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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each usek forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as seell as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusicely 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: Hingle copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of fice, \$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, "The Night Before Uhristmas," Ephemeris. Third and Sixth Pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets and Imports, River News. Secenth Page: Poetry, Holly Time, Gems of Thought, Mark Twain's Visit to General Grant, Interesting Miscellany, Amusement Derectory.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1347@1347.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY will disburse next week over thirty millions in gold, for interest on the various forms of its debt.

PRUSSIA invites the Great Powers to a conference for the pacific adjustment of the questions between Turkey and Greece. If the proposition be acceded to, apprehensions, for the peace of Europe, will be generally dismissed.

GEN. SHERIDAN will close the Indian war by the 4th of March, when he will resume the command of his old military district, including Texas and Louisiana. It is understood his appointment thereto has been already decided upon. The entire country recognizes his pre-eminent fitness for dealing with savages, whether red or shoved through the unwilling hands of subwhite, and with equal success.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH's estimates, for next year's expenses, will be cut down at least twenty-five millions, by the House Committee on Appropriations. The Secretary is also preparing a financial bill, based upon the recommendations contained in his report, and which will be laid before the Committees of both Houses when they assemble, and which is likely to fare still worse than his estimates.

ONE MORE State election is yet to be held this year. Florida will, on Tuesday, the 29th, choose a Representative in Congress, ten State Senators and five members of the lower house. For Congress, there are three candidates, one Democrat, and two Republicans, whose division may ensure the election of the former. The legislative elections are to fill vacancies caused by death and disqualification, in the present body.

AN INJUDICIOUS FRIEND OF Mr. PENDLE TON, in Missouri, has just published a letter on the "greenback theory," which that eminent financier addressed to him in August last. We incline to look upon this publication as a great mistake, if kindly intended, or, as a malicious aud wanton blow at a man when he is down, the act should be the more severely reprefiended. Mr. PENDLE-Ton's only possible chance for political honors in 1872 will depend upon his complete and conscientious abandondonment of the fallacious ideas which the people spurned, last month, with so much contempt. Let his wiser and truer friends save him from indiscreet admirers, by ignoring or obliterating the last trace of his great financial mistake. The only sight for Youg Greenbacks, is to change back his colors and trot him out the next time on the hard-money track.

THE AFFAIRS of this Commonwealth were, for upwards of twenty years, so administered by one and the same party that a public debt of forty one millions of dollars, without any prospect for its reduction, marked its retirement from power. More than that, to the burthen of this honorable obligation, had been added, by the same pertizan administration, the humilisting sligms of an attempted repudiation. That party, responsible as much for this debt as for this disgrace, was neither Whig nor Republican. But there came better days for four proud but dishonored old Commonwealth. Its public obligations were recognized, its faith was re-asserted, its credit was restored. Since that hour, a financial policy uniformly wise, comprehensive and just, has made good every engagement of the Treasury, has discharged eight-millions, or twenty per cent. on the principal of an enormous debt, and this, too, with an actual reduction of the burthens of taxation. And this has been accomplished by a Whig and Republican administration.

IRON-MAKING-THE NEW PROCESS. Our recent references to the new process of fron manufacture, by which puddling is practically dispensed with, and which has sen introduced in this city, have attracted a very general attention from the press. In addition to what has been already stated. we learn further that practical men think well of the new process, that it is the best suggestion yet made, but that a practical monopoly cannot grow out of it. The idea monopoly cannot grow out of it. The idea is to decarbonise the iron ore by stirring in order while it is in fusion. This is an old mayor of Washington City, John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Special Committee.

than was done formerly. To stir in some, was always done to make iron come quicker. To stir in somewhat more, transformed it to steel, which is the BESSAMER process. To stir in still more, renders the iron malleable. This is the process now used here. This is not supposed to be patentable, because always practiced, except as to the quantity of oxides used. But the inventor has a method of manipulating the iron, which is patentable, and has been patented, and

will prove of value. The discoverer is a German, of New York. He made his hit by experimenting to avoid the difficulties which render the Bessamer process unreliable and wasteful. That process disengages the carbon so rapidy that it consumes the metal. He kept stirring in oxides of iron into the molten mass until the steel producing point was passed, and found he had malleable iron.

