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

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry. Ephemeris, Manufactural Items, Fires. Third and Sixth Pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: Letter from Steubenville, Miscellaneous.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 134¾.

THE Senate favors the proposition to commit the direction of our Indian affairs to a new department, to be specially created.

THE latest news from the seat of war gives the impression that the whisky-ring have captured an investigating committee.

CONGRESS has adjourned to January 5th. When it re-assembles, the appropriation bills and other important measures will be matured, ready for its immediate action.

THE Western Powers of Europe will not suffer Greece and Turkey to drift, or to be drifted, into war, if it can be prevented by their friendly but earnest intervention.

DENMARK sends to us her present War Secretary, who was formerly her Minister at Washington, to urge the completion of Mr. SEWARD'S little bargain for her West Indian Islands.

THE condition of affairs, political and social, in the Southwestern States, is to be investigated, by the order of Gen. GRANT. A member of his staff is already on his way to that region, to examine the situation.

INTERESTING intelligence from Paraguay is near at hand. One small fleet has gone up the river, and the next dispatches are likely to announce not only the arrival at Asuncion, but the reply of LOPEZ to the reclamations which our new Minister will present.

TREASURY SWINDLES, great and small, seem to be the order of the day. The customs are evaded by importers, and the connivance of officials is more than suspected. The internal taxes are defied, and here again, the complicity of the public servants is not even denied. The Treasury is robbed on all hands, the proofs of which multiply daily, and will multiply still more as March draws near.

PROMPTLY on the 4th of next March, the GRANT Administration will take up the unfinished business on the Executive table. The Alabama business with England, and the St. Thomas business with Denmark will be the main questions abroad; at home, the whisky ring, the Indian question, and the unregenerate rebels at the South. The indications now are that the President and his Secretary of State will leave work enough unfinished to occupy the new government for several months.

THE KU-KLUX organization has not been disbanded in Tennessee. It is understood to be kept up, and in a condition more perfect than before, for the purpose of promoting the local aspirations of ANDREW JOHNSON, next year. He will engage in the politics of that State, immediately upon his retirement from the Presidency, becoming a candidate either for Governor or U. S. Senator, and the Ku-Klux are to be his efficient supporters. Mr. JOHNSON very complacently remembers that he was never yet beaten as a popular candidate in that State, and, therefore, regards the situation as entirely too promising to be neglected. And he may prove a formidable candidate, especially since his friends seem to know him, even if he does not know his friends.

THE Legislature of Ohio has made it obligatory upon every banker and broker in that State to stamp or mark every counterfeit, worthless, broken or altered bank note which may come into his possession, or he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding one hundred dollars or less than fifty dollars for every such offence.

This is a wise law, and its adoption in this State would save merchants and tradesmen vast sums annually. The dead loss in counterfeit money to conscientious dealers is an enormous item in the profit and loss account where the business transactions are heavy. There are many persons who think it no sin to push out bad money in change making, satisfying their consciences that they received it for good and do not commit any grevious offense against their neighbor by passing it around. As a general thing, however, the poor and indigent are the sufferers in the end, as a counterfeit lodged with them will permanently abide with them, the reason being that their money is scrutinized carefully before it will be received and its character detected. If all knowing money handlers in banks and broker-offices would stamp "worthless" every one of the thousand spurious notes which they daily throw out of the depositors' collections of money, they would confer a great favor on the public at large by forcing out of monetary channels imitations of money not worth the paper printed upon. Ohio has set a good example, and it would be well for our Legislature to adopt a similar law for the protection of the people of Pennsylvania.

