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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1869.

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: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: January Fashions and Miscellaneous.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 134¼.

THE special presentment of the Grand Jury, a well written document, is published on our eighth page. Its suggestions are very important, and we trust our County Commissioners will not be slow to take such action in the matter as the imperative necessities demand.

PHILADELPHIA has not much to complain of at the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad managers. It was recently shown in debate in her City Councils that the dividends of the stock of the road held by the city netted $140,000 above six per cent. interest on the sum invested.

THE ELECTION of United States Senator will be held on the third Tuesday of January, at three o'clock in the afternoon, that hour being fixed by a special law three years ago, for the reason that the inauguration of the Governor is also fixed on the third Tuesday of January.

The election for State Treasurer will take place on Monday next.

THE Allegheny county delegation to the Legislature at Harrisburg, yesterday held a caucus meeting, when the fact was developed that our home candidates for the United States Senate had equal strength, each receiving four votes. It is not probable that either will be elected. Mr. JOHN SCOTT appears to be the coming man for the position. Both the Cameron and Pennsylvania Railroad parties are reported to be favorable to his election, and, if such be the case, he can hardly be set aside for any other gentleman.

THE citizens of Giles county, Tennessee, have at length taken into their own hands the suppression of the banded thieves, outlaws and murderers who, under the name of the Ku-Klux, have given that district a national infamy. The people have been lying long enough under the reign of the clan, and have resolved that the civil law must and *shall* have its course in that county and pledge themselves to sustain the civil officers in the execution of the same. If these law and order citizens are really in earnest, we may look for a little wholesome banging and an effectual wiping out of the Ku-Klux Klan of that section.

THE Chicago *Tribune* Company has just been mulct in the sum of $7,500 damages sustained from libel by a woman in that city whose name appeared in a police report. It was in evidence that the item containing the libel had been ordered out by the managing editor, and got in by accident. The paper made prompt retraction, and would possibly have escaped the heavy verdict had not a plea of justification been entered and not sustained on the trial. The damages were assessed in no merciful way by the intelligent jurors, who evidently had a high appreciation of the power of the press to do good or evil, but we fear they were prejudiced too much in favor of the woman, as the responsible parties of the *Tribune* had made all the reparation in their power subsequent to the publication of the item, which they had taken due precaution to keep out of their columns.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is being put forward by the rebel press of the South for the Chair of the Mississippi State University. A Mississippi paper declares him "a born teacher as well as statesman," and thinks his presence in the faculty of that institution would add five hundred students. If the Southern people are in anywise particular that their sons shall grow up without some well grounded principles to guide their conduct in life, if they would have them trained to the false doctrines of a man conspicuous for his treason to his country, he should be selected as tutor. With LEE presiding over a college in Virginia and DAVIS in Mississippi, the Southern youth would be cursed with an education which in the next generation might cause them to plunge into the same line of wickedness which marked their fathers' lives and inflicted the country with a rebellion.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

In its uncompleted condition, serving only local purposes, this road has proved of very great advantage to this city, as well as to the district of country tributary to it. Only a few months will probably elapse before it will be finished to Cumberland, affording direct and easy communication between this point and Baltimore and Washington. This will greatly increase the benefits derived from it.

But something more than this must be done to take the road out of the category of being local in its uses. It must have Western connections, elevating it to the character of a through or trunk line. To this end two things are necessary. The managers thereof must be able either by negotiation or by construction to acquire affiliated lines extending westward; and then they must be able actually to make connection therewith, so as to dispatch freight and passengers without detention and cost of transit, from one depot to another.

To this end, Mr. HUGHART, the President of that Company, on the 28th ultimo presented to the Councils a memorial asking a concession of the privilege of crossing from the right bank of the Mononghela over to the left bank of the Allegheny. Unless this privilege shall be granted, it is manifest that the Company must rest under great inconveniences in establishing intimate connections with the Fort Wayne road, or any other line entering the city on that side. A supplemental route by way of Nine Mile and Negley's Runs, would render a connection with the Allegheny Valley Road feasible, so that access could be had, by agreement, over that channel from the point of intersection down into the city; but we do not know that such agreement is practicable.

Nor do we know that a close arrangement with the Fort Wayne Road can be established by the Connellsville, even if the transit across the city shall be made; though we presume it can be. In that event mutual interests will grow up, and these cannot fail to open the way for arrangements mutually beneficial.