The boiling process is not dispensed with but puddlers are pretty much laid aside. The ore is conducted from the melting furnace directly into the boiling pots, instead of being cast into pigs. It is on this special manipulation that the patent rests, as we understand it. Much as this improvement accomplishes, practical men regard the ultinate improvement as still shead.

THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIT.

Mr. Johnson's Postmaster General reported to Congress a deficit of \$8,000,000 in the financial accounts of his department for the last year, but favored the public with no satisfactory explanation of how this condition of affairs has come about. The needful information on this point is, however, coming to light, by piece-meal to be sure, but in such fashion, with such precision of statement and revealing such enormities in swindling the Treasury, that the wonder no longer is how the Department has cost more than it has earned, but why the deficit is not yet more monstrous

For example, for the overland-mail service three bids were made, from \$350,000 to \$1,850,000. The lower bidders never showed themselves, and Mr. RANDALL seems not to have been unhappy in finding himself at the mercy of the highest, WELLS FARGO & Co., who soon prevailed on him to sign a contract giving them \$1,750,000, for a route eight hundred miles shorter than the same firm covered last year for \$750,000. Thus went at least a million and a quarter of the deficit.

Again, a route in Arizona was awarded the brother of the Congressional delegate at \$90,000, and although ample evidence is at hand to show that not a letter or an ounce of mail-matter was ever carried over the route, the contractor has been paid for two years' service, (!) the second bill being ordinate officials by the express written order of Mr. RANDALL himself.

Again, all the foreign steam-lines are well paid by the simple and regular rate of seven cents, sea postage. Yet Mr. RANDALL is notoriously paying large extra sums to what appear to be regarded as favorite lines.

Remember that the instances cited are only those which, by some mismanagement of the parties, are suffered to leak out of the form.

2. Emancipation, by which four millions however, as fair specimens of a vast amount of corrupt favoritism and unlawful expenditure which is still covered up from the public eye. Thus, on every hand, in every branch of the public service, among all the officials, from the highest to the lowest, the nation is bled, the depletion being, in each case, faithfully proportioned to the powers and the opportunities of public eservants. Was it not well that the people have taken order for a thorough and speedy reform?

RAILWAY NEWS.

The several Pacific railway companies are likely to engage in a very bitter contest, in the lobbies of Congress, this winter, and with results probably beneficial to the interests of the people.

Our Wheeling neighbors very justly congratulate themselves upon the fair prospect for the construction of the needed link, in the Hempfield line, which will complete their connection with Baltimore, via Connellsville, by a route forty miles shorter than the present route by Grafton, and avoiding the topographical difficulties which | Breaks Pays, Skirmishing and A Psyche of | seem to have made the latter line a monument of engineering skill rather than a the trade of the West. The needful link, only thirty miles in length, will not only supply the indispensible conditions of a great trunk line, but will itself be profitable as a local work, developing, as it will, a corresponding breadth of the rich soil and the exhaustless coal-fields of our own Washington county.

The progress of railway enterprise within the municipal limits of Baltimore presents points which have interest for the people of Pittsburgh. The Northern Central Company have just effected the sequestration of eighteen acres of land for depot purposes, at their new location at the Charles street bridge, for \$5,000 per acre. The combined companies, among which the Central conspicuously leads, propose to sink their new connection-tracks and the depot itself under ground, the trains passing Charles street, s well as along nearly the entire line through the city limits, under ground. The contracts are already made for excavation and grading, one firm having engagements to the amount of over \$8,500,000. And the tunnel of the Baltimore and Potomac road. a mile and a half long, under the city, will cost millions more. All these works are undertaken by a combination which excludes

the Baltimore and Ohio road. The Hagerstown Mail, under the heading

f "Battle of the Giants," says: The fight predicted is between the Presion inght predicted is between the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Kailroad on the one side, and the concentrated power of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, Congress and the municipality of Washington, with innumerable suxiliary forces. In other words, the narties to the fight are

on Railroads, Jay Cooke, millionaire and banker, and a host of small r powers which to enumerate would be ted us. We mention merely "the giants," and it will have suggested itself to the read of that in such a fight as this Mr. Garrett Elikely to have