WHEN Gov. SEYMOUR opened the political campaign in Connecticut, last Spring, with a speech in which he declared that "it would cost more than $150,000,000 this year to maintain an army to keep the South in subjection," the Democratic press thought it very unkind that we should denounce this assertion as a recklessly false one. And, throughout the canvass, this statement, from their distinguished leader, was reiterated by the orators and journalists of that party. Now, that the election is over, a leading Democratic paper, the New York *World*, finds itself able to be more exact in the figures, and quotes the official records of the War Department, showing, upon the authority of the Secretary himself, that

The military expenditures from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, a period of three years, were about $295,000,000; of which it is believed that, as near as can be ascertained without long and tedious investigation, nearly $100,000,000 were on account of liabilities incurred during the Rebellion, leaving $195,000,000 as the outlay for the current expenses during the time named—*an average of $65,000,000 per annum.*

This whole matter—what the candidate said—how near he came to the facts—are worth the remembrance now, of those partizans who have preferred always to believe the worst that could be imputed to a Republican Congress.

REBEL FAITH.

It is objected that, as Georgia has perfected her title to be reinstated, in strict accordance with the terms prescribed by Congress, there remains no better right, to deny to her the complete enjoyment of her Federal relations, than there would be to exclude Ohio or Maryland for any arbitrary reasons. As usual, the conclusion in this case would be right if the premises were true—which they are not. Georgia has not perfected her claim to re-instatement, she herself to be the judge. Has she ratified the XIVth Amendment? And how? When her first Legislature was convened, under the new Constitution, the Amendment was ratified in that body by a decisive vote, but the majority, in both branches, for that ratification was made a majority by the colored members. And, thereupon, our House of Representatives, regarding the conditions as fulfilled, admitted a part of the Georgia delegation to their seats. Mark, then, the treachery of the rebel faith and the blindness of the rebel blunder! Overlooking the fact that their Senators had not yet been admitted in the other body, the rebels, thinking the game in their own hands, forthwith expelled every colored member from either branch of the State legislature, as having no constitutional right of membership. The rebels were then blind to the logical results of this act, but they know better now, and would restore the expelled negroes if it were possible. For they see, as Congress sees, that this expulsion was tantamount to a repudiation, upon the record, of the act of ratification, which must fall with the illegal votes which enacted it. And they learn, too, that, whatever nice questions may be raised as to the right of legislative bodies to control the question of qualifications among their own members, it is not compatible with the purposes of either Congress or the Republican people of the North, to suffer any questions, of that or any other sort, to disturb the finality of that adjustment which reconstruction intends. Georgia must place herself upon ground which admits of neither denial nor doubt. Her compliance with the terms heretofore prescribed must be absolutely free from the remotest hazard of a later repudiation. Whatever estimate the people of Georgia may place upon their Federal relations, the XIVth Amendment is of quite equal consequence to all the people of the Union. We cannot afford to recognize any doubt as to the validity of its adoption, and, if Georgia sees fit to raise such a question, Congress has no alternative, but must deal with it and with her accordingly. Communities have no better right than individuals to profit by their own bad faith, and Georgia has that lesson to learn.

THE POLICY WHICH PAYS BEST.

The gigantic speculations in which the present managers of the Erie Railway have engaged, alarm their rivals of the New York Central line. It is understood that the latter have formed a powerful combination to protect themselves against their formidable rival. In the meantime, the friends of our own great Trunk line are busily turning the situation to their own profit. What progress they have made is better judged of from one fact, which looms up already with great prominence before the public eye. This, viz: that the Pennsylvania Central line, is, at this moment, the only one of the four leading Trunk Roads, which has entirely accomplished a consolidated connection through from the Seaboard to the Mississippi and to Chicago. What the other lines have aimed at, and have for years striven, so far ineffectually, to secure, has been in fact achieved by this one alone. Tact, nerve and opportunity have here been made the most of, whereby the Pennsylvania Central and its associate Companies, striking to the purpose while their rivals were diplomatising, now hold in their hands the solid realities of the prize.

No better occasion than the present may offer to us for remarking upon another preeminent distinction which public opinion concedes to this Pennsylvania line, and the comparison with its Northern rivals. Of the three corporations this seems to be the only one which is, as it has ever been, above the suspicion of being controlled in the interests of stock jobbers, rather than the stockholders. Public scandal, busy with the names and the intrigues of men prominent in the control of other routes, has never been heard to whisper a syllable of such reproach against the management of the Pennsylvania Central Company. The chief actors in the railway wars of New York may be able, for ought we know, to comfort themselves with the knowledge that they are free from deserving the personal imputations which have assailed them, but there are other things than the virtue of woman in which it pays best to be quite above suspicion.