But, it must be remembered that the western terminus of the Connellsville road is now, and always has been, close by the track of the Panhandle road, and no direct connection has been established between them. Cars can, indeed, pass at Turtle creek from the Connellsville road over to the Pennsylvania, come down to the city, and pass on to the Panhandle; but that is all.

It may be, for ought we know, that the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio road, who are potential in the Connellsville Company, do not care to press towards this connection, for the reason that it might operate injuriously to the business of their line between Cumberland and Wheeling; but such a connection would be advantageous to the Connellsville road, as a distinct organization.

Now it is an economic truism that it is for the welfare of this city to afford the largest accomodations to all the railroads centering here, which are consistent with the proper movements of the population along the streets. The formation of the territory upon which the city is built, renders it difficult to decide what ought to be done. Situated between two rivers, which approach each other at sharp angles, so as to unite, and with a high promontory or bluff in the middle, separating the two into distinct parts, connected only near the point of confluence of these streams, it is practically more difficult to meet the proper wants of the railroad companies, than in almost any other town. Even at Philadelphia or Chicago, which are located on extended plains, insuperable objections would be raised to a project for uniting all the roads on a particular spot, and that a central one. Here all the objections which would be raised elsewhere, are intensified.

At Philadelphia and Chicago, however, railways can go round, the make of land rendering detours comparatively inexpensive and feasible. Here the geographical conditions are quite different, and afford a narrow choice of alternatives. Both the city and the railway companies must do the best they can as the circumstances stand.

Mr. HUGHART puts the point well when he insists that one Company has as fair a claim as another to the use of the streets. This is undoubtedly true. But Councils should remember that individual citizens have prior and stronger claims to the unimpeded use of the streets than any railway corporation whatever. If Councils, years ago, made mistakes in allowing certain railway companies to occupy the streets to the serious inconvenience of the people, it does not follow that those mistakes should be repeated. On the contrary, it comports with reason that the old mistakes should be recanted, and new ones, of similar character, be avoided. It is better that the railway companies, one and all, should be subjected to cost and trouble, rather than that the people of the City, and frequenters here, should be hindered and endangered beyond a moderate degree in such locomotion as their business or pleasure may prompt them to.

We admit the difficulties of the case; and that is why we have urged strenuously that it is far wiser to remove existing obstructions from the streets than to allow additional ones to be put in. The present arrangements cannot be allowed to remain—much less others of the same sort introduced—without rendering, within a brief period, several of the most frequented streets altogether impassable for pedestrians and ordinary vehicles. If plans can be devised for railway crossings below the level of the streets, much would be gained. That would entail expense upon the Companies, but in the end the expenditures, however large, would be found to be economical.

The Councils have this whole matter in their hands. All of the members of those bodies are identified with the business interests of the city, and know what is demanded, and what ought not to be conceded. We doubt not they will bestow upon it full and dispassionate consideration, and then do what shall be best under all the circumstances which press both upon the citizens and the railroad corporations. Their task in the premises is important and delicate, but they will, we are sure, acquit themselves in relation to it with wisdom and discretion.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

We have received from Special Commissioner of the Revenue, DAVID A. WELLS, an advance copy of his report for the year 1868. It is an elaborate and voluminous document, occupying 110 ordinary pamphlet pages, discussing the policy of legislation "most likely hereafter to prove advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the credit and industry of the country on a sound and substantial basis." The great length of the document and the variety of topics discussed prevents either its entire publication or a review of its main points this morning.

The Commissioner holds that the aggregate wealth of the country is increasing rapidly, but it does not follow that there is the same increase in general prosperity, and advances the theory that the effects of inconvertible paper money are that the rich become richer and the poor poorer. The influence of direct and indirect taxation upon the cost of domestic production tends to produce like results. He classifies taxation under these heads: 1. Under the Internal Revenue; 2. Under the tariff; 3. State and local taxation, and discusses at much length the influence of each form upon the cost of production and upon National development. The abatement of internal revenue taxes has not proved in any way detrimental to the national exchequer, but in most instances the repeal of the taxes has caused no reduction in the price of the articles relieved, but, on the contrary, has been equivalent to legislating a bounty into the pockets of the consumer.