Alluding to the surveys in progress in that part of the valley, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Central, the Mail says: The bridging of the Potoniac and intro-

duction of a competing line with the present railroad system in the Velley of Virginia, controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, has for some time been a favorite project of the Pennsylvania Central. This is the great prospective highway between the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, for the benefits of which the rival giants have been shaping their conduct for many months, and with the bridging of the Potomac will commence the long threat-ened struggle. The power from Marvland under which this right is claimed is, we believe, quite an ancient one, while recent legislation in West Virginia grants to the Pennsylvania corporation the right of way, as we have understood, in that State.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF LEGAL-

The original act of January, 1862, was ntroduced by Hon. E. E. SPAULDING, the member of the House from the Buffalo district. He now prints a letter, addressed to Secretary McCullocu, commending the annual Treasury report, and the fidelity of that officer to "the first great and important duty of returning to the specie-standard at the earliest possible moment." Briefly recapitulating the facts of the situation seven years since, which led to the adoption of the Legal-Tender Act as a war-measure, one of necessity, under the pressure of a great emergency, "a forced loan, only to be justified on the grounds of necessity"-Mr.

SPAULDING proceeds to remark: As a war measure passed during war, continuing during the war, and as long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to successfully carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional. No one would now think of passing a legal tender act mnking the promises of the Government (a mere form of credit) a legal tender in payment of "all debts public and private." Such a law passed while the Government is on a peace footing could not be sustained for one

I think, now, that it is unfortunate that we did not have incorporated into the original legal tender act, at the time of its passage, a provision that the legal tender year after the close of the war. In that case all parties would have shaped their business accordingly, and the law would have served its purpose as a war measure, and would not have been continued (as I think, unnecessarily) so long after the close of the

I see that the constitutionality of the aw has finally come up for decision before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. If the Court had been called upon to decide this question during the war, or at its close, they would most likely have decided that the law was valid, in asmuch as Congress had decided that it was a necessary and proper means to be used in crushing the rebellion; but the law has been continued in force so long after the close of the war without any real ne-cessity for it, that I should not be much surprised if the Court should now declare

Three great measures were adopted by the Government, which, in my judgment, were necessary to crush the rebellion, and maintain the national unity, viz:

1. The legal-tender act, by which the credit of the Government was brought into immediate action in the most available

secresy of the "ring." These may be taken, of slaves became intensely interested in the Union cause. 3. The draft, by which the army was speedlly re-enforced at the turning point of

> These three measures, backed by the people, and enforced by the army and navy, finally gave us a national triumph. If Congress will not act promptly in deinally gave us a national triumph.
>
> If Congress will not act promptly in devising some plan for bringing the legal tender greenback currency on a par with gold, rather than continue the demoralization incident to a postponement of specie payments, it will, perhaps, be as well for the country in the long run, if the Court, on due deliberation, should decide the legal tender clause to be unconstitutional. This would country in the long run, if the Court, on due deliberation, should decide the legal tender clause to be unconstitutional. This would involve serious consequences for a while, and business arrangements would be materially affected, but we would very soon accommodate ourselves to the situation, and we would then emerge from the evils of an irredeemable currency, and all business operations would be established on a firm and enduring basis. firm and enduring basis.

LITERARY.

MADAME DE BEAUPRE. By Mrs. C. Jenkin; New York, Leypoldt & Holt. This is another of that series of Frenc novels, written in English by an English woman, which has attracted so much attention from the novel-reading public. Who To-day have all been popular books, and the volume before us will not detract any from formidable and remunerative competitor for the reputation of the authoress. Well written, entertaining, sensational, are the three qualities of the book, which has been given to the American public in the usual elegant manner of the Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt. BOOK ABOUT DOMINIES. By Ascott R. Hope; Boston, Roberts Brothers.

It was so late when we received this volme that we have been unable to read it, but London Morning Star, which says: "A Book about Dominies' is a hundred times more amusing and interesting than nine out of ten of such novels." REALMAH. By Arthur Helps, Boston, Roberts Brothers.

