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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wedsoell as the most reliable market reports of any | cial interest. 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. 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: Ephemeris. Third and Sixth Pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile, River News. Imports. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household. Amusement Directory.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday

THE question of vacating numerous streets to accommodate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, did not come up in the Councils yesterday, as was generally anticipated. The new Councils will have to dispose of the tangled questions arising from the presented propositions, as with yesterday's meeting the functions of the old bodies ceased, unless a special meeting be arranged before the first of January.

THE Convention of loyal but disfranchised colored citizens of Pennsylvania, new being held in this city, is a body which, in point of intelligence, will favorably compare with any ever held in these parts. The delegates come from all parts of the State, and have been judiciously selected by large constituencies to put forward their claims for the ballot in Pennsylvania. The proceedings yesterday were marked with strict order, harmony and good feeling, and the business transacted was of a very interesting character. The colored people of the State are gravely in earnest on the suffrage question, and will press things, to accomplish the desired end, with perseverance and

SENATOR MORTON estimates the present stock of gold in the country at not less than \$500,000,000. Indeed, he thought it, in fact, might be \$572,000,000. The Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (very high authority, by the bye,) regards the Senator's estimate as extravagantly erroneous, and presents the data which show the present stock of coin in the Atlantic States to be not over \$160,000,000. Adding to the stock of 1861, (\$165,000,000), the amounts produced from our own mines since, (\$485.-000,000) and the importations, (\$141,000,-000) we have a total of \$791,000,000, of which \$563,000,000 have been exported during that period, and some \$70,000,000 more has been used up in plate and jewelry.

THE OPTIMISM of our venerable Secretary of State concentrates upon himself, of late, and he has no longer that generous charity for the rest of the world, which has heretofore commanded the admiration of his countrymen. Everything goes wrong with Mr. SEWARD now-except himself. The hitch in his Alabama negotiations he charges altogether upon his perverse Minister at London. Denmark bullies him with its demand that he shall pay for her West Indian islands as he agreed, and he despairingly points to an obstinate Congress which denies him a dollar. Let us make some kind allowances for the badgered official who. animated unquestionably by the purest motives, finds himself plunged in inextricable difficulties. The Secretary of State is in bad company. There is his real trouble. Were he a paragon of statesmanship, or even an angel of light, he would still fail in his desire to commend either the foreign or the domestic policy of the Jounson Administration to his countrymen. Indeed, if he were really a paragon or angel, he would long since have abandoned the effort in disgusto

ONE OF THEM.

Among the jobs which the lobby has organized at Washington, for the purpose, as GRANT says, of "depleting the National Treasury," is a beautiful little project for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, on number of other jobs now on the slate, this little bill is really insignificant—for it modestly proposes to appropriate only \$12,000, 000. But it is only justice to that particular "ring" to state that the modesty of their preliminary dip into our money-bags is intended to be fully compensated by the later appropriations, which a subsequent Congress "completing" the work.

Taking the alarm, from that awakening sion, the enterprising speculators who are preliminary figures along the whole line. Those claims originated in an active foreign bered by him. He could not call the name They will strike out from all the pending sympathy with our domestic rebels, which of any of his associates, and when he began

commits the Government to any future legis- as any other, the way the world goes. lation for the ends desired, without alarmcan predict.

The ship canal bill, above alluded to, is of January. It is to serve as the pioneer measure in the great subsidizing raid, and the other projects coming after it will stand nesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheap- or fall as this does. The people propose to

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

position is likely to be maintained by a on which side it will. working majority of the Senate, and as it is \$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free reported by a correspondent usually well in-

First—The British government must admit its pecuniary liability for the depredations of the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and Sumter, and agree to pay an amount of money which shall be determined by joint commission, to be hereafter appointed. Second—A commission of four members shall be agreed upon; each nation appointing two, and these jointly selecting an um-

pire.
Third—This commission shall adjust all claims presented to them by American citizens which arose out of the depredations committed by any of the above named privateers, and shall investigate each case, and decide what amount of money is due for said claims.

