Republicans had about again to make an effort for free gov- made two grave mistakes-one in admitting made two grave mistakes—one in sumitting any of the blacks to the right of suffrage, and the other in admitting thereto any who had the untortunate prisoner. The people of the same footing in all respects as the native citizen.

The second cause was as to the true run. ernment and to shake from their necks the any of the blacks to the right of suffrage, and

been rebels. After he had finished his this State had taken the inster in Pand, and would see that all would be right. The speech we asked him if he was not endeavoring to make the pyramid of popular government, in half the States, stand on its apex rather than on its base? if. for instance, his scheme of excluding from political rights, in South Carolina, both black lovalists and white rebels would not establish an oligarchy there more narrow, exclusive and intolerent than existed under Mr. CALHOUX and his associate slave-holders? A hundred or a thousand voters in a State would not make a thing entitled to be called a Commouwealth. Against the oligarchic tendency, in a new form, Congress is bound As fast as the Southern whites return to true restored to all the functions of eitizenship. ment to return, by the shortest possible road, to specie payments. Unconvertible stitution except such as may be found in the war power. If such a currency was justified by the dire necessities of the war, it is justifiable no longer. The war has been ment, upon the showing of its own financial officers, and in the judgments of all sound business men, is in a condition to resume specie payments whenever it shall please to do so. Having the ability to resume the payment of its obligations, it is bound not o further postpone that duty.

When the government shall take its own inconvertible paper currency out of use, the National Banks will be compelled to provide for the payment upon demand of the notes issued by them. Most of them are reported by the Government Examiners' to be in sound condition. If this conclusion is correct, and we have no reasons for few Banks whose affairs have been so managed that they cannot resume specie payments upon reasonable notice, the sooner they shall be wound up the better.

Nor is this all. A resumption of Specie payments by the Government and the Banks, will settle all the questions heretofore started as to the kinds of Currency in which the national bonds are payable. True, those questions were pretty effectually disposed of by the results of the Presidential election. The Democratic leaders were never half serious in raising the question originally. What they saw in it was the basis of an appeal to the passions and prejudices of certain classes, which might be made available in securing votes, less or more, for their candidates; and they resolved to secure the votes, if possible, no matter how disastrous the means might prove to weeks ago, they ascertained that they had miscalculated their opportunity; and now they are apparently content to let the ques tion alone.

Anether matter which will claim early and earnest attention will be the revision of the Tariff. This revision was taken up during the last session. very nearly matured, but not finally acted upon, with the understanding that it should be completed sion. Nothing can be plainer than that whatever strengthens the great industrial we shall have fewer Hester Vaughns, classes of the country, strengthens the gov- whether detected and punished as she has D YSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS. duties on imported goods in the interest of and the grave, as are hundreds of the unthe proprietary manufacturers; and if we did desire it, such a revision is simply impossible. What wages employers can pay, necessarily depend upon the prices at which the products of the labor bought can be sold for. When the cost of production exceeds the avails resulting therefrom, proprietors suspend operations. When the profits on production justify ar increase of wages. workmen instantly perceive the fact, and are not slow in demanding and enforcing the friendless, is better spent than a hunan advance, by methods which they have avatematised and know how to wield. Doubtless, manufacturers may be found, in higher imposts than a just national system so pitiably shows the need of it: will admit of. Greed can never be appeas-Congress attempt to satisfy this manifestation of it. The revision of the Tariffshould covering and promoting the welfare of all do not doubt.

# HESTER VAUGHN.

Much sympathy has been awakened by this ase of an unfortunate woman, who, claiming to have been first the victim of a vile outrage, subsequently attempted to escape a part of its consequences by the murder of her newly born babe. The true statement shows much of that sympathy to have been mis placed, since it assumed the entirely different hypothesis of her innocence. Our last week's exchanges have overflown with a wonderful elaboration of fine sentiment, touchingly eloquent upon the miserable case of this poor girl who, first the victim of one man's brutality, had then, because her infant perished in its birth, been unjustly convicted of its murder, and so herself sentenced to die.

