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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheap est family newspaper in Pennsylvania. 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 exclusteely 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: New Publications. Third and Sixth Pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Agricultural Department.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

THE "Molly Maguires" have appeared among the coal and iron miners of Allegheny county, Maryland. One atrocious assassination already alarms the people, and the wildest rumors are affoat. We have no doubt that the laws will be enforced and the community efficiently protected by the authorities.

In the closing up of the business of the Freedmen's Bureau Gen. Howard has very properly asked for Congressional investigation into its affairs and operations from the organization up to the present time. Such investigation the philanthropic officer knows will redound to his own great credit and put at rest forever the idle rumors and charges made by the enemies of the Bureau concerning its management.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION of Mr. CUSH-ING is now said to have a three-fold object; 1st, Consultation upon the Alabama claims, with our Minister in London; 2d, A careful examination into the cases pending in the French Courts for the sequestration of Confederate property; 3d, To advise with Mr. HALE, at Madrid, upon the Spanish and Cuban questions. This constitutes a sort of roving commission, which no diplomatist could more successfully execute than CALEB CUSHING.

SPANISH AFFAIRS look better. The reac. tionary movement at Cadiz is on its last 1682. All the points were learnedly Kingdom. All the world who were disposed to regard any Spanish insurrection as the sure precursor of anarchy throughout the Peninsula, must now accept the auspimore fit for self-government than they have had credit for.

An intelligent Englishman-Mr. DILKES, the author of "Greater Britain,"-travelling through the Southern States, after the close of the Rebellion, was struck by the apparent apathy with which the aristocratic land-owners regarded the political crisis, and by the actively demonstrative interest exhibited by the numerous class of "mean whites" who had never been rich enough to own slaves, but who were the vociferous champions of the system and fiercely opposed to the introduction of Northern ideas. Hence, the writer inferred that these mean whites were in fact the governing class in all those States. He made therein a very decided mistake. The superior planting class were always quiet and undemonstrative, because they knew their dirty work to be well and eagerly done for them, by these mean dependants who awarmed about them. their obsequious agents in running the political machine. The cue once given to them by their superiors, the latter have always kept in the back-ground, because such west was not to their taste, and because they knew that the poor whites could' be depended upon for fidelity and zeal, in the interests of their masters. The slaveholding aristoeracy raled their States with iron hands, although, for the most part, under velvet gloves. And that was about what their "apathy" amounted to.

WE LEARN from the Baltimore American that the existing antagonism between the Northern Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railway Companies, has culminated in a close combination of the Northern Central, Maryland, the Philadelphia, Wilmington

are to be transferred from Bolton to another locality, which will enable the Comother locality, which will enable the com-pany to dispose of the whole Bolton prop-erty for building purposes. The Philadel-phia Road is to transact its principal pas-senger business here also, but will probably

rapidly constructed. This, it will be seen, is an immense arrangement, and will place the new road to Washington not only in full connection with the North and West, and the terror of enabling through passengers to be taken around the city by steam, but will give it a depot on the line of the Charles Street City Passenger Railway, which is not the case with any of the present depots.

The Northern Central controls both the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac, thus securing an independent line to Washington, and that of the Union Railroad, which proposes to make a suburban connection of much of the latter is to be constructed as will suit the requirements of the combinscome to them near Jones' Falls, or not at all.

Northern Central line, and perfect its unbroken connection with Washington, these arrangements have great interest for the people of Pennsylvania, and, in general, of the North and West, and we think that the ple that the Government can pay its debts, statements above made may be relied upon and, with that become the general belief, as essentially correct.

BLACK SUFFRAGE IN PENNSYL-

An article under this title, written by the senior editor of the GAZETTE, a number of years ago, has recently been revived, and copied into most of the Republican ournals, of this Commonwealth. From this article we take a few paragraphs:

"In 1682 William Penn promulgated the Frame of Government' of Pennsylvania, under authority of the charter granted him by King Charles II. In this document the right of suffrage was given, without restricion to 'the freemen of said province.'

"In 1701 Penn granted what is known as the 'Charter of Privileges.' By this instrument the right of suffrage was broadly given to the freemen of each respective county.'
The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. The convention that framed this instrument was presided over by Benjamin Franklin. It gave the right of suffrage to every freeman of the full age of twenty-one years. The men of the Rev-olution, while asserting their own rights and liberties against proscription, were careful to stand fast by the cardinal idea of

the political equality of all men.