Fourth-After this class of claims are graphs: settled, the commission shall pass upon all other classes of claims by American citizens against England from 1853 up to the present time.

This differs from the basis of settlement which the diplomatists have included in their protocol, in these points. 1st, That the British liability for the depredations of the rebel privateers escaping from their ports must be fully conceded; 2d, that these claims shall be the first to engage the attention of the Commission; and 3d, that any and all claims held by English subjects, against our Government, are entirely excluded from the consideration of the Commission. The first and third are the only material points of difference. The former is already substantially admitted, although the English government affects to insist upon a preliminary examination of international law upon that point, by disinterested and competent publicists. The third point, however, is such as to put an amicable and equitable adjustment of all pending controversies, in the nature of mutual claims for her out of the question.

The sincere friends of President GRANT exception of the writer, with will remember that it is his administration which is to be responsible for the adjustremaining to Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet. It is well, therefore, to consider carefully what we shall ask General GRANT and his advisers to insist upon. Shall the new President be required to insist upon the satisfaction of our own claims, and at the same time forbidden to concede a dollar of those just claims which English subjects might be able to establish against us? That requirement would be neither just in itself, nor stand the remotest prospect of being realized. We are as much bound to liquidate the equitable demands of the other party, as to insist upon full satisfaction of our own claims from them. And, upon any other programme than this, especially upon the one-sided proposition for which the support of a majority of our Senate is thus claimed, the American people cannot, and should not desire to, stand justified in the judgment of

Christendom. Thrice armed in a just cause, offering the same equity as we in turn demand, evading none of our own reasonable responsibilities, but in good faith proposing, to the great power with which we deal, the substantial settlement of all matters in dispute, of whatever origin and by whichever claimed, we shall be entitled, in all the interests of national honor and of the peace of the world. to the consenting approbation of every other civilized people.

To ask more than that from England, er a failure. Is this necessary? Is it just to ourselves, to Gen. GRANT, or to the people with which we deal?

Let Senators commit the new Adminis tration, if they will, to the most prompt and categorical enforcement of our righteous demands upon England, for the vast mischiefs which were inflicted upon us by her inexcusably illegal connivance in the rebel privateering. Let them make the claim as imperative as they please, the people will susthe American side. Compared with a large tain it, and the GRANT Administration will impossibility. No Administration can ever right arm and leg. He has recovered hone to close these delicate and difficult ne. the perfect use of his tongue, and was rehope to close these delicate and difficult negotiations upon the flagrantly one-sided programme now offered as above, and no sincere friend of General GRANT, in or out of the American Senate, will seriously attempt will find itself committed to, for the sake of to advocate it. If the proposition is to be pressed in that shape, we would thank the ingenious statesman who can point to any public sentiment to which the President good reason why, of the respective claims elect has just given such gratifying expres- for compensation by each party, either should be excluded from an equitable adengineering the gigantic raids upon the justment. It is true that what we recognize Treasury, of which this ship canal bill is as the Alabama claims enlist in their favor but an humble type, will doubtless put a all our National pride, and seem to involve finer point on their tactics, and draw in their the honor of our Mational sovereignty.

ture, the large figures which have been But, from the moment that we have decided hitherto named as the ostensible limit of the to be content with a compensation in money entire cost to the public in each case, and therefor, all the loftier public considerations content themselves with the smaller appro- which lay beyond must be dismissed. We priations which shall seem to add but little are content that our wounded honor and to our obligations, and yet will answer all | ravaged commerce shall be alike healed and their purposes, as entering wedges, for the | made whole with so much hard cash. And completer scheme of plunder. A million or that brings the whole business down to the two, thus appropriated to each, makes the level of a money transaction—a very vulgar thing just as sure for its projectors, since it level, but, nevertheless, about as satisfactory

Upon that level, England meets us with ing the popular jealousies now. No, gen- claims of her own citizens, also for damages as the rough pavement of the streets. His tlemen, we prefer that you would vote the 'of some sort or other, but which she saks entire pile at once, rather than this piece our money to pay for. Thus all questions mest plundering, the end of which no man on either side are money questions, and nothing else. How absurdly Quixotic then. nay more, how criminally dishonest it is to the special order in the House, for the 12th insist upon the discarded point of honor now, and, so attempt to get off from the payment of our own honest debts!