He says that under the existing financial condition of the country, the old time issues between the advocates of free trade and protection have ceased to be of any real importance, as revenue must be derived from that source. The question of protection, as it is interpreted in Europe and America, is thoroughly discussed and he arrives at the conclusion that the foreign method is to remove burdens, cheapen cost and reduce prices, while ours is to levy a tax, thereby increasing cost and reducing consumption. A tariff is a tax, and to demonstrate it a carefully prepared table of statistics is presented, showing that from tea, coffee, sugar and pepper, the average receipts from duty per annum are received sufficient to pay in gold the interest on $740,000,000, and involving a tax of four cents per week on each consumer. The tariff is a much preferable system of taxation to that of internal revenue. The Commissioner holds that a consideration of the whole subject will show that no material reduction of importations can be effected through any practical increase of the existing tariff. There is a certain point to be reached in imposing duties on imported articles which, to go beyond, would render the tariff inoperative and would invite smuggling, and in no country can evasion of the excise or customs be carried more successfully than in a republic where popular opinion is both the law maker and sustainer.

The tariff, as a measure for raising revenue, and as a protection to home industries, is contrasted. Essential differences of opinion arise on the subject only when considered as a measure of protection, in which he asserts it presents itself as a question of profit and loss, burden and advantage, the burden being the tax, and enhanced prices the advantage and profit which is held to accrue from the resulting stimulus and development of domestic industry. In various phases the Commissioner discusses the tariff in a manner wide open for issue and inviting contradiction from the friends of liberal protection.

In speaking of the future financial policy, he says:

It seems clear that whatever fiscal policy may be proposed for adoption, it must not only recognize and be based on the existing condition of affairs, but must be also in the nature of an amendment, which shall, to the smallest extent possible, partake of the character of an experiment. Violent change, uncertainty and unstability are, of all things, what the business interest of the country have most reason to dread; while on the other hand, the determination and recognition of a clear, well defined and practical issue, to be attained by a certain progressive, even though slow, movement, is sure to bring with it stability, hope, and confidence in the future—the elements which constitute in no small degree the basis of both private and paternal prosperity. Can such an issue be consummated?

The ends to be attained are, mainly, three: *first, full restoration of the national credit and resumption of specie payments; second, refunding the national debt at a lower rate of interest; third, reduction of the cost of national production, with a view of enabling the products of American industry to compete on terms of greater equality with the products of foreign nations than is now possible,* thereby establishing a system of national protection and insuring stability, increasing product, and a redevelopment of American commerce and shipbuilding.

Let us now enquire what elements are ready at hand for the accomplishment of these results. The nation is present is excessively in debt, and is further embarrassed with the volume of its matured and suspended paper. To free itself from embarrassment and to redeem its suspended paper, there would seem to be but the one method, which is alone available to individuals under similar circumstances, viz., to manage in some way to receive more than is expended, and to apply the surplus of receipts over expenditures to the payment of debts and to the restoration of credit.

The determination of the probability of obtaining such a surplus: and also its possible extent, involves the consideration of the national finances, present and prospective, and to this attention is next invited.

There are other important topics discussed intelligently in the report to which we shall again refer. The conclusions are thus summed up:

Our present tariff is in many particulars apparently based upon the old fallacy that, in the exchange of commodities between nations, which constitutes commerce, what one gains the other loses. It needs but a moment's thought to be convinced that there can be no permanent trade or commerce unless it is for the gain of both nations; all trade is based upon the mutuality of services, and it is one of the evidences of the progress of modern thought, that the inter-dependence of nations is beginning to be recognized. This is eminently true in England, France and Germany, true in China and Japan, true even in Spain, but not yet recognized in the United States, if our laws are to be taken as the evidence of our thought.

With these feelings and convictions he would therefore prove untrue to his trust, did he not here enter his most earnest protest against any further general increase of the tariff, but would, on the contrary, recommend—

First. An enlargement of the free list.

Second. A reduction of some rates of duty, and, as an exception an increase of a few others, with a view to the increase of the revenue.

Third. A reduction of some rates of duty with a view to an absolute abatement, on the simple ground that the reduction of a duty is the reduction of a tax, and that the most efficient method of protecting home industry is by the removal of obstacles in the form of taxes.

Fourth. The conversion to the utmost possible extent of the present *ad valorem* duties into specifics, as the only practicable method of insuring certainty and equality in the assessment of duties and the prevention of undervaluations and the abrogation of the privilege which enables returning tourists to import free of duty an amount of goods corresponding to their real or supposed social condition.

NEW YORK.