"In 1790 a new constitution was framed.
Thomas Mifflin presided over the convention that made it. This instrument gave the right to vote to 'every freeman over the age of twenty-one years.'
In 1839 the Constitution was revised.

John Sargeant presided over the convention.
The basis of suffrage was changed so as to include only 'every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years.'
"For one hundred and fifty-six years

black men, if black they were, voted in Pennsylvania on precisely the same condition as white men. None of the evils now predicted of black suffrage were experienced. Neither the mental or social equality of the two races was thereby established. Amalgamation, either through matrimony or vithout, was not encouraged. Not a black man was made Governor or Legislator. Social order was not subverted. The Government was not made by white men, for white men, but by all men, for the benefit

It may be remarked, in order to the better understanding of the whele matter, that in 1838 a case was brought before the Courts of this Commonwealth to test the point whether a native born black man, not a slave, was a "freeman," according to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution of 1790. The design was, by a judicial of suffrage, which they had enjoyed from the principal thoroughfares on a level with road, some that to Chicago, and others that legs, and its failure will strengthen the Pro- ingeniously argued; and, at length, the visional Government against the danger of Supreme Court, Chief Justice Gibson, prosimilar opposition in other quarters of the nouncing the opinion, in conformity to the pro-slavery fanaticism and blindness which then prevailed, solemnly decided that a "black man" could by no possibility be regarded as a "freeman," within the meancions settlement of the affair at Cadiz as a ing of the Constitution. The Convention very forcible proof that Spaniards are much that framed the existing Constitution was in session when this judgment was rendered, and it made haste, under the leadership of members of kindred sentiments, to insert the word "white," as qualifying "freeman," in the draft of the organic law which they framed.

The friends of Liberty and Equality, at that period few and despised, remonstrated in vain, while the masses of the white voters made joyful haste to prescribe the blacke and debar them from all participation in political affairs.

Of course, so rank an injustice cannot last forever. According to that measure of ability given to us, we have steadily advocated not simply with the political Freedom of all men and women, but their pelitical Equality likewise. For long and weary years we were subjected to odium for this Radicalism. But that era has gone, not to return again. The day is now not distant when the Constitutions both of Pennsylvania and of the Union will distinctly recognize the political equality of all men and women.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

The names of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court are treely used at Washington, as agreeing upon a decision overturning the Legal Tender Acts. The opinion may not be announced for some weeks

If the rumor be well founded, its truth will be generally acquiesced in, in advance of the open decision, and the business of the country will begin at once to adapt itself to the new standard-or rather to the old one again re-established, the solid specie hasis. Congress must at once provide for the Baltimore and Potemac, the Western the \$390,000,000 outstanding in its paper thus discredited. This can only be done and Baltimore and the Union Railway Com- by funding that debt into long bonds. The panies. A new passenger and freight notes no longer being a legal-tender, lose and foot passengers. depet, for their joint use, is to be built on at once their superior character and become land west of the Charles street bridge, no better than the notes of the Banks where the old Mount Royal reservoir stood, There are but two hypotheses upon which and on the other side of Charles street, the Treasury can arrange its affairs, one where the rules of Lanvale factory have that of an immediate cash resumption, the long been standing. The American adds: other of a bankruptcy continued and con-The workshops of the Northern Central ferred. We must regard the latter as out of the question, and the former must inevitably be adopted. The entire business of the country must follow at once in the same direction. The National Banks will senger pusiness here also, our wan propagity not abandon the passenger office and depot at President street. So also the Northern Central, the Western Maryland and the Baltimore and Potomac, which is now being have occasion for a part of it. There will

ing and redemption of their own notes, but affording the needed relief, will be least exso suddenly upon the hard-specie, there

all the roads entering the city. But only so the great body of the people are, as ever, disposed to sustain, and not impede or emgot there with so little difficulty and damage. We do not imagine that it is to require a very long time to convince the peothe Treasury will be able to pay those debts entirely at its leisure. This confidence in the Government will speedily be extended to the banking institutions-and confidence answers practically the same purpose as

specie-perhaps a better one. If this confidence don't suffice, the specie will, and of this the country has enough, and to spare, for the present emergency. The \$24,000,000 of gold certificates held by the Treasury will be put to use, and in aid of the banks if needed. The gold with which speculators have been gambling loses all its value for that purpose and will go into useful channels again. The immense amounts hoarded among the people will also appear again in circulation. Altogether, the country, instead of being poorer, will find itself considerably richer than it expected, and the situation really far from an uncomfortable one.