We trust that the Commission selected to arbitrate between the two powers may be est family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It pay particular attention to the course of authorized to pass upon all existing claims presents each usek forty-eight columns of their representatives in the premises, and from either side, upon the law and the facts solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as the votes by yeas and nays will have a spe- properly rising in each case, except in the Alabama demands, for which we have properly insisted upon the preliminary recognition of the legal liability. We should have We copy a statement of the new Ameri- a fair and complete settlement of all outcan position relative to these claims, as that standing controversies, let the balance settle

CAUSTIC SODA FOR FREE TRADE LYES.

The importing interests have been singularly unfortunate in their demonstrations against the pending tariff-bill. The specific points which they have desired to make, by way of attack both upon the measure and upon the Representative who has introduced it in Congress, have been ludicrous failures, and, if not ludicrous, would have been shameful. Their latest canard, in the soda-ash line, is very neatly disposed of in sonable amount of flesh. The petrified rea card from Mr. H. PEMBERTON, Superin- mains, and there is nothing left but the tendent of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, which we find in an eastern journal, and from which we extract the following para- foot from the ankle to the toes, are gone;

1st. No bill in which General Moorhead's name was concerned ever contained any duty upon soda ash. The bill to which the Pholic Ledger referred was apparently the Senate bill drawn up and passed in the Senate, and with which the House—not to mention General Moorhead—could have had no possible influence or action.

2d. In no bill whatever was an increase of one cent in gold per pound on any form of soda. The highest increased duty in the Senate was only one half cent.

3d. In the Moorhead tariff bill soda ash is not named or included, directly or indi-rectly. In preparing the new bill, the clause which had passed the Senate, increasing the duty on ash one HALF CENT Was

dropped.
4th. In the Moorhead Tariff bill, the only forms of soda upon which an increased duty is asked for, was sal soda and caustic soda, neither of which are used by paper makers at all—nor by glass men. Their use being principally by fancy soap makers, drug dealers, and in the articles of caustic to the extent of two-thirds at least, of all consumed, by oil refluers (petroleum), the greatest proportions of whom are located in Mr. M.'s district, and who, it any, should object to the bill, but none of whom do.

5th. Gen. Moorhead has not the slightest

interest, ownership or part, in this compaquaintance and influence is simply that of having one of the company's offices in the district of which Mr. Moorhead is reprement of these perplexing questions. It is now clear that no such adjustment cap be attained in the very brief period of office of the company, all of whom, with the above of the company, all of whom, with the above exceptions, are non-residents of this section

of the State. General Moorhead has had no other object than to assist this-the soda manufacture of other important and more prominent inter ests to such protection as will equalize the different values that labor has in America from what it has in Europe.

An Extraordinary Medical Case in New Orleans.

The doctors in New Orleans are greatly interested in the case of a young German named George Nickern, who fell from a platform about four months ago. The Times of that city thus gives the particulars of the