The Underground Railroad Company—Scheme of Washington Lobbyists—Bohemians Sued for Libel—Mayor Hall Declines the Prefix of Honorable—The Legislature—Message of Governor Hoffman—The Senatorial Question—The Excise Law.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 5, 1869.

The Underground Railroad Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, have returned their charter and given up the job for the present. The conditions contained in the act of incorporation were so stringent that men of capital did not dare to invest in the enterprise, although the engineering difficulties are found to be much less than would generally be supposed. The Company will ask an amendment of the act and an extension of time for commencing operations.

It is stated that the lobbyists at Washington have recently inaugurated a scheme which promises to pay them well, and for their services have already realized a very respectable sum. The English advocates of the Canadian reciprocity treaty are anxious to have the old policy revived, and are paying handsomely to those who aid the scheme, having advanced to the lobby ring the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in gold, and are ready with another instalment as soon as it is needed to influence Congress.

The *Herald* understands that several libel suits have been brought against Bohemians who have recently been busily engaged in this city in calumniating the character of several of our grocers and dealers, and that Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, late Governor of this State, would bring suit against Thurlow Weed for the publication in his paper in this city of a most atrocious libel.

In discussing the question of naturalization frauds, the *Herald* recommends the passage by Congress of a law by which foreigners who desire to become citizens of this country can do so at once on the simple condition of residence.

Mayor Hall of this city yesterday issued his first general order, which was to the effect that hereafter the prefix of Honorable was not to be used in connection with his name or office. Communications are not to be addressed to His Honor, but simply to the Mayor.

A. B. Matlett, supervising architect of public buildings at Washington, sends a note to a paper here relative to the recent falling of the walls of the Howard University, in which he says: I cannot consent to be held responsible for the falling of the building, more especially as I did not hesitate to express my opinion, when the material of which it was composed was brought to my notice, that it was utterly worthless for building purposes, and also predicted more than a year since the recent catastrophe.

In the Supreme Court, special term, today, Judge Barnard vacated his order in the suit against the President of the Merchants Union Express Company, appointing a receiver of that company, on the ground that all motions of that character should be heard at a special term.

Jas. Tallent, the man who surrendered himself to the police on New Year's day, has been fully identified as one of the assailants of Mr. Rogers, who was murdered in front of his residence on Thursday last.

Chas. Easton, one of the most esteemed cotton merchants, died last night in his 65th year.

ALBANY, January 5.—The Legislature met to-day and Truman G. Younglove, Republican, was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, receiving seventy votes against fifty-two for Wm. Hitchman, Democrat. E. T. Underhill, Republican, was elected Clerk. The organization was completed by the election of subordinate officers.

Governor Hoffman, in his message to the Legislature, says the revenue from the Erie and other canals during the past year has paid the balance of the canal debt of 1845, satisfied all other requirements, and paid into the State Treasury over a hundred thousand dollars. He says the excise law confers arbitrary powers and violates principles involving the rights of individuals and communities, and recommends a registry law for the whole State, which should aim to secure to every citizen his right of suffrage; free from intimidation, corruption or onerous exactions, while the corrupt use of money in elections should be severely punished, and every guarantee established by which illegal voting may be prevented. He thinks there is a manifest disposition on the part of Congress to control and regulate suffrage in all the States, which he deprecate as a step in the direction of centralized power in the General Government, unwarranted by the Constitution. The movement to remove the power of naturalization from the State to the United States Courts he opposes, as it would thus devolve more upon partisans than at present, and he contends that the present alleged abuses can be remedied under existing juridiction. He does not consider that policy wise, that while conferring suffrage upon the masses of the people at the South, it place obstacles in the way of extending it at the North.

In referring to national matters he calls attention to the little that has been accomplished during the past four years to restore the people of the South to peace, and charges Congress with having directed its efforts to the suppression of representation, subversive of Republican government, in those States, prolonging the subservience of the civil to the military power, and postponing the return of peace, and considers the spirit of party intolerance a dangerous evil which follows all elective officers, but they should not be intimidated by them. He will endeavor to do his duty faithfully, and while upholding the principles of his party, will support the Executive of the U. S. in every patriotic effort for the welfare of our common country.