The solid success which our own Company has earned has been undoubtedly promoted by the unhesitating confidence of the public, shared in by the leaders of Western railway interests, in the personal integrity as much as in the intellectual capacity of its prominent managers. Honesty has not yet come to be altogether a negative element either in public or private transactions, and the probity of the individual actors is likely to prove, in the mighty competitions of these railway corporations, a weight in the scales as potently decisive as was the sword of BRENNUS against Roman gold. The advantage held in this regard by the Pennsylvania Company is neither to be disputed nor disparaged. It is simply one of the secrets of their success.

LITERARY.

Magazine Literature of to-day, occupies a high eminence compared with what it did in by gone years. Within a score of years wonderful changes have taken place, not only in the character of the matter, but in the mechanical and general make up of the monthlies. The sentimentalism of sophomoric writers, especially found in magazines for ladies, has given place to articles from the most gifted, learned and cultivated writers of the age. Books of great value are now published from the product of magazine literature. Each department is prepared with the greatest care, and instruction and entertainment are harmoniously blended in the different leading magazines. It is among the healthy signs of this progressive age, that magazine literature, and the cheapened editions of great standard authors in prose and poetry, are substituted for, and are driving out of circulation the detestable "yellow covered," low trash, which used to cover the land like the frogs of Egypt in the days of Moses. With the return of the new year, our enterprising publishers have mapped out the excellencies of their respective magazines. No expenses is to be spared to secure the best writers, and every department will be filled with the articles of the highest merit.

Nearly a score of years ago "Harper's Magazine" was projected on a grander scale than any that was in existence. From the outset it assumed a high position in literary circles, and became at once an acknowledged power in journalism. With the progressive steps of the age it has kept pace, and "it is one of the wonders of journalism"—its editorial management. The secret of its popularity is the excellent variety of matter each number contains. It has no rival and occupies a field of conquest by itself. The illustrated articles are of a superior character, and most generally on subjects occupying the attention of the public mind. The serial articles, and the papers on grave and important topics, are written by the best writers. The monthly record of current events are invaluable, and the Editor's Drawer is popular, amusing, instructive. "Harper's Weekly" is also conducted with great ability, and is worthy of the title "A Journal of Civilization." Its pictorial illustrations are of a superior kind, in fact every Department is complete. The latest grand scheme of this publishing house is "Harper's Bazaar," and is the foremost Journal of Fashion in this country. During its first year, just closed, its circulation reached over one hundred thousand a week. It has no rival worthy of mention.

The need of a Magazine like the "Atlantic" had long been felt, and its advent, about eleven years ago, was hailed with much satisfaction by those who had felt the want of such a publication. It at once became popular like "Harper's Monthly," though unlike in many respects, and from different considerations. It took high ground, and each of the departments devoted to "Literature, Science, Art and Politics," was sharply defined. Its bold utterances on the great political issues of the day and always in defence of the principles as ever the talisman of strength of the Republican party, has constituted it an authority of no mean import. Besides maintaining these marked features which have always been prominent, new ones have been introduced in which great practical truths are discussed, and widely read. Many of these valuable papers have been put in book form. The arrangements for the new year just at hand are upon a grand scale. Among the special features promised, are historical articles, and papers on Social, Industrial and Commercial subjects, and also on "Consumption." Papers will also be given on "Co-operative Housekeeping," Art and Literature, besides the usual departments heretofore so popular.

Fields, Osgood & Co.'s Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls," "Our Young Folks," edited by J. T. Trowbridge and Lucy Larcom, is without a rival for its excellencies. It combines real instruction in its entertaining articles, and the illustrations are of a superior kind. Designed for the young, it is a profitable study for men and women. Among the valuable characteristics for the year 1869, are "Gardening for Girls," "The World We Live On," papers on biographical subjects, nature and out-door life, &c. This magazine for the year 1868 makes a beautiful bound volume for a gift these holiday times. Its full-paged and charming illustrations are unrivalled, and are set forth in fine style in book form. It would be a timely birthday gift, as well as for the holiday season. The next year of "Our Young Folks" promises to be more useful and instructive than any previous volume. These eminent publishers also publish the peerless "North American Review," a work of decided merit. Their Weekly, "Every Saturday," is a journal of choice reading, selected from Foreign Current Literature. It is a capital weekly for reading at the fireside, on railways and steamboats. Trollop's story, "He Knew He Was Right," now appearing, is exciting much interest.