"It was supposed that he would die in

few hours, for his head was twice its normal

size, and nearly every suture of the skull

gaped open. The left half of the skull was broken in several places, compressing the brain. Blood oozed from his mouth, eyes, nose and cars, and his five senses were sus pended. His eyes protruded out of their sockets, resting on the cheek bones, five times their natural size, and almost as black as coal. The bladder was enormously distended and completely paralyzed. The low-er portion of the bowels were in the same condition. Both had to be operated on mechanically. His pulse could not be felt, except in the great arteries of the neck. His body could be picked with a pen-knife anywhere without the least evidence of feeling. By a novel mode of treatment-the neuropathy of Dr. John Chapman, of Lonion, which consists in the application of heat and cold alternately to the whole less than that from our own incoming Executive, is, not only to deserve but to ensure ployment of induced and interrupted electrical currents, called Faradization—the young man commenced a gradual improvement. At the expiration of a month, the "black and blue" which disfigured the up-per half of his body had nearly all disappeared. In six weeks his eyes, without any improvement of vision, were reduced to their natural size, and the bulge of his head had contracted to very near its normal measure, and all his senses had returned to their healthy status. His mind, how ever, did not improve with the improvement pace of the physical senses. For a month his mind was a total blank. The chanical pressure of the broken skull on secure its recognition. But it is not right to the left side of the head still caused the left side of the head still caused demand an injustice or to insist upon an a slight paralytic condition of the stored to complete consciousness in about seven weeks. It was soon discovered that the recollection of every word and idea had been literally knocked out of his head. Though reinvested with full consciousness and the power of using his tongue, it was impossible to communicate to him any idea, name or object. The power of intelligent language: had wanished—not the power of articulation, but the power of expression was lost. He was unable to make known his wants by the use of language-nor could he convey the meaning by writing, for it was evident that the power to write words from memory was lest; he was, therefore, literally thinking without words. He is a German, and no word of his mother tongue or that of the English language was remem-

to learn his own name.

During the past two months George has

learned quite a number of words, names, places and things. He can now go any-where in the city by himself. His new nemory-for want of a better expressionis very good and his mind strong and active, though it is sometimes very tedious to teach him some words, but not from the want of articulation, for that is perfect. Tell him to say "hat," for instance, and he is aut to the opinions I expressed in relation to the to say "hat," for instance, and he is apt to mule, or anything else he has learned; notwithstanding, as objects of sense, he knows the meaning of "hat" and "mule." The left hemisphere of the skull is as uneven health is very good. He is about 20 years of age, and lives with his mother on Laurel

street, between First and Second streets. The Exhumation of an Antideluvian Hu man Skeleton.

[From the Sank Rapids (Minr.) Sertinel, Dec. 18.] Day before yesterday, while the quarry-nen employed by the Sauk Rapids Water Power Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi at this place, they found imbedded in the solid granite rock, the remains of a human being of gigantic stature. About seven feet below the surface of the ground, and about three feet and a half beeath the upper stratum of rock, the remains were found imbedded in the sand, which had evidently been placed in the quadrang-ular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last sad remains of this Antideluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide and about three feet in depth, and is to-day at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely pet-rified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty-one and one-half inches in circumference. but low in the osfrontis, and very flat on top. The femur measures twenty-six and a quarter inches, and the fibula twenty-five in proportion. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot the length is ten feet nine and a halfinches. The measure round the chest is fifty-nine and a half inches. This giant must have weighed at least nine naked bones, now weighing three hundred and four and a quarter pounds. The thumb and fingers of the left hand, and the left but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the unknown dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding

granite rock. These wonderful remains of an antideluvian, gigantic race are in the possession of a gentleman who has started with them to his residence east. This gentleman, it is said, will send the remains to Boston, and possibly we may hear all that can be said on the subject by the learned in these things. It is supposed by some of our ablest men, among whom is Gen. Thomas, that many more skeletons will be found during the process of excavating the granite rocks in this place. Some seem to think that these remains were deposited in this sarcophagus prior to the formation of the present strata of rocks that now abound here; but this is a mere conjecture.

Progress in South Carolina. Mr. W. W. Boyce writes a letter to the Southerners, in which he counsels them in regard to the matters which appertain to their peace. Mr. Boyce is a well-known former leader of the Democracy, and his views are deserving of consideration. He urges that harmony between blacks and whites be established and maintained. He asks for perfect tolerance of political opinion, and for entire freedom of the

votes, black or white. He adds: "You ought to extend a cordial and kind welcome to the Northern people to settle among you, without regard to their political oninions ()nce you did this the troubles of the future would be largely overcome, and your material progress would be wonderful. See what immigration is doing for the Northwest, in spite of its austere climate. Think what immigration would do for the genial South.