All this was very well for awhile. But the fact transpires that HESTER VAUGUN did kill her own child. Her confession of guilt is thus noted by the Governor of the Commonwealth, in his reply to a Committee of ladies of New York, who walted upon him on Friday, to invoke official clemency

in her behalf. "The Goyernor replied that he had taken great pains to ascertain all the circumstances connected with the case. He feared that the people of New York were not so well informed of all the facts. The first week after sentence had been passed upon Hester Vaughn he sent a special messen-ger, meaning Dr. John H. Gihon, his Pri-vate Secretary, to her cell, when she frankly confessed her guilt. All she asked for was a reprieve, and that she might not be questioned in regard to the author of her shame. No persuasion would induce her to tell who it was. There was no ne-

Governor assured his visited that he would never sign Hester Vaughn's death warrant He hoped no more money would be solicited in New York to defray her expenses, as such contributions were entirely unnecessary. Two philanthropic gentlemen in this State had assured him that they would gladly pay the expenses of a voyage to her friends in England in the event of her pardon."

It is clear, therefore, that this woman is guilty of a crime which our laws punish with death, and that her only meritorious claims | the latter known by the general name of upon official clemency consist in these facts: First, that she is a woman; second, that she was a friendless, homeless outcast, when she committed the guilty act; third, that she in justice and wisdom to sedulously guard. avers her babe to have been the fruit of her misfortune and not of her sin. Words need allegiance to the government they must be not be multiplied here; no such pleas can support any just title to escape the law's sen-Next in rank to this question is that of tence. The case may be one for the comthe Currency. It is the duty of the govern- miseration of the humane, who are willing to forget that the death of the child was clearly a murder in the purview of both paper money has no warrant in the Con- Divine and human law, but the sworn ofcers of our law cannot be of this oblivious multitude.

HESTER VAUGHN has taken life, willfullly and guiltily. She knows it, confesses it over for nearly four years. The govern- and expects punishment for it. She does not look upon infanticide as justifiable. even under her own experience-and theein she apparently differs from the large class of sentimental philanthropists who have taken her moral innocence for granted. It is worth considering too, that her title to their sympathy would be far clearer if she were not, upon her own showing, an accessory after the fact to another great crime. The victim of a rape, she conceals the name of the criminal. His crime is no excuse for hers, and yet, since her pardon is his escape. her tender-hearted sympathizers. in effect. ask for protection and immunity for the two greatest offenses known to our laws. any other opinion, the Banks can resume as Between her and her new friends on the readily as the government. If there are a one side, and the violated law on the other, that is the whole of the case.

The Governor will spare her life. We are glad of it, for she can be otherwise punished adequately for her case. And her life will do more than her death, to ensure the exposure and punishment of that other crime to which she traces her present guilt. We are not yet prepared to believe that she is to escape all punishment, or that he may not yet be reached by an avenging justice. In that regard, the Governor's discretion is clearly illuminated by the palpable considerations of duty. Was there ever a more pertinent occasion

to suggest,-to the multitudes of good men and women whose tenderest sympathies. awakened by this case, are manifested so promptly and vigorously in behalf of a destitute and friendless girl-that, for her and all her class, numerous as it is all about us, and Pittsburgh, for the projection of destihomeless and friendless women, and tation. ent. We do not ask a revision of the been or forever hidden and lost in infamy. R elleved and Cured. known each year. It is to that precise end that so many of the good and large-hearted women of Allegheny county are at this moment bending their efforts. Their Fair, at the City Hall, last week and this, is for the purpose of raising funds to provide a home for the homeless of their sex, so that the case of HESTER VAUGHN may not have its parallel here. One dollar spent in that direction now, to save the virtuous and shield dred given to rescue any criminal from the law. Let the sympathies of the philanthropic be wisely effective, and at the right moeach department, who will insist upon ment, since the history of that unfortunate