WILL PITTSBURGH ACCOMMODATE ITSELF!-NO. 1.

The approach of persons, whether in carriages or on foot, to the Union Depot of this city, is more difficult and dangerous than to that of any other like establishment in the United States. In part, this is owing to the topography of the district on which the city is built, and in part, also, to the way in which the city was originally laid out, conforming well enough to the social and commercial ideas and instrumentalities current in those earlier times, but unsuited to the present condition of affairs. Fiverailways use this depet in common

These are the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis, the Eric and Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The Pennsylvania road approaches it from the East, and in a way to interpose no obstacle to the business of the city or the movements of its inhabitants or visitors. The other four roads approach the depot from the West; the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St Louis, after crossing the Monongahela running under several streets by means of a tunnel, and otherwise presenting few or no obstructions, while the other three lines cross the Allegheny over the bridge of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and the East made up of cars destined to be sep-Chicago Company, crossing a number of arated here, some taking the Cleveland them, and entering the depot at the end to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and so on, through which all passengers go out or in. Several things conspire to make matters still worse. The Grain Elevator stands directly in front of the entrance to the Depot, se that all cars running in or out of it necessarily intercept and endanger the stream of and consult the welfare of this city in the vehicles and pedestrians. Beyond the Ele- premises, vator, to the west, on one side of Grant street, is the warehouse for Express reight; while on the other side of the same street is the Metal Yard of the Pennsylvania Rail- no valid reason why the cattle trains should Mr. GEORGE W. WOODWARD and other road. Still, in front of the Depot, but to the northwest, is the warehouse and river crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, causing a constant succession | East Liberty over to the Western Pennsylof trains each way across Liberty street, at vania road, which would subject no one to the point where Grant street enters into it, which is the most difficult point in its whole length.

Then, too, the Pennsylvania Railroad ompany has its principal warehouse on the Point, at the foot of Liberty street, making it necessary to run a track from the Union Depot all the way down to the river, and rendering still worse, what would be bad enough without, the impediments to ordinary travel at the intersection of Grant street and Liberty.

These various lines and crossings in front of the Depot are made passible only by the introduction of numerous frogs, which render the transit of trains slow and uncertain. With the utmost precautions the employes are capable of wheels get thrown off the track, causing teams to congregate, and putting persons on foot to additional inconvenience and peril. If the whole arrangement had been contrived to see how much annovance could be given to the people of the city, it would have been made no worse than the necessities laid on the railway companies have made it.

These evils are sufficiently great as matters now stand. But, it must be remembered that the increase of the city in population and business will certainly make the case worse. So, also, will the general growth of the country. Twenty years hence the number of trains each day passing the point of embarrassment will be at least doubled; perhaps quadrupled. Penn, Liberty and Grant streets, at the railway crossings, will become impassable for teams

How shall the evils thus brought under consideration be so met as to be guarded against and removed, or, at least, he reduced to the lowest possible amount, so as to be endurable? This is a question which the people of this city, and their representatives and agents in the Councils, ought to consider thoroughly, wisely, and without delay. The longer provisions to meet the case shall be delayed, the more difficult, embarrassing and expensive will they become.

The question thus propounded is divisible into two. What measures of relief will most effectually meet the wants and wishe | eighty dollars per capita,

be for a while an active business in the sort- of the people? What measures, while that business will probably be confined to pensive to the respective Companies, and the brokers, and not shared in to any great allow them the largest reasonable facilities extent by the masses of the people. A general for the transaction of their appropriate busireduction of values in most descriptions of ness? It is for the welfare of the city that property may be looked for, but very little both of these aspects of the case should be ry election. disturbance beyond that—certainly no panic | considered, not in the light of past conflicts -in business generally. Settling down between the inhabitants or the authorities and the railway corporations; or under the occupying the chair, and Mr. W.W. Brown must be something of a jar all around, but impulse of animosities surviving those conwe do not hesitate to express our belief that flicts. It will be well, so far, to forget the past, or, rather, to let the memory thereof be inoperative. Doubtless, the railway combarrass, the operations of the Government, panies have not been faultless. They have and that we shall all get through the much dreaded crisis without any needmuch dreaded crisis without any needtion, so that the B. & O. Company must and that we shall all get through the erred both in judgment and intention. If So far as the projected changes are to less panic, and the country will, within in dealing with these corporations, their afford larger facilities to the business of the thirty days, and itself squarely planted Treasury would to-day be richer than it is upon the specie basis and wondering how it by many millions of dollars. The errors have not been all on one side.