This is a strong point, and one which the election of General Grant will do much to confirm. He proposes protection to all in ill parts of the Union, and when the South ecomes really tolerant of opinion, the work is done, and no strong arm is needed to Mr. Boyce advises his friends to concili-

ate the Federal Government, and this, he says, "for the present, and for years to come, means the Republican party." He has little faith in the strength of the Democratic party He thinks General Grant will earnestly de sire to make his administration national, and estore real peace and harmony to the late pelligerent sections. He observes that moderate, conservative course on the part of the South will facilitate his policy in this direction.

The temperate and judicial counsel Mr. Boyce is a welcome sign of returning good sense among the people of the South.

The Drummer Boy of Shiloh-A Letter Explanation from Dr. Donnelly-All Things Made Plain and the Play Goes on. Herewith we publish a card of explanation from Dr. E. Donnelly, author of a severe criticism on the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," drama, published in Sundav's Leader. The Doctor is a true Irishman and we feel assured that his article was prompted by the most patriotic feelings, and that he had no idea of personally insulting any of the gentlemen participating in the play, although his language might readily have been misinterpreted. The gentlemen having the management of the sterling drams, are unanimous in their assertions that they have as high regard for the Irish soldier as any, and that the caricature of the raw recruit was introduced to cause merriment rather than to ridicule the Irish-American soldier, whose proud record has been written in blood on hundreds of gory fields in the cause of our Union.
explanations have been made
both sides, and with that dec both sides, and with that decided manliness characteristic of the man, Dr. Donnelly furnishes the following card, which must disabuse the public mind of he idea that he meant to be personally inprompted by any other than a natural leve country, admiration for Irish heroism and earnest desire to correct what he leemed an insuit to his companions in arms. Good feeling on all sides will now prevail, and the play will go on at the Academy on Thursday night. Here we might say Mr. Sherran would be the last person to cast a slur on the Irish, having too high a regard for the people and too much of the rich blood of Erin floating through his American veins to let him forget the proprieties of life, and his vindication is made complete in the card which here follows;

MESSES. EDITORS GAZETTE: As it appears from a conversation I had this even-ing with Mr. Sherran, the representative of the "Irishman" in the Drummer Boy of Shiloh, that he (Mr.Sherran) felt highly inthe Drummer Boy dignant at the remarks I made in the Leader of Sunday last, in regard to the subject under consideration, and believed that those remarks were specially directed against himself, I beg to state that such was not the case at all, nor should the language used be so interpreted. Any ether who December 18, 1868.

propositions, for subsidies of whatever nature, the large figures which have been but, from the moment that we have decided but to learn over again, it took him three weeks to learn over again, it took "savage," "idiot," "a la barbarian," applied to him. I only alluded to him as acting a certain part upon the stage, not as the real, but as the imaginary character. These opprobrious terms were, therethe opinions I expressed in relation to the representation of the character alluded to, but I am sure that no one understanding thoroughly the nature of the language of criticism, will construe my letter, or any part of it, into personal attack. I expressed my sentiments in reference to what I considered, and still consider, an offensive burlesque upon the Irish character in general, and that of the Irish American Soldier in particular. To these opinions I shall adhere, till I see just reason why I should alter them. Trusting that the committee of arrangements of this otherwise mittee of arrangements of this otherwise interesting dramatic entertainment will be so just as to discontinue the misrepresenta-tion of the Irish and Irish American Soldier.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours, E. DONNELLY, M. D. 143 Grant street, Pittsburgh. 28th December, 1868.

Allegheny Ward Nominations.

SECOND WARD. The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, held a preliminary meeting on saturday, at which the following persons were suggested for nomination at the primary election to be held January 2d, 1869. Director of the Poor, (one to be nomina-ed,)—John Brown, Jr., Samuel Riddle. Common Council, (three to be nomina-ed,)—Alfred Slack, William Tate, Jr., John Kirkpatrick, W. Bayard, Jas. Reed. School Directors, (two to be nominated,)

J. P. Sprague, John Brown, Jr., Charles
Arbuthnot, D. Dennison. Judge of Elections—Wm. Alexander.

Return Inspectors, (two to be nominated,)—George Bothwell, S. R. Dawson, George Hazlett, S. D. Hedger.