This book, like the 'Book about Dominies,' came too late to be carefully read, but we have glanced over it and can say that it looks like an interesting book, and like an odd one, seeming to be a story and a domestic drams within a story. The names of author and publishers are, however, sufficient guarantee that it is worth reading.

THE official report from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia for the year ending on the 1st of this month, show that 71 colored citizens were mundered during that time by the whites, for which 15 whites were arrested. Three were acquitted outight, and none were punished. The report also shows that 15 whites were murdered by egroes, for which 14 arrests were madeseven have been punished, two acquitted, and the rest are on trial. A comparison beCORRUPT JUDGES.

Rev. H. W. BRECHER replies, with a long letter in the New York Times, to some strictions by a correspondent, upon one of his recent sermons upon public corruption, but especially as to the degradation of the bench. We copy his closing paragraphs:

A Judge owes something more to his profession than his own personal purity and fidelity. It is a part of his business to keep the profession above reproach. Patriotism demands it. His own self-interes otism demands it. His own self-interest demands it. Having done nothing to sig-nify his herror of corrupt Judges, he has no right to complain if their exposure casts some shadow upon him too!

some shadow upon him too:
Allow me to say, in closing, that I have nothing to take back, nothing to explain, nothing to soften. I stand by my sermon, and in due time others shall not be want-We have just fluished one battle for the

life of the Republic. Another one lies right before us. It is the battle of Mamright before us. It is the battle of Mammon. Capital rightly employed is civilizing and beneficent. As a corrupter it is almost omnipotent. Already our government is assailed by it. If a new Administration can find no remedy, and things go on as they have, the end is at hand. The purse will outweigh the Constitution. The lobby will control the public policy. If not arrested Mammon will soon be mightier than President, Senate, and Representative! tative!
Is it for citizens to sit calmly by, without

a cry or protest, and see one thing after another swept away by this yellow stream that beats against Congress, Legislature, and the Judiciary, and threatens to undermine them.

Or the political situation in Arkansas we have the annexed opinion from the Memphis Post, a remarkably well-informed and extensively trustworthy journal:

The outcry against Governor Clayton's nilitia is just what might be expected of those who yelled so savagely over President Lincoln's proclamation calling for troops for the suppression of the rebellion. It comes from the same throats and is inspired by the same lawlessness and defined by the same lawlessness and definitions. nce. The country may rest assured that ance. The country may rest assured that no county in Arkansas where the laws have been impartially and vigoronsly enforced, has been, is being or will be visited by the militia. It is a painful fact that the best men of the South, however much physical courage they may have, are moral cowards. They cannot face a barbarous public sentiment and they do little or nothing to correct it. The loafers about cross-road groceles are allowed to ride rough shod over the ries are allowed to ride rough shod over the laws and the rights of the humbler class of citizens. The very life of the latter is held by them as a matter of sport. There never was any law in Texas, and in many counties in Arkansas. Private revenge and Judge Lynch held almost undisputed

Governor Clayton, who has always approved himself in whatever capacity has served the country, as a firm and nas served the country, as a firm and fear-less officer, is determined to put an end to this chronic lawlessness, and every one looking for a brighter future for Arkansas should wish him God-speed. Martial law is the only efficient cure for these disor-ders. There are several counties in this ders. There are several counties in this State which would be benefitted by similar treatment.

Some time ago we reported the seizure of large quantities of sliks made by the Col-lector of New York the probable value of which was estimated to be unward of \$100,-000. These frauds, committed through a series of years turn out to be the most successful and long-continued ones brought to light in this country. It appears that two persons by the name of Fedgelstock and Bentins, who did business in Reade street, were for some time suspected of bringing goods into New York under cover of fraudilent invoices, although the cases sent to the Appraiser's store for examination agreed always perfectly with the involces, deposited and sworn to at the Custom House. The case sent for examination to the Appraiser contained clocks and other goods but little duty is exacted by the Tariff, while the remainder, which were sent directly to their respective stores, were filled, as it appears now, with valuable silks and In this way, it appears, an immensely large stock of goods was clandestinely brought into this country without payment of duties. The amount involved. as far as now known, is somewhat more