It was recently proposed by a correspondent of one of the morning papers that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company should be required to sink its track so as to pass under Liberty and Penn streets. through a tunnel. This would be an excellent arrangement so far as relates to disencumbering those highways. But to accomplish this the trains would have to start from a subterranean apartment under or near the present Depot, and then the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad would have to be correspondingly sunk for some distance East, or it would be impossible to send freight or passengers through, in either direction, without changing cars. These changes would not only cost large sums of money, but might prove exceedingly inconvenient for the transaction of business purely local. Besides, it would not do to lower the railway bridge over the Allegheny so as to impede the passage of steamboats, which would be found necessary by the adoption of this suggestion for a tunnel. That project seems not to be feasible. The tunnel would have to run under the river or

Liberty and Penn streets would be largely and inexpensively relieved if the through freight trains, East and West, passing over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, should go round over the Western Pennsylvania road. On this plan, trains from the West would keep up the right bank of the Allegheny river, after leaving the Allegheny Depot, striking the Pennsylvania road East of Pittsburgh at Blairsville intersection. Trains from the East would take the Western Pennsylvania road at Blairsville intersection and strike the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track at Allegheny, thus avoiding this city entirely. As the Western Pennsylvania road belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and as the distance by it is about the same, there can be no serious difficulty in making this arrangement. There would then be only through passenger trains to cross Liberty and Penn streets, and these would be comparatively few, as the local trains, with only one exception, now stop at Allegheny, and will continue to do so.

The objection of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to this plan, if we are rightly informed grows out of the, fact that it is convenient for them to dispatch trains from main these cars can just as well be separated at the East, say at Altoona, as here. If the case is reduced to a question of convenience, the Company ought to give way

If there shall, however, prove to be in superable objections to sending the general freight trains round the city, there can be not be sent that way, thus affording a considerable degree of relief. This would involve a removal of the Cattle Yards from loss, but be a decided gain all round. Land is now so valuable at East Liberty, that the exchange of locations for the Yards would prove a handsome speculation; while the Hotel would be worth more with the Yards away than with them there. In addition, the trade in cattle, by the removal, would escape city taxes, to which it is now liable, and residences now near the Yards would be delivered from sundry annoyances. Other points remain for consideration

upon which we cannot enter to-day.

The Future of Mormonism. The Gentiles are coming thicker and faster. Brigham sees the threatening danger, and is struggling desperately to avert it; but the events of the last few weeks show that the principle of exclusion is\_to prove at least a partial failure. The number of doubting or disaffected Mormons is larger than generally supposed, and it is reasonably certain that if he "cuts off" all who deal with Gentiles, he will perform that act for at least one-third of his community. And here let me mention a curious fact, not gen-erally known to entsiders. Of all those who have embraced Mormonism since its start, over sixty per cent. have apostatized and left them. Brigham lately stated this fact in one of his sermons, and their own records prove it. Their gains have been grossly exaggerated; as, for instance, they published, last summer, an expected immi gration of twenty thousand, and the whole number brought over did not reach five hundred.—Salt Lake Letter.

The Value of Immigration.

According to the best estimates that can be made or that have been made, from 1820 to 1830, 244,490 persons born on the other side of the ocean landed on our shores. From 1830 to 1840, 552,000. From 1840 to to 1850, 2,667,624. The annual average at is about 300,000, though a prominent politician of Massachusetts chooses to put it at 350,000. By actual immigration, every immigrant, it has been ascertained and established, brings with him between eighty and a hundred dollars, for himself, man, wom and child. We have, then, from this source thirty millions of specie added to the national pecuniary resources, and more than seventy-one millions brought in by the arrival of foreigners from the first of January, 1861, to the close of 1864, or over, at the rate of

Allegheny City Republican Executive Com-A meeting of the Allegheny City Repub lican Executive Committee was held last

evening in the Treasurer's office, City

Building, for the purpose of determining the time for holding the Republican prima-The meeting was called to order at seven and a half o'clock, John McDonald, Esq.,

occupying the chair, and Mr. W.W. Brown officiating as Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which the roll was called, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. McDonald, W.W. Brown, Riddle, Scandrett, Bothwell, Gang, Alax, Patterson, Spragne, Shaffer, Wettach. Alex. Patterson, Sprague, Shaffer, Wettach

cember.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by substitumr. Brown moved to amend by substitu-ting the first Saturday in January, 1869. The amendment was adopted and the motion, as amended, carried.

motion, as amended, carried.