"Lippincott's Magazine," started little over a year ago by that sterling house, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, grows better and better every number. The holiday number for January, 1869, is the best one that has appeared yet. It is a gem of a monthly, and is printed in elegant style. Philadelphia may well be proud of this magazine. It has features unlike other monthlies, which are attracting much attention, and also tends to make it popular, and command a wide circulation. The high reputation assumed by the publishers at the outset, has been well maintained, and the thoroughly national tone of the articles on public questions are greatly admired. A striking feature of the magazine are the able articles on finances, and practical views on education, art and literature. We are not surprised to hear that the project is a decided success.

Among the magazines growing in favor is "Hours at Home," published by C. Scribner & Co., New York. It is what it purports to be, a popular monthly of instruction and recreation, and is an excellent monthly for the family circle. It is devoted to the cultivation of the highest literary excellencies, excluding everything frivolous and lacking a high moral tone. The moral and religious element is prominent, and each number contains papers of this character enfused with the vital spirit of Christianity. The corps of writers are among the best in literary circles, in Europe and in this country. It is gratifying to note that its circulation is steadily increasing.

We hailed the re-appearance of "Putnam's Magazine," from the fact that it had always been a favorite of ours, having taken it from the beginning. Conducted with signal ability in its early days, we welcomed again this "pea-green" covered monthly with hearty greetings. Having had the opportunity to examine carefully two or three numbers of last year, we have had ample evidence that "Putnam" of to-day was equal, if not better than in former years. It commands the homage of the best minds in the country, and numbers a brilliant corps of contributors. We hope the conductors are well supported, as this grand old magazine is worthy of a wide circulation.

Since the "Galaxy", has been published by Sheldon & Co., New York, it has entered upon a new career, and is now exceedingly popular. The publishers are making liberal provision for the new year, and have secured some of the most brilliant writers of the day. A new story is announced by Charles Reade, author of "Foul Play," and one by Mrs. Edwards. Papers on specialties are to be published by Richard Grant White, Dr. A. W. Hammond and others. An elegant feature of the "Galaxy" is its elegant illustrations. Notwithstanding the appearance of such new projects as "Health and Home," "Mayne Reid's" monthly and others, the "Galaxy" and the other monthlies, are not sparing expense, or effort, to please the host of magazine readers.

We have already noticed a number of gift books. R. S. Davis, Wood street, has just placed on our table two elegant books for the holiday season. "Under the Cross," published by Henry Hoyt, Boston, is a beautiful piece of handi-work. The paper is of the finest yellow tint, with red line border around the faultless text, bound in sumptuous style, and illustrated with exquisite grace. The selections of poetry are of excellent taste, and culled from every source, worthy to be classed as "droppings of the sanctuary." Rarely is there to be found so many gems together. The work is arranged in two parts—first "The Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ and its Divine Power;" second, "The Cross of the Disciple and its Discipline." Its appropriateness as a gift, no one can question, and those who are favored with a copy will be favored indeed. "Miss Lily's Voyage Around the World," published by Roberts Brothers, Boston, though widely different as to matter, is a beautiful specimen of what can be done for the entertainment and instruction of young people. The work is translated from the French, and contains forty-eight superb illustrations. Miss Lily was accompanied on her voyage around the world by three personages as bold and restless as nature herself. The journey of this imaginative quartette will be read with a great zest by young folks. The work is bound in beveled boards covered with crimson cloth. It is printed from large, clear type on fine white paper, and is an elegant gift book.

Popular Vote for President.