Inspector—Allan Richey.
Assessor—John Sterrett.
Constable—G. Williamson, Wm. Nixon,
Lengmore, Alex. Gibson, John Hall. FIRST WARD.

In the First ward, on the same evening, the following persons were suggested for nomination Director of the Poor (one to be nomi-

nated)—John Brown, Jr., Samuel Riddle. Common Council (three to be nominated) —Alex. Hanna, H. M. Long, Jos. Fleming, Thos. Smith. John Frazier School Directors (two to be nominated)— Henry Gerwig, Robt. White, J. R. Ingham,

Assessor (one to be nominated)-G. W. yon, Alex. Glenn, Thos. Patterson. Judge of Elections—John Morrow. Return Inspectors—J. T. Johnston, Saml.

Inspectors—W. G. Algeo, W. P. Atwell. Constable—James Taylor, Saml. Irwin.

FIFTH WARD. At a meeting of Republicans held in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, the following names were suggested:
Common Council—W. C. Cooke, John P. Kennedy, S. S. D. Thompson, Wm. M.

Claney, Isaac Reed.
School Directors—D. L. Patterson, Rev.
D. J. K. Ryan, C. B. Shea, Wm. Flaharhan.
Judge of Elections—Wm. J. Caughey.
Inspectors—Wm. R. Johnston, E. J. Wil-

Return Inspector-W. W. McClelland. Assessor—Henry Paulis, R. T. White. Directors of the Poor—John Brown, Jr., Samuel Riddle, Simeon Bulford, John U. Barr.

Constable—John Irvin.
The Republican voters will meet at the School House, corner Chartiers and Fayette streets, on Saturday, January 2d, 1869, between the hours of four and six o'clock, to vote for the nominees.

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS When a person takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the cor stitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent emedies to be adonted are those which assist na ture in its work, by looseving the phlegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration until the evil is renoved. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the preathing, 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, hourseness of the voice, influenza, &c., it is of incalculable value. Es- | Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, pecially at this inclement season of the year i 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.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL. Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1869, for and all civilized countries of the Western Hemis phere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable aug gestions it contains. In addition to an admirable edical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large nt of information interesting to the merchan the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter and professional man; and the calculatious have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and cumprehensive Na-FIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages which are also interspersed with pictorial illustra ions, valuable receipts for the household and farm. amusing reading matter, original and selected Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may behed for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest dealer in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT-TEBS. The BIT CERS are sold in every city, town nd yillage, and are extensively used throughou the entire civilized world,

At this time of the year, when the streets and

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is o wonder that the natural pores and conducts of he body become obstructed, and whole communiles 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. REYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and re stored 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 DB. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st to 167 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint

Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S BESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 190 PENN

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, in his annual message to the Legislature, at its January session, will advocate the division of the State. East Tennessee is said to be united on this question, in demanding a separation from the middle and western portions of the State. The Governor is also. an editor, and, in his Knoxville Whig. thus

foreshadows the new movement: East Tennesseeans will all be unit for the separation. We will accept, too, the terms. We are ready to go empty-handed. Middle We are ready to go empty-handed. Middle and West Tennessee may have their railroads, public buildings, turnpikes, and only their proportion of the State debt. East Tennessee will assume her's and ask no more, leaving to the other sections all we have named, and the rebels, Kuklux,

DIED:

CARR-At Edgefield, on the 26th inst., CARO-INE, wife of william Carr, fin the 41st year of her The funeral will take place at % o'clock, P. M. on TUESDAY, 39th inst. Carriages will leave the corner of Seventh avenue, and Smithfield street at 19%

b'clock, P M.

BROWN-At her residence, First street, Allegheny, on Monday morning, at haif-past Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 71 years. Mrs. MARY BROWN, aged 71 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sen, John K. Brown, No. 183 Federal street. on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at two and one-half ly invited to attend. GRUNHARD—At Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., on Thursday, the 24th inst., of heart disease, MARTIN GRUNHARD, aged 58 years and 6

UNDERTAKERS.

A LEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and erry description of Funcial Furnishing Goods furnished. Booms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished. Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M.

W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H.

Miller, Esq.

Miller, Esq.

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