SUNDAY evening last a woman, carrying a child about two years of age in her arms, entered a small church in the western part of the city of Rochester N. Y., and took seat near the aisle. In about the middle of the sermon the woman, while holding the child in her lap, fell asleep, relaxed her hold, and the innocent but wide awake baby fell to the floor and rolled into the sisle. The audience were convulsed with laughter, and the baby, who had probably learned his first lesson by "falling out of bed," as babies usually do, uttered not a whimper, but raised its little head, puckered up its little lip, and looked upon the mother with utter astonishment. The fall of the child awoke her to consci when she sprang up exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" at the same time rushing for her prostrate offspring. The unusually quiet and orderly assembly now broke out into uncontrollable laughter, and the ished minister was obliged to stop his discourse until quiet was restored.

One man has seldom two funeral services performed for him. Bus an eccentric old gentleman has just died in New Orleans. and was buried with the usual Many years ago, also, he was sick and died—as was supposed. Preparations were made for the burial. On the appointed day the coffin containing the body was placed in a handsome hearse, which, followed by a give instead of our own opinion that of the long train of mourners, was proceeding toward the cemetery, when the horses sud-denly took fright and ran away, the coffin Book about Dominies' is an extremely clever and amusing series of sketches by one who describes himself as of the profession. In a modest, preface the expresses a belief that such a book may be made as amusing as many novels in Mr. Mudie's library. The third profession to a summary a manner, and declaring his interest of the spectators may be imagined when from the coffin was seen to arise the supposed dead man still instinct with life. He very quickly walked home, protesting against being put away in so summary a manner, and declaring his instinct with life. tention to live for many a long day.

THE Superintendent of the St. Louis County farm informs the St. Louis Republican that the boring of the artesian well at the Insane Asylum is still progressing, and a depth of 3,496 feet has been reached by the drill. What may be regarded as a singular fact, is that the temperature of the water at that depth—as ascertained by a registering thermometer—is two degrees col-der than the water found in the same well der than the water found in the same well at the depth of 3,000 feet. If the observation, as stated, was made with due care, and proves correct, it evidently militates against Cordiers' theory, and heretofore considered well attested by all the observations and the constant of the cons tions made in artesian wells, viz: That the temperature augments at the rate of one de-gree for every thirty meters as we descend toward the interior of the earth

THE DEBT OF PENNSYLVANIA. - The Harrisburgh Telegraph says: 'The actual debt on the 30th of November, the end of the on the both of November, the end of the fiscal year, was thirty-three millions two hundred and eighty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and thirteen cents (\$38,286,948,18,) a reduction of some ten millions of dollars under a Republican tween the manner in which white and cents (\$33,286,948,18,) a reduction of some tween the manner in which white and black murderers are treated in Georgia is suggested by these statistics. The report adds that four blacks died of injuries inflicted by whites, three were permanently and the Republicans rule a few years longer and the State debt will be entirely wiped out."

From the Baitimore American, Dec. 16.1 A man named John Britt came to his death on Saturday night, at Wilmington, Delaware, under the most horrible circum-stances, having been literally roasted alive. Rice & Co.'s He was a workman at J. V. Phoœnix Iron Foundry, where he has been employed seven or eight years. He has been a steady, industrious man, and not much addicted to drink, except that he would occasionally go on a spree on Saturday nights. He had charge of the stable and of the foundry, carrying the keys. On Saturday nights number of men were employed about the foundry later than usual, getting off some work that had to be finshed that night. At about a quarter before ten o'clock Britt started with the wagon to take some casting down to the Diamond State Rolling Mill. He had been drinking some, and a man who went with him testi fied that they took a drink there together. That was the last those about the foundry saw of the deceased; but he must have returned and put the team away, as it was found all right next morning. At about a quarter before eleven deceased wentto Rob At about a inson's restaurant, near the foundry, where he got something to eat. He stayed there until about a quarter after eleven, and then went out with a man to whom he stood talking until twelve o'clock. He remarked that he thought he saw a light in the fourdry, and would go and see what it was. That was the last that was seen of him until his children went into the foundry on inday morning to hunt him, and found his burning body. They ran for the fore-man, Mr. Harvey, who went down to the foundry immediately and found Britt's body lying in the trench and against a red hot asting, the body in a blaze and one leg partly burned off, so that there was no sign whatever of the lower part of it, except the sole of his boot. This trench had been dug the night before around the rim of a large flywheel just cast, so as to expose it to the air and let it cool fast. Deceased knew the wheel was there, and saw the trench being dug, and how he ever got into the trench with one side pressed up against the red hot iron is a mystery. Though he had been drinking, he does not appear to have been so drunk as to be unable to control his own movements, while he was so familiar with the foundry that he could go about at night without a lamp. The affair is as mysterious as it is horrible. The body, burned out of all semblance to humanity, almost, was taken to the deceased's residence. The coroner held an inquest on it, but elicited no facts beyond those stated. Britt was a native of Ireland, has lived in this country several years, and leaves a wife and a number of small children, who were dependent