States.	1868. Grant.	1868. Seymour	1868. Agg.	1864. Agg.
Alabama	76,226	72,086	148,432	.....
Arkansas (est.)	30,000	27,000	57,000	.....
California	54,592	54,078	108,670	105,375
Connecticut	50,641	47,600	98,241	86,878
Delaware	7,623	10,980	18,503	16,922
Florida. (Electors chosen by Legislature.)				
Georgia	57,124	102,832	159,956	.....
Illinois	250,232	199,143	449,436	348,228
Indiana	176,542	165,980	344,522	280,635
Iowa	120,898	74,040	194,439	139,591
Kansas	31,049	14,019	45,068	19,382
Kentucky	85,508	115,889	155,455	92,037
Louisiana	33,263	80,223	113,486	.....
Maine	70,426	42,296	112,822	100,918
Maryland	30,438	62,357	92,795	72,892
Massachusetts	136,477	59,408	195,885	175,487
Michigan	128,550	97,069	225,619	156,125
Minnesota	43,542	28,072	71,614	42,928
Mississippi no vote				
Missouri (est.)	83,000	63,000	146,000	103,302
Nebraska	9,729	5,439	15,168	.....
Nevada (est.)	10,009	8,600	18,600	16,420
New Hampshire	38,191	31,224	69,415	69,622
New Jersey	80,121	83,001	163,122	128,747
New York	419,883	429,883	849,766	730,721
North Carolina	96,226	54,090	150,316	.....
Ohio	280,128	238,700	518,828	470,772
Oregon (est.)	10,900	11,000	21,900	15,345
Pennsylvania	342,280	313,382	655,662	572,707
Rhode Island	13,993	8,548	19,541	22,163
South Carolina	62,301	45,237	107,538	.....
Tennessee	55,628	25,277	81,965	.....
Texas (no vote)				
Vermont	44,157	13,045	55,212	55,740
Virginia (no vote)				
West Virginia	29,022	20,202	49,221	23,692
Wisconsin	108,867	84,710	193,557	149,342
Total	3,022,400	2,715,602	5,738,063	4,034,729
Grant's maj., 306,798.	Lincoln's maj. in '64, 411,241.			

Had the three unreconstructed States voted, and had not the States of New York, New Jersey, Georgia and Louisiana been carried for Seymour by gigantic frauds, General Grant's popular majority must have exceeded 500,000.

TELEGRAMS indicate an immense amount of rottenness in the Internal Revenue ring of Louisiana. Colonel Tisdale is reported as having submitted to deposit the public moneys in his possession into the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans for the past six months; and the amount thus kept back is estimated at $175,000.

STATE NEWS.

A MAD dog was killed near Doylestown, and two mad dogs were killed near West Chester last week.

A WHITE OAK TREE 225 years old was cut down the other day at Nancy's Bridge on the line of the Brandywine and Reading Railroad.

THE Doylestown *Democrat* says about noon on last Wednesday an elderly man, of about sixty-eight years of age, residing near Harrowgate Lane, was struck by a locomotive, on the Trenton railroad, and instantly killed.

MRS. MARY W. YARNALL, the wife of one of the most respectable citizens of Chester Co., was burned to death on Sunday night at her home in Willistown. She was going to bed and had a lighted lamp in her hand when she tripped and fell, breaking the lamp and burning herself fatally.

THE Lancaster *Inquirer* states that a few nights ago a cow belonging to Henry Kahler, in the village of Millersville, this county, fell into a well on the property of Frederic Rummel, near the toll gate. The well is some 20 feet deep, but the lower part being caved in, she did not reach the bottom by some five or six feet. She was taken out in the morning by the neighbors digging away a portion of the banks of the well. The cow was not seriously injured.

THE Columbia and Port Deposit and Baltimore Central railroads have each finished the grading and laid the rails to the junction of their roads on the Susquehanna river at the mouth of the Octoraro creek, and freight is already being carried from along the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central over the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad, by way of Port Deposit and Perryville, to Baltimore. Regular passenger trains will soon be put on the same route.