The question in regard to the qualifications of voters was then taken up.

Mr. Holmes moved that any person who voted for Grant and Coifax at the last election be allowed to cast a ballot at the ensuing primary election.

mr. Scandrett opposed the motion. He thought that none but straight out and out Republicans should be allowed to vote. Mr. Gang favored the motion. He con-idered a vote for Grant and Colfax a sufficient proof of any voter's Republicanism.

Mr. Brown stated that there was a Repub-Mr. Brown stated that there was a reput-lican majority of 236 in the Sixth ward, and yet the Democrats, by a method similar to the one now under discussion, controlled the last Republican primary election and elected Councilman of their party. After considerable discussion further, After considerable discussion

Mr. Hastings moved to amend by leaving the matter in the hands of the election boards in the different election precincts. Mr. Hastings' amendment was lost.

Mr. Sprague offered as a substitute for the original motion the following resolu-

Resolved, That the Republican voters of Allegheny City be and are hereby instructed to meet at their respective election precincts on the first Saturday of January, 1869, to place in nomination Republican candidates for city and ward officers for the ensuing year, the qualifications for voting being proof of their former Republicanism satisfactory to the Judges of the said pri-

mary election.

After some further discussion the resolution was unanimously adopted.
On motion it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee on Monday evening, January 4, 1869, at the same place On motion adjourned.

Miraculous Escape. Mr. W. W. Kennedy, master machinist at the Keystone spring works of Messrs. Norris & Rutan, No. 85 First avenue, narrowly escaped a horrible death yesterday morning. It seems that he was engaged about eight o'clock in filing a piece of shafting, and while so engaged his clothing became entangled in a cog wheel which was revolving with great rapidity near him. He was whirled around several times with fearful velocity, and was only extricawith learned velocity, and was only extricated from his position by the giving way of his clothing, which was stripped completely from his body. Dr. George Purviance was summoned immediately, and found, after examination, that no bones were broken, though the gentleman had suffered a number of severe and painful broken, though the gentleman had suffered a number of severe and painful bruises. After his injuries were attended to, he was taken to his residence at Oakland. His escape from death, and even without the breaking of a bone, seems almost incredible, and entirely beyond the comprehension of those who witnessed the

Nominated.

The Nominating Committee of the Young Men's Library Association have placed i nomination the following "regular" ticket for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. The election will take place on January 11th, 1869:

President—Joseph Albree. Vice President—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer. Secretary-

Treasurer-D. P. Corwin.
Trustees-W. D. McGowan, J. J. Donnell, S. Waring, A. M. Harper, Malcolm Hay. Auditors—J. M. H. Rinehart, A. J. Par

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS, When a per takes cold the lungs becom charged with phiegm, which oppressing the contitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent emedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosering the phiegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration antil the evil is removed. DR, SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, and allay the tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, or in any way injuring the system, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c., it is of incalculable value. Especially at this inclement season of the year it would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand. Prepared by GEO, A. KELLY. Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue. Pittsburgh, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. 50 cents per bottle.

PREVENT OR REPENT!

When health has been sacrificed for want of the are necessary to protect it, regrets are unavailing. ement season of the year is at hand, and its cold and damp are the source of inn imerable distressing keep the outward surface of the body comfortably warm with suitable clothing, and the internal or gans in a vigorous condition by the occasional use f a healthful tonic and corrective. Winter maker or a nearthful come and corrective. Winter makes tremendous drafts upon the vital forces, and therefore it is a season when a pure vegetable stimulant and invigorant like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is of infinite use, especially to the weak and feeble. It gives stamina to the system, and thereby enables it to withstand the shocks of cold, hich produce cough, bronchitis, catarrh, and other diseases of the organs of respiration. Dyspe si and every species of indigestion are also greatly aggravated by cold, damp weather, and for these complaints the BITTERS are an acknowledged specific. There is no fact better known in this country. Ed, indeed, throughout the civilized portions of the Western Hemisphere, than that this genial pre-paration is a swift and certain remedy for all ordiary diseases of the stomach and the liver. A FACT OF GREAT VALUE.