upon him for support. Railway Matters.

It is said that the Pennsylvania Central has placed one thousand cars at the disposi-tion of one of the great Express or Transportation Companies for the purpose of controlling the freights from the Mississipp and its connections over that road.

Rumors of further leases of Western roads by the Erie Company are circulating. It is stated that arrangements have been completed with the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road which gives the Erie Company connection with Chicago and

other important points West.
It is rumored that the New York Central has leased the Boston and Albany Road, and is negotiating for the Cleveland and Cincinnati Road, so as to have an unbroken line to Cincinnati. The Erie Road is negotiating for the Indiana Central line. Tomorrow will probably witness a renewal of the excitement both on the streets and in courts. Erie is almost forgotten, and noth ing will be known for several days but New

It is stated that the Central dividend was so suddenly made to save Vanderbilt from the result of the threatened suits, and also to countenance the Erie Directors in their aggressive measures against the Central. At any rate, Vanderbilt's course is a coup de'etat, and awakens the admiration of Wal

Numerous failures of the members of the bear clique are expected, and some of them have already suspended. Their losses are declared enormous, not to be covered by millions. The bulls engaged in this movement borrowed from ten to twelve millions in gold and exchange on stock collaterals converted them inlo currency, render ing the operators fully able to hold the Cenral shares. The vast amount will, it is reported, be returned next month, and may ause great fluctuations in the stock market

Suffrage in Great Britain.

The returns of the late Parliamentary election in Great Britain show a total vote of about 2,000,000, of which the Tories ob tained 800,000, and the Whigs er Liberal party 1,200,000. The popular vote of the United States at the Presidential election was about 6,000,000. The population o the United States is now somewhat greater

than that of Great Britain.

The latter country is evidently approx mating toward universal suffrage. Nearly one half of her men must now be voters, whereas a few years ago only a small por The English aristion of them were so. The English aristocracy may well fear the success of the exeriment which is now being made of maintaining monarchial institutions resting upon the basis of so enlarged a system of popular suffrage. If they are so maintained it will be one of the most remarkable political events in all history. If the experiment is for any time successful, it will afford a striking instance of the popularity of the British Constitution with the people.

Tariff Sentiment in the West.

The Dayton, (Ohio) Journal spoke for vast interests in the West, when it said the other day: "The fact is understood by-all intelligent people, that the best way to build up manufactures in this country is to put a stiff duty on the foreign articles which compete with those made at home. If luxuries and such articles as we cannot produce in this country could be made to bear the whole burden of taxation, and everything which we could produce or manufacture here should be saved from any foreign competition whatever, the country would be the better for it. The clamor against a tariff which protects domestic industry is simply an assault upon the prosperity of the untry and upon the wages of the working

THE RESULTS of this year's harvests in Russia are published. In the provinces of Esthonia, Courland, Lithuania, Livonia, Kalouga, Smolensk, Novgorod, Olonetz, (one of the largest,) South Podolia, and Pultava, the drought was so great that there is some reason to fear a renewal of the famine of last year. In twenty other districts the harvest was a little better than was expected; but it had only been really satisfactory in the North. The crops in the government of Archangel, which suffered most from the famine, have this year been exceptionally good. Large sums of money have been forwarded by the Government to the threatened provinces, and Courland has been specially exempted from the import duty of corn and meal.