REV. ISAAC PRICE, of Schuylkill township, Chester county, has held the position of postmaster at Schuylkill postoffice, which is about one mile and a half from Phoenixville, for *thirty-eight consecutive years.* He removed from North Coventry in 1829, entered upon the mercantile business at the Corner Stores (where he still continues the same business) was appointed postmaster under Gen. Jackson in 1830, and has held quiet possession of his office during all the changes of administration since that time.

ON SUNDAY MORNING LAST a man named Richard Dewire was found on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Greensburg with his head cut very severely. He was going home drunk the night before with a man named Carr, also intoxicated. They quarreled and Carr knocked Dewire down, beat him over the head with a heavy oil can, kicked him down the embankment and left him there. Dewire's injuries will probably prove fatal. Carr was arrested and released on $500 bail to appear for a further hearing.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON LAST, about two o'clock, a most frightful and heart-rending accident occurred at Mr. Henry Beeson's Cement Mill, in the west end of Uniontown. Mr. Hartzell, aged about fifty years, was engaged in cutting the ice from the large water wheel at the mill, and after he had cut away some of the ice the wheel started, and, catching Mr. Hartzell, drew him in and literally crushed him to death between the buckets and wall in the pit where the wheel revolves. He was killed immediately. His mangled remains were gotten out after considerable difficulty and taken to the home of his bereaved family.—*Uniontown Standard.*

THE canal across the Isthmus of Suez will, as Mr. De Lesseps, its author and builder confidently announces, be ready for use in October next. Though much will remain for the complete finishing of the work, it will then be opened for the passage of vessels of all sizes between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The cost of this magnificent enterprise, when it is all done, will be eighty millions of dollars.

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS,

When a person takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the constitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration until 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.

TABLE TALK WITH A VICTIM OF INDIGESTION.

Reader, we will suppose you a martyr to dyspepsia. If you are *not*, so much the better for you. If you *are*, perhaps you may profit by this paragraph. You have just finished your dinner, we will say, and feel as if you had swallowed *lead* instead of wholesome food. You have a sensation of tightness round the upper part of the diaphragm, as if some snake of the constrictor tribe held you in its embrace, and had *knotted its coils over the pit of your stomach.* You feel supremely miserable; and such is the penalty which your complaint exacts after *every meal.* What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then, this piece of information: *You suffer needlessly.* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly cure all your agonizing symptoms as the day on which you read this article will be succeeded by another. Perhaps you are incredulous; but if you have read the testimony of the eminent citizens, in every walk of life, who have tested the preparation, and submitted the results of their experience to the public through the press, you ought at least to have sufficient faith to make a trial of it in your case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative,—*the only medicine to the world entirely adapted to your complaint.* If you are in the habit of taking any alcoholic excitant as a preliative, abandon it, and try the WHOLESOME MEDICATED STIMULANT. If it does you no good, *say so;* but you will not do that, for it has never yet failed, in a single instance, to cure dyspepsia, biliousness, and their various concomitants.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the streets and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going is a good rule in anything; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st to 187 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint Clair.

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

December 19, 1868.

The Mystery of Editing.

The world at large do not understand the mysteries of a newspaper; and, as in a watch, the hands that are seen are but passive instruments of the springs, which are never seen; so, in a newspaper, the most worthy causes of its prosperity are often least observed or known. Who suspects the benefits which the paper derives from the enterprise, the vigilance, and the watchful fidelity of the publishers? Who pauses to think how much of the pleasure of reading is derived from the skill and care of the printer? We feel the blemishes of printing, if they exist, but seldom observe the excellencies.

We eat a hearty dinner, but do not think of the farmer that raises the material thereof, or the cook that prepares them with infinite pains and skill. But a cook of vegetables, meat, pastry, and infinite bonbons, has a paradaisical office in comparison with an editor! Before him pass all the exchange newspapers. He is to know all their contents, to mark for other eyes the matter that requires attention. His scissors are to be alert, and clip with incessant industry all the litle items that together form so large an interest in the news department. He passes in review each week every State in the Union through the newspaper lens. He looks across the ocean and sees strange lands, and, following the sun, he searches all around the world for material. It will require but one second for the reader to take in what two hours' search produced. By him are read the manuscript that swarm the office like flies in July. It is his frown that dooms them. It is his hand that condenses a whole page into a line. It is his discreet sternness that restricts sentimental obituaries that give poets a twig on which to sit and sing their first lays.