No one can be too often impressed with the truth fall disorders which mankind are prone to, none than those which manifest themselves in the lung 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 a house or family in Pittaburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other inert and insppropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will and the right medicine adapted to their cure. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these lung cases, he has given signal proof of his great ability and thorough knowledge of all those diseases in which the lungs take a prominent par His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended whereve coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured.

DE. KEYSER'S EESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG

EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from

November 26, 1868.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-Half a million in currency was sent Vest, yesterday, by one of the New York banks.

—A fire at Yarmouth, Me., destroyed the paper mill of Charles J. Little, valued at \$50,000, and insured for \$20,000. -The West Wisconsin Rail Road is now

open from Tomah to Black Raven Falls. Trains are running once a day. -David Price fell from the Peoria and Warsaw Railroad bridge, at Peoria, Sunday night, and was almost instantly, killed. —A scheme is on foot to have the tax on whisky again raised to two dollars, and Congress is being quietly secured in support of it.

-Another accident occurred at Baldwin's Locomotive Foundry, Philadelphia, yesterday. Another girder feli, seriously injurng three men. The steam tug Adella, of New York, was burned at New Haven, Conn., yesterday morning. Loss estimated as \$20,000;

day morning. Loss insured for \$11,000. -H. V. Clinton, who robbed William Fargo of two hundred thousand dollars in bonds last January, was recently captured at Panama and brought to Buffalo, N. Y.,

-Two men, named Talmadge and Ripley, Two men, named Tannauguant traftey, have been arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, for stealing two notes valued at eleven thousand dollars from Bowen, Whitmore & Co., of New York, on the 4th inst.

The New York Tribune editorially says: We are confidentially advised from Washington that the Supreme Court is pretty certain to adjudge the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. We are told that there will probably be but one dissenter

from the Court's judgment. The New York Times denies the report of the story relative to the Alaska purchase money, and says that seven millions two hundred thousand dollars were sent from that city to Russia last August. The five millions referred to as having been sent from London were in payment for Russian ailroad loans.

-A dispatch from Byan station says: In telligence has been received here that large quantities of overland mail matter have been stolen from a coach near Fort Bridger, the robbers having cut open the boot. A portion of the mail has already been recovered. Strict inquiry will be instituted as to the manner of carrying these mails.

—P. S. Knoles, of Jacksonville, Ills., was robbed of a check for \$9,000, at the Union Stock yard in Chicago, on Saturday. The check was drawn on the Third National Bank of Chicago. When he discovered the robbery, Mr. Knoles started for the bank, but when he reached there he learned that but when he reached there he learned that the thief was ahead of him and had drawn the money.

-An iron tank in the cellar of Easton —An iron tank in the cellar of Easton, Sander & Co's drug store, under the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, exploded early Monday morning, and damaged the store to the amount of about \$2,500. The force of the explosion passed upwards through the heating register in the floor above, and broke twenty-five penes of plate class in broke twenty-five panes of plate gla the windows of the store, and pressed of the side walls out of plumb, but did not disturb a bottle on the shelves. The tank was simply used as a receptacle of steam and waste water received from the steamheating apparatus of the Southern Hotel, and the explosion cannot be accounted for on any known principle.

Henry Nichols.

Thus far in their course the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association have been singularly fortunate in securing prominent and popular lecturers, and, as a consequence, they have been gratified with large and appreciative audiences on every occasion. The next attractions of their programme, which promise to be not a whit behind those which have preceded them, are the elecutionary entertainments of Mr. Henry Nichols, the eminent English elecutionist, whose racitals from English elocutionist, whose recitals from standard English and American poets have gained for him a wide spread popularity in the old country and won golden opinions from all who have heard them in the new. so confident have the Committee been of his ability, that he has been secured for his ability, that he has been secured for two performances, and on Thursday and Friday evenings the Pittsburgh lecture go-ing public will have opportunities of judg-ing for themselves by visiting the Academy ing for themselves by v ing for themselves by visiting the Academy of Music. The sale of reserved seats will commence at the box office of the Academy on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, and in order that all may be accommodated no person can purchase more than six tickets for one evening.

W NOTICES-"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," Wante," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWESTI-FIVE CENTS; each additional line IVE CENTS.

WANTED---HELP.

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