ed, wherever it may show itself. Nor should THE JOHNSON-STANLEY PROTOCOL. The first clear and entirely reliable statement of the specific purposes proposed to not be made to suit individual cupidity, but be attained by this much-debated arrangewise and far-reaching national policy, ment with England, is afforded by our Minister, Mr. Johnson, in a speech made by classes of the population. That such a re- him at Brighton, England, in response to a vision will be made, and so as to quicken complimentary address from that municidomestic industry, in all departments, we pality. He specifies the several subjects of the negotiation to be, 1st, the right of expatriation; 2nd, the Northwestern boundary question; 3rd, the respective claims. by citizens of either nation upon the Government of the other, growing out of the complications of the late war of rebellion. We annex an interesting extract from his

speech: The first cause of trouble, and one of the most perilous and of the longest duration, was the rights of our naturalized citizens. locyal almost with the origin of your Courts, it was held that the allegiance of nativity was perpetual. This was directly opposite to the view of the citizens of the United States, and I believe to the general sentiments of almost all Continental Eurone. The Constitution of the United States in this particular accords with that sentiment. It vests in Congress the power to pass laws of naturalization, and that power was exercised at the earliest period. condition, among others, upon which a native of any other country could become a citizen of the United States, was that he should renounce absolutely his original allegiance. But, as I have said, his right to do so was uniformly denied by your judiciary, thus compelling such citizens to violate his obligations to the United States, and to deprive him of his rights as a citizen of that country.

Your Government acted upon this doctrine previous to 1812 by impressing out of our ships our naturalized citizens. This constituted one cause of the war of that year, and, although the doctrine was not surrendered by the Treaty of Ghent, it was never afterwards precisely acted upon.

It is now settled by the protocol agreed to by Lord Stapley and myself and accepted

by Lord Stanley and myself, and so settled hat it cannot hereafter give trouble to either Government, and I am glad to add that it has received the approval of the Executives of each. The naturalized is placed upon

ning of one of the lines which divides your possessions and ours, as described in the treaty between us of 1846. This at one time rendered a war almost imminent. Al danger from that source is now removed by the second protocol, agreed to by his Lordship and myself, and which also has

the approval of the two Executives.

The third and the only other cause trouble originated during our late domestic war. From this have arisen most of the claims made by your citizens upon my Government, and my fellow citizens upon yours; the Alabama claims.

The convention which we have recently

agreed to [and which I have no doubt will be approved by both Governments] provides that these are to be settled by a Board of four Commissioners, two to be appointed by each Government.

In the event of their not deciding by

najority for or against any claim other than an Alabama one, the decision is to be made an umrire chosen by themselves. In regard to the Alabama claims, the arrangement is somewhat different. Before these are to be considered by the Commissioners, the two Governments are agree upon the head of some foreign

lovernment as an arbitrator, by whom the decision as to the liability of your Government for such claims is to be made on the contingency that the Commissioners fail to come to an unanimous decision for or This arbitrator, however, is to adjudge

only the question of liability.

If he rule that question against your Government, the amount due to each claimant is to be ascertained by a majority of the Commissioners. If he rule in favor of your Government, the claim is to be peretually barred.

Apprehensions are expressed that, under English Cabinet, the settlement spoken of with so much confidence by Mr. Johnson may be deferred for months, or even defeated altogether. This result may be realzed, although, so far as concerns England, her true policy is indicated in Lord STAN-LEY's negotiations, and will not be abandoned by his successor in office without substantial reasons not yet apparent.