And the power behind the throne, in newspapers as in higher places is sometimes important as the throne itself. Correspondents, occasional or regular, stand in awe at the silent power which has the last glance at an article, and may send it forth in glory or humility. And, in short, as the body depends upon a good digestion, so the health of a newspaper depends upon that vigorous digestion which goes on by means of the editor.

Ought they not to be honored? And since little fame attends them, they should at least have their creature comforts multiplied. From that dark and dismal den-résidence they are at length translated!—*Beecher.*

BULL RUN RUSSELL writes that the condition of the Spanish peasantry is truly heart-rending. The Government's help is tardy and inefficacious, and, as winter closes in, the distress cannot fail to reach a terrible climax. In the towns thousands of laborers out of employment are provided with what is called "work." No less than 16,000 men are now doing in Madrid what might be expected from one-fourth of their number. Paid at the rate of seven reals (one shilling five and a half pence) a day, under little or no inspection, unprovided with proper implements, these poor wretches are mere beggars under the flimsy disguise of laborers. They work as little as they can manage, and they even "strike" to be free from that little. They insist upon being paid on rainy days, when no work is practicable, on the good ground that bad weather does not interfere with their good appetite. They will hear of no different rates of remuneration; they contend that the wages should be the same for good or bad workmen, and admit no difference in behalf of assiduous industry, or skilled labor.

DURING the past year Michigan has reduced its bonded debt by some $390,842 76, nearly ten per cent. of the whole, and at the close of the fiscal year has over a million dollars in the Treasury, a balance larger by half a million than last year.

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

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A few salesmen to go to the country and sell goods on commission. Address Box 689, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. 8 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$50 to $200 PER MONTH—To sell a New Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEORGE E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, &c. Nothing like it; 200 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. de7-2WF

WANTS.

WANTED—TO RENT.—TWO or THREE ROOMS OR A SMALL HOUSE, in a pleasant location, by a man and wife; no children. Good reference. Address C., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED. — Thirty to Fifty Thousand ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY BONDS in exchange for productive city property. Also first class mortgage security for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, three or five years, to run for cash. Address D. L., care Postoffice Box 526.

TO LET.

TO LET—Three Rooms at No. 103 BEDFORD AVENUE.

TO LET—Two most Convenient HOUSES—One with eight rooms and the other eleven, on Eighth street near Penn, opposite Christ Church. Inquire at 277 Penn street.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 190 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—The large four story building, 38 SMITHFIELD STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. T. B. Young & Co., as a Furniture Warehouse. Possession 1st of April next. Enquire of SIMON JOHNSTON, corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fine City Dwelling for sale. Enquire of LOCKHART, FREW & CO., 174 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Address box 1219, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A Grain Business STAND, located on the line of the Pitts., C. & St. L. R. W., in the best grain district in Ohio, consisting of a two story frame warehouse, 30 by 60, convenient to Railroad, with side track running into it to accommodate the loading and shipment of Grain; lot 80 by 100 feet. This is a rare chance for a party to engage in a paying business as the stand controls the Grain trade for 50 miles around. There are other advantages connected with the stand which will be explained on application. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A well known and prosperous wholesale business stand, with stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. Satisfactory reasons are given for the disposal. Apply at 77 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—Boarding House GOOD WILL—The subscriber offers for sale her long established Boarding House, 79 SPRING ALLEY, between the German Catholic Church and Fifth Ward Market House. It has now eighteen or twenty good paying boarders, and enjoys excellent reputation. MARGARETTE GOELZ.

FOR SALE—That fine two story brick warehouse, 24 by 64 feet, situated on OHIO STREET, Allegheny city, No. 95, now occupied as a Flour and Grain Warehouse. Also, that two story brick dwelling house, 20 by 64 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms. For further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & SON.

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