A CONVENTION of the editors of Central Pennsylvania will; be held on the 8th of January next, at Bellefonte, for the purpose, mainly, of agreeing on a scale of prices for

Roasted to Death in an Iron Soundry-A Price of Land and Living in California Carlton's Correspondence Boston Journal.) I doubt if there is a State in the Union

where land is held at such high prices as in California. Farming lands fifty or a hundred miles from San Francisco, cannot be had for less than one hundred dollars an acre. The best lands are held at double those rates. Good land suitable for market gardening is cheaper within ten miles of Boston than it is within that distance of San Francisco. Land is cheaper within ten miles of London than it is around the metropolis of the Pacific. Rents are cheaper there than here. Five hundred dollars per annum will hire a better tenement within five miles of Westminster Abbey than it will within five miles of the City San Francisco! Land is now held so high that farmers with limited means cannot pur-chase. Everybody is expecting a rush of population as scen as the railroad is com-pleted, and there is consequently great speculation in real estate. The farmers of Northern California are selling out and moving southward, where lands are cheaper.
It is possible that I have in previous letters set forth the capabilities of this State in too strong a light-or rather without the proper shading. It is one of the richest States of the Union. Nature has wonderfully endowed it, but there are drawbacks -dust in summer and mud in winter-a community of all sorts society in the rough, civilization crude. It costs much more to live here than in Massachusetts. There is no currency smaller than a dime. The smallest trifle from a store costs ten cents. The bootblack, the newsboy, the blind fiddler and the man with the monkey and hand organ will turn up their noses at a five cent piece. The barber asks fifty cents for a shave, the hackman five dollars for a ride of a mile—this in gold. People are as grasping here as in other lands. The wharf owners of San Francisco will exact quarter of a dollar from you if a team takes your trunk from the steamer-an exaction practiced nowhere else in the world. Nowhere else in the wide world is the dollar more worshipped than in San Francisco. There is no other city so materialistic. Literary culture is at low water mark. I am informed that it is impossible to sustain a course of lectures. There are able literary men here, as is evidenced by the articles in the Overland Monthly, but it is doubtful if that magazine will be long lived.

ADAPTIVE MINICRY IN PLANTS.-The Courrier des Halles et Marches says: "An extremely curious Chinese plant called the Hias-taa-tom-chom exists in the Flowery Empire. The name of this singular plant means that during the summer it is a vegetable, but that in winter it becomes a worm. If it is observed closely at the latter end of September nothing simulates better to the eye a yellow worm about four inches in length. The apparent transformation takes place gradually, and one can see head, eyes, body, &c., in course of formation. This plant is extremely rare; it is to be met with in Thibet, and in the Emperor's gardens at Pekin, where it is preserved for medicinal purposes. The Chinese savants say it is a capital strengthening medicine.

Among the toilettes worn by the Empress Eugenie, at the late State Ball at the Tuileries, the most remarkable was a robe of poult de soie rose peche (a pale and rather yellowish pink) trimmed en tablier, with flounces of white and silver tulle, falling flounces of white and silver tulle, over others of tulle the color of the dress. At the edge of the skirt an exquisite Genoese fringe of white silk, with silver bullion, and fuchias of silver was placed. The train of white satin was looped up en panier at the sides, and edged with rich silver fringe; the sash of rose peche, poult de sote, in four large loops, being lined with white satin. A bodice of rose peche trimmed with white satin, and the same Genoese fringe and silver fuchias tastefully disposed thereon, completed the dress.

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 reloved. DB, SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, case the breathing, loosen the phiegm, 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 suprose you a martyr to dyspepin. If you are not, so much the bet 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 anake of the constrictor tribe held you in its em-brace, and had knoted its colls over the pit of your s the penalty which your complaint exacts after wery meal. What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then, his plece of information: You suffer needlessly. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly ture all your agontaing 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 testimon 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 sundient still to make a trial of it in your case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative,—the only medicine in this world entirely adopted to your complaints. If you are in the habit is the contractive of the submitted to the submitted the submitted to the submitted the submitted to the submitted to the submitted t

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH

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 ne's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DB. 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 DS. REYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Bold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st to 167 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint

DR. KEYBER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHEONIC DISEASES, 190 PRES STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from BA. M. UNTIL 4 F. M.