PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from First Page)

than that expended for like purposes during the preceding year.

issues and designs, fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty-three patents were

THE INDIANS.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. provide for reserving lands for the various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits, and engage agricultural and industrial pursuits. in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This policy, inaugurated many years since, has met with signal success whenever it has been pursued in good faith and with becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity for extending it as far as practicable in our relations with the aboriginal resolution is greater now than at any practicable in our relations with the aborig-inal population is greater now than at any preceding period. Whilst we furnish sub-sistence and instruction to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respec-tive reservations. This is the only mode

and equipment of their road, and submited for the opinion of the Attorney General certain questions in regard to the authority of the Executive, which arose upon this report, and those which had from time to time heen presented by the Commission report, and those which had from time to time heen presented by the Commission-ers appointed to examine this and other lines, and have recently submitted a state-ment of their investigations, of which the report of the Secretary of the Interior furn-

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War contains information of interest respecting the several bureaus of the War Department, and the operations of the army. The strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 48,000 men, and it is computed that this number will be decreased to 43,000. It is the opinion of the Secretary of War that within the next year a considerable diminution of the infantry force may be made without detriment to the interest of the country, and in view of the great expense attending the military establishment and the absolute accessity of retrenchment, wherever it can be applied, it is hoped that Congress will sanction the reduction which his report recommends. While in 1860, sixteen thousand three hundred men cost the nation \$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is esti-\$16,472,000, the sum of \$65,682,000 is estimated as necessary for the support of the army during the fiscal year, ending June S0th, 1870. The estimates of War debt, for the last-two fiscal years were, for 1867 \$33,-814,461, and for 1868, \$25,205,669. The actual expenditures during the same periods were, respectively, 895,224,415 and \$123,-246,648. The estimate submitted in December last, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, was \$77,124,707. The expendithe Secretary of the Treasury gives \$66,-000,000 as the amount which will probably be required during the remaining three quarters, if there should be no reduction the army, making its aggregate cost for the year considerably in excess of ninety-three millions. The difference between the estimates and expenditures for the three fiscal years which have been named is thus shown to be \$175,545,343 for this single branch of public service.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the operations of that department and of the Navy during the year. A con-siderable reduction of the force has been effected. There are forty-two vessels carryeffected. There are forty-two vessels carrying four hundred and eleven guns in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. Three of these vessels are returning to the United States and four are used as storeships, leaving the actual cruising force thirty-five vessels, carrying three hundred and fifty-six guns. The total number of vessels in the New is The total number of vessels in the Navy is two hundred and six, mounting seven hundred and forty-three gnns. Eightyone vessels of every description are in use armed with six hundred and ninety-six guns. The number of enlisted men in the service, including apprentices, has been reduced to eight thousand five hundred. An increase of navy yard facilities is nended as a measure which will, in the event of war, be promotive of economy and security. A more thorough and sys-tematic survey of the North Pacific Ocean is advised, in view of our recent acquisi-tions, our expanding commerce, and the increasing intercourse between the Pacific

States and Asia.

The Naval Pension Fund, which consists of a moiety of the avails of prizes captured during the war, amounts to \$14,000,000. Exception is taken to the act of 23d of July last, which reduces the interest on the fund loaned to the Government by the Sec-retary, as trustee, to three per cent. instead of six per cent., which was originally stip-ulated when the investment was made. An amendment to the Pension Laws is suggested to remedy omissions and defects in existing enactments. The expenditures of

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.

The Postmaster General's report furnishes a full and clear exhibit of the opera-tions and condition of the Postal Service. The ordinary postal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was \$15,292,400, and the total expenditures, embracing all the service for which special appropriations have been made by Congress, amounted to \$22,730,592, showing an excess of expenditures of \$6,437,771. Deducting from the expenditures the sum of \$1,396,525, the amount of appropriations for ocean, steam-ship and other special services, the excess of expenditures was \$4,541,466. By using an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$3,800,000, the actual sum for which a special appropriation is required to meet special appropriation is required to meet the deficiency, is \$7,412,66. The causes which produced this large excess of expen-ditures over revenue were the restoration of service in the late insurgent States, and the putting into operation of the new service established by acts of Congress, which amounted within the last two years and a half to about forty-eight thousand seven hundred miles, equal to more than one-third of the whole amount of the service New postal conventions with Great Britain, North Germany, Belgium, the Neitherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, respectively, have been carried into Affect Nicarauga, has been ratified by the latter of the Senate during its present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States and Nicarauga, has been ratified by the latter spectively, have been carried into effect andertheir provisions. Important improvements have resulted in the reduced rates of international postage, and the enlarged mail facilities with European countries. The cost of the United States trans-Atlantic Ocean mail sarvice, since January 1st, 1868. has been largely lessened under the operation of these new conventions, a reduction of over one-half having been effected under

ship service, which went into effect on that date. The attention of Congress is invited to the practical suggestions and recommen-dations made in his report by the Postmaster General.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred du-During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by one hundred and seventy-one dollars, and including resusuas and designs, fourteen thousand one den and Norway, Rome, Greece, Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Mada-

Cordial relations have also been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Con-gress that our national good offices might be tendered to those Republics, and also to Brazil and Paraguay, for bringing to an end the continuous war which has so long been raging in the Valley of the La Plata, has been assiduously complied with, and fully acknowledged by all the beligerents. That important negotiation, however, has thus far been without result.