THERE was a remarkable conflict of statement between the rumors adverse to the Union Pacific Company, which were for some days so industriously disseminated from Washington, and the handsome vindication of the Company in the text of the Report itself. There are now hints that a conspiracy to black-mail the Company has been frustrated and will be exposed. The sole foundation upon which this movement has relied, appears in the statement, by the Special Commissioner, that a sum of about \$6,000,000 must be expended in bringing the structure up to a first-class condition Another statement, also by the Commission,-that they had satisfactory evidence of the intention of the Company, in good the national honor and credit. Some their benevolent interest might have been faith, to proceed in this expenditure, and wisely manifested at an earlier day? This from funds already provided,—seems to be case tells us all that some provision is altogether lost sight of. Justice to the Comneeded, in all large cities like Philadelphia pany requires that the latter fact should be borne in mind-as well as that the Commistute and homeless women. A wise and ac- sion, in clear and express terms, vindicates tive philanthropy can do far more of good the Company entirely from the imputations in the timely prevention of the crimes and against its integrity and good faith toward shame which mark this case, than the Treasury. This seems to be the whole in the effort to defeat the ends of the of a situation which rival interests and a plainest justice. Provide food, pro- swarm of would-be plunderers have mansoon after the opening of the coming sest tection, counsel and a refuge for aged to obscure with so much misrepresen-

E very form of Liver Complaint. T roub es of the Diges ive crgans S peedily, surely and efficiently cured.

L iver Complaint, Swimming of the Head, I ndigestion, Depression of Spirits; V arishle and uncertain Appetite. E very symptom of Dyspepsia B elieved by Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic & Liver

P ills. They have effected many cures. L ook to it that you get no other and much ickness and pain will be prevented.

PRÉPARED AND SOLD BY GEORGE A. KELLY. WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

corner Wood street and Second avenue. Pittsburgh acions, the bowels disordered, the brain confused tore quiet, regularity and harmony to the action of originate in indigestion. For this distressing mala-dy, and parent of innumerable ailments as distress-ing as itself., the BITTERS are the only a ticle roved by experience to be a universal and unfail ing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspensis and billiousness that they first obtained presifice twenty years ago, it is now presty well un-derstood, both by the public and the medical profes-sion, that their curative properties take a far wider rauge. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections fever and ague, and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as . means of preparing the system to re: list damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure. &c., no medicinal agent at present rnown can be justly compared with this powerful yet narmless tonic. The feeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the SITTERS exactly the article they The feeble and sensitive, who

need to fortify and sustain them. A FACT-OF-GREAT VALUE. No one can be too often impressed with the truth

of all disorders which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmunary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTOR-AL SYRUP is a speedy and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung diseases, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing and great obstinacy, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely abouse or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and inappropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal pr. of of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN the same footing in all respects as the native STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from

RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION,

At a meeting of the leading officers of the Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, held on Friday last in Philadelphia, arrangements were made whereby the latter Company passes under the management of and is consolidated with the former corporation. Negotiations for the consolidation of these great railway arteries have been pending many months, and it is given out that the final agreement reached affords the liveliest satisfaction to the managers of both roads. By the consolidation effected, the Pittsburgh. Fort Wayne and Chicago and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads are consolidated with the Pennsylvania Central, which will have control of more than a thousand miles of railway, and property approximating three hundred millions of dollars. This movement is one of vast importance and betokens the shrewdness of those at the head of the gigantic corporation of our State. The consolidation will afford almost direct connection with the roads leading to the Pacific Coast now being constructed, and gives the Central Company new and vast fields for profit from freight and passenger traffic.

-Much to the surprise of the people of Raleigh, North Carolina, Governor Holden has commuted the sentence of the negro Alexander Willis, condemned to be execu-ted on the 5th for the murder of Anderson clemency. The murder was brutal and atrocious beyond comparison, and still ex-Apprehensions are expressed that, under the hesitation of our own Government to ratify the action of our Minister in all its details, and in view of the changes in the executive action.

"Wante," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not enceding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWBNIV-FIVB OBSIS; each additional line IVB OBSIS.

### WANTED---HELP.

WANTED-HELP -At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOY: and MEN, for different kinds of emplo Persons wanting help of all kinds can i

WANTED---BOARDERS. DOARDING-Good Boarding at No. 16 ANN STREET, Allegheny city, for

DOARDING-A gentleman and an unfurnished room and boording by making lry at No. 74 MARTIN STREE1, Alleghen

WANTED-BOARDERS-Pleas-Ant room, with board suitable for gentleman ad wie, or two young gentleman at 68 FOURTH CREET, Also, a few day or dinner boarders can accommodated. Reference required

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED-AGENTS-\$50 to \$200 PER MONTH-To sell a ling to Agriculture and the Mechanics E. WARING. Esq., the dist Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, & Nothing like it: 300 Engra-vings Sellis at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT'S CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

### LOST.

OST-On Wednesday afternoon posed to have been lost on one of the Citizens Fas-senger Bailway Cars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 89 MARKET STRRET

TO LET. TO LET-Two well finished houses, with eight and eleven rooms on EIGHTH STREET near Penn. Enquire at 377 PENN STREET.