THE PARAGUAYAN TROUBLE-MINISTER

Charles A. Washburne, late U. S. Minis ter to Paraguay, having resigned, and be-ing desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South sistence and instruction to the Indians and guarantee the undisturbed enjoyment of their treaty rights, we should habitually insist upon the faithful observance of their agreement to remain within their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which these collisions with other tribes and with the whites can be avoided; and the safety of our frontier settlements secured.

PACIFIC RAILBOADS.

The companies constructing the railway from Omaha to Sacramento have been most energetically engaged in prosecuting the work, and it is believed that the line will be completed before the expiration of the ext fiscal year. The six per cent. bonds issued to these companies amounted on the fifth instant to \$44,337,000, and additional work had been performed to the report of a Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who had been specially instructed to examine the location, construction and equipment of their road, and submited for the oninion of the Attorney General right except as to persons actually belong-ing to the Diplomatic service. On the oth-er hand all such powers insist upon exer-cising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Mr. Washburne's proceedings, owing to the injurious and very improbable charge of personal complicity in insur-rection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not reached the United States. Mr. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that two United States' citizens, attached to the legation were arbitrarily selzed at his side when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring confessions of their own criminality, and testimony to support the President's allegations against

the United States Minister. Mr. McMahon, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the La Plata, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Asunscion, there to investigat the whole subject. The Rear Admiral the whole subject. The Rear Admiral, commanding the United States South-Atlantic Squadron, has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force, and to sustain such just demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger in the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. States and Brazil and Paraguay.

THE WAR ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC COAST September last were \$27,219,117, and Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chili have become especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States for terminating the war on th Pacific Coast. Chili has not finally declared upon the question. In the meantime the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our propositions o mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may be soon accepted by all the bel ligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain—a result which would be attended with common benefits to the beiligerents, and much advantage to the commercial nations.

THE BOLIVIAN REPUBLIC. I communicate for the consideration of Congress a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into citizenship any citizen of the United States, or of any other of the American Re-

publics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. THE SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKES. The correspondence herewith submitted will be found painfully replete with ac-counts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by recent earthquakes of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bollvia. The diplomatic agency and naval officers of the United States who were present in those countries at the time of these disasters furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Con gress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow citizens has been answered by

much liberality. INUNDATIONS IN SWITZERLAND. In this connection I submit an appeal which has been made by the Swiss Repubthe department during the last fiscal year were \$201,203,94, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$20,993,314.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of mutual confidence. The Mexican Government has not yet acted upon the treaties celebrated here last summer, for establishing the rights of naturalized citi-zens upon a liberal and just basis for regulating Consular powers, and for the adjust-

ment of mutual claims. DISTURBANCES IN COLOMBIA. All commercial nations as well as all friends of Republican institutions have occasion to regret the frequent local dis-turbances which occur in some of the constituent States of Colombia. Noth-ing has occurred however, to effect the harmony and cordial friendship which have for several years existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our

ISTHMUS SHIP CANAL. Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the anspices of the United States. I hope to be amount of the service able to submit the result of that negotiation

Republic.

Costa Rico, with the earnestness of a sincerely friendly neighber, solicits recircity of trade, which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention created by treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held, and its decisions

have been received at the Department of

ment of the United States of Venezuela has been subverted, a Provisional Government rious provisions of treaty between the having been instituted, under circum- United States and Great Britain, of June been subverted, a Provisional Government having been instituted, under circumstances which promise durability. It has WEST INDIES.

I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for national injuries committed by the President of Hayti. The political and social condition of the republics of Hayti and St. Domingo are very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery, which has been carried into effect throughout the island of St. Do-mingo and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of Republican institutions and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt, however, to establish Republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may be supposed to result from long indulged habits of colonial supineness and dependence upon European powers.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES IN OUR HEMIS-PHERE.

While the United States have on all oc-casions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its ad-jacent islands shall be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other and to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own country, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and so constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of free princi-ples, and make those communities distrust if not dread a Government which at will consigns to military dominition States that are integral parts of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempts by other nations to extend to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized powers. The acquisition of Alaska was made with the view of extending the national jurisdiction and republican principles in the American hemisphere.

Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction. I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Den-mark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of those Islands. This treaty still remains under consideration in the Senate. A new convention has been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. Comprehensive National policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities, as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possession or control of those communities has hitherto rendered the grayth and impaired the influence of the growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each one of them when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when in-corporated into the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. . TINLAWFUL EXPEDITIONS

Conforming my administration to these principles, I have on no occasion lent support or toleration to unlawful expeditions set on foot upon the plea of republican propagandism or of national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, how-

ever, of repressing such unlawful move-ments clearly indicates the duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of the decline of European monarchical power and influence and the increase of American republican ideas, interests and sympathies.

It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the two republics of the Island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselv

tinctly than heretofore in the Island of Cuba EXTENDING OUR POSSESSIONS. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness arrived when even so direct a proceeding as a proposition for an annexation of the two republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give sat-isfaction to all other foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of further extending our possessions it is apprehended by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an area more ex-tended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the Amer-ioac mind that, with the increased facilities for inter-communication between all por-tions of the earth, the principles of free government as embodied in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend within its sphere and influence the civilized nations of the

world. SANDWICH ISLANDS. The attention of the Senate, and of Congress, is again respectfully invited to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom entered into last year, and already ratified by that Government. The attitude of the United States toward these islands is not very different from that in which they stand toward the West Indies. It is known people that their government and institu-tions are feeble and precarious; that the United States, being so near as a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the islands pass under foreign control. Their property is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings, as well from the United States as from foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it could not materially diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guarantee of the good will and forbearance of all na tions until the people of the Islands shall, of themselves, at no distant day, volunta-rily apply for admission into the Union. The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the reaty negotiated here in January last for the security of trade marks in the interest f manufacture and commerce. I have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and practicable, a fair and equal regulation of the vast fisheries belonging to the two na-tions in the waters of the North Pacific cean.

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consular Powers, and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of the thirty-ninth Co the Italian Government. A liberal Consular Convention, which has been negotiated with Berlin, will be submitted to the Sen-

NATURALIZATION TREATIES. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for the regu-lation of the rights of naturalized citizens, have been duly ratified and exchanged, and similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdom of Belgium and Wur-temburg, and with the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character now in the course of negotiation with the respec-tive governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman Empire.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS. Examination of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company, and the Puget's Souad Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the new arrangement for Ocean mail steam- State. The herotofore recognized Goyera the State of Ocogon and Territory of Wush-

15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted, under the direction of the Joint International Commission, to which they were sub-mitted for adjudication by the treaty be-tween the two governments of July 1st, 1863, and, it is expected, will be concluded at an early day.

COLONIAL TRADE AND FISHERIES. No practical relation concerning colonial rade and the fisheries can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed their judgment concerning the principles involved. Three other instances, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjustment. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens, the boundary question, involving title to the island of San Juan on the Pacific coast, and the mutual c aims arising since the year 1853 of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and lepredations committed under the authority of their respective Governments. Nego tiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration during the present session protocols calcu-lated to bring to an end these justly excit ing and long existing controversies.

CHINA. We are not advised of the action of the Chinese Government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this

capital. JAPAN CIVIL WAR. Japan remains a theatre of civil war Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated empire. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the beiligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and congration of the other treaty powers. and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britain, France, th Netherlands, North Germany and Italy. NEW SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Scain having recently undergone a revo lution, marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the Provisional Government established at Madrid has been recognized, and the friendly in tercourse which has so long happily existed between the two countries remains unchanged. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated the 18th of July last, a copy of which ac-companies this message, that the judg-ment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Con-stitution that it shall provide, First—For an election of President and

Vice President by a direct vote of the peo-ple, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them eligible for re-elec-tion to a second term. Second—For a distinct designation of the

person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in that office by death, resignation or removal of both the President and Vice President. Third—For the election of Senators of the United States directly by the people of the several States instead of by the Legisla-

Fourth—For the limitation to a period of years of the terms of Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature considera-tion of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretext for violations of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develope, ever remembering that the Consti-tution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is severally binding upon

CONCLUSION. In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress Information of the state of the Union, and recommended for its consideration such measures as have eemed to me necessary and expedient. If complishment of the great and beneficient complishment of the great and volcandon-purposes for which the Executive was or-dained, and which it comprehensively states were to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquilestablish justice, insure domestic tranquil ity, provide for the common defence, pro mote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and ou posterity. In Congress are vested all leg-islative powers and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country Let us earne-tly hope that, before the ex piration of our respective terms of service now rapidly drawing to a close, shall expire, an All-Wise Providence will so guid our counsels as to stregthen and preserve the Federal Union, inspire reverence for the Constitution; restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people, and pro-mote on earth peace and good will toward men. Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., December 9th, 1866.

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> ORDINANCES. ALLEGHENY.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Grading of Blossom Alley between Third and O'Hara Streets, Third Ward, Alleghony,

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same. That the Committee on Striets ne, and they are hereby authorized and diected to intite and receive Proposals for the Grading of Blorsom alliey from Third street to Olmara street in the Third Ward Allegheny, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their allege than the same of the contract therefore. Thir.I Ward Allegheny, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their dider tion.

REC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there be, and is here, by levied, a special tax, to be equal y assessed upon the said-Blossom alley respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively in proportion to the feet front in them respectively in proportion to bounding and abutting as aioresaid.

REC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained it shall be the duty of the Sirce. Commissioner lonsess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said Blossom alley respectively, hecording to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act defining the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the 30th of March. 1832:

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 30th day of November, A. D. 1868.

President of the Select Council.

Attest:

President of Common Council.

President of Common Council.

D. MACFERSON, Clerk of Select Council. R. Dilworte, Clerk of Common Council.

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