TO LET - Two unfurnishe rooms, with board, to gentleman and single gentlemen, at 58 PENN STREET. TO LET—A furnished Sleeping
BOOM, 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 Ave ir Bagley's Lane, contains 8 rooms, bath of shed attic, good dry cellar, fitted up with water and other conveniences. Apply at WARD'S GROCERY, 58 Pale Alto street

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE-BRUG STORE-A nrst class retail drug store in a vers desirabl on. Terms easy. Address box 764, Pitu

FOR SALE-A Melodeon and P STOOL, that have been very little used, and which cost a few months ago \$108. They will be sold very cheap. Address C. E. G. GAZETTE office. FOR SALE-A new House with seven pooms, water and gas, and range to kitchen, at the corner of PRIDE and FORBES STREET. Enquire of W. WILTON, at the House FOR SALE-FARM.-200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., West-moreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. B. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and older outbuildings, Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Lari-mer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

PROPERTY—The desirable property on PROS PECT. near BUTLER STREET Lawrenceville now occupied by the subscriber; lot 48 by 100 feet comfortable modern two story brick house of sir rooms, good cellar, wash house, &c. Price low and terms easy if wold soon, Apply on the premises to EDWARD SEAGER.

FOR SALE-\$45 per acre will The purchase a farm of 100 acres in BEAVER COUNTY, Penna, % of a mile from Enon Station. P. Ft. W. & C. B. R.; 75 acres cleared, 25 acres in timber, all undertaid 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 rouning stream, warm sandy soil, convenient to schools T churches within 3 miles, and a good neighborhood. The owner has moved west, otherwise it could not be purchased at the above price. Terms casy. Far further acretiments above price. Terms easy. For further particule call on or address OROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Est Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

## NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. — A meeting of the members of the Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, December 7th, at TK o'clock at the Library for the election of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Directors. de5:a96
A. H. LANE, Becretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA. Nov. 3, 1868. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the semi-andat dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the spital stock of the Company, clear of National and late taxes, payable in cash, on and after Novem-er 30, 1868. 30, 1868.

lank powers of attorney for collecting dividends be had at the office of the Comdany, 338 South IRD STREET.

ac office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at P. M., from November 30th to December 5th the payment of dividends, and after that date m 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

620:346 THUMAS T. FIRTH, Tressurer.

IN THE MATTER OF OPEN-IN THE MATTER OF OPENING LOCUST STREET, IN THE CITY
OF PITTSBURGH-All owners of Lots, or other
persons interested in the BURKIAL GROUNDS on
STEVENSON STREET, one belonging to the Assoclate Reformed Church, known as KEER'SGRAVE
YARU, and the other to the Catholic Church,
known as the CATHOLIC GRAVE YARD, are
hereby notified that they are required to remove
the bodies from the ground within the line of Locust
street, within three mouths from this date; and if
the same are not removed within that time, they
will be removed by the undersigned, who have been
appointed Commissioners for that purpose. Said
street is forty eight feetwide, and extense slong
the line between the said Burisiforounds about ouhalf of each. All necessary information can be had
by application to either of the Commissioners. reet is 1013, one in the said Burial ground and be had neline between the said Burial ground and be had not grappile at the cities of the Commissioners. The Commissioners will neet for consultation with Lot Owners, on MONDAY, December 394. 1868, at 10 e clock, A. M., at the City Engineer Office, Market Building, third story.

W.M. GRIFFIN, The KELLY.

Pittsburgh, Dec, 4, 1868.