In the Senate Mr. Creamer gave notice of a bill to amend the Metropolitan Excise law, reducing licenses to one hundred dollars for the sale of spiritous liquors, and thirty dollars for the sale of ale and beer; also regulating the hour for closing a place of business where liquors are sold, by requiring them to effectually and completely close such place between the hours of one and four A. M. on week days and on Sunday, except after two o'c. M., when stores and places for sale of liquors may be open.

A special says the success of Younglove as Speaker cannot be regarded as a settlement of the Senatorial contest, although some of the Fenton men are anxious to give it that construction. The battle yet remains to be fought and the indications are that the fight will be a bitter one. Fenton cannot count on all the votes that would have been given for Younglove in caucus, had a ballot been taken, by at least fifteen, and unless his strength is largely augmented before the 19th, his friends will find a closer contest than they anticipate. The bringing forward of a third candidate is not among the improbabilities of the Senatorial contest between now and the day of the election.

Standard of Missouri River Steamers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Underwriters to consider the matter of raising the standard of steamers plying in the Upper Missouri river trade, have made a report, which divides boats into three classes, namely: Thirty-two feet wide, thirty-five feet wide and forty feet wide, and prescribes the strength of each class, the standard of which is considerably higher than that now in use. The Committee recommend that boats already built or run in the mountain trade, not up to the standard required, be made equal to the standard by extra floors and fastenings, otherwise they be classed number two. No boats rating less than number two shall be insurable in the trade to Fort Benton. The standard adopted is to apply the same to stern and side wheel boats, the former, however, to have in addition balance rudders and bows and stern bulk heads. The report was accepted by the Board of Underwriters.

—At New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Stephen Abbott was convicted of the murder of A. M. Bronson, last September, and sentenced to the State prison for life.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Miss Couldock made their second appearance at this establishment last evening and were greeted with a fashionable and appreciative audience. The principal performance on the programme, "The Chimney Corner," with its many exquisite passages and touchingly beautiful domestic scenes, was rendered in an almost perfect manner, and seemed to rivet the attention of all who witnessed it. To-night the celebrated historical play of "Louis the Eleventh," will be presented, Mr. Couldock taking the part of Louis and Miss Couldock the "the Dauphin."

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—To-night the world-renowned Gregorys will make their first appearance at this place of amusement. This combination of gymnasts, acrobats, learned quadrupeds, &c., &c., is said to have no superiors in their line of business, and certainly if they do but half that it is represented they can do, the performance will be one of rare attractiveness. The best way, however, to judge of their ability is to remember this announcement and be in the proper place to see them tonight.

MASONIC HALL.—"Blind Tom" was greeted with another overwhelming audience last evening, and Masonic Hall resounded with the sweet and stirring melodies which this rare musical prodigy evoked. No better evidence of the popularity and character of these entertainments could be had than a sight of the audiences which always fill the hall in which they take place to its utmost capacity. This is the last day of his visit in this locality, at least for the present season, and those who desire to witness the marvellous, for they seem indeed marvellous, performances should not miss perhaps the last opportunity which will ever be afforded them. A matinee will be held at half past two o'clock, and this evening the engagement will be brought to close. Reserved seats may be obtained at Meller's, 81, or Kleber's 122 Wood street.

THE ORPHANS FAIR.—The Orphans Fair is still progressing finely in the basement of the Cathedral. It seems not to have lost one whit of its attractions to lovers of pleasure, who throng thither to pass a few hours pleasantly. The object for which it is held is a most praiseworthy one, and should receive the encouragement and support of all.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.

Diseases of this nature are found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the Kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary. Nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently any obstruction in the kidneys, that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins in the abdomen, or adult; heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals DR. SARGENT'S INTERNAL OR BACHACHE PILLS. They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all Druggists.

EXUBERANT HEALTH.

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can by so invigorated and built up with a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is just too much to say that there hardly lives the people of the civilized world *need an excellent tonic*, to enable them to shake off the effects of their restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, invigorating tonic* is the grand diseratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is STOMACHAL ANTIDOTE, *i. e.* it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, and usual in the hope of stealing its fair fame, they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the staple tonic and cure of our country for a century, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is so widely known, or so generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted,) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparations are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

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 157 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint Clair.

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

December 18, 1868.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The case of Adam Appel vs. the heirs of James Woods, deceased, previously reported on trial before Judge Hampton, is not yet concluded.

Before Judge Kirkpatrick the jury in the case of Williams vs. Bartley returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with six cents damages and costs.

The case of Augustus Frecke vs. M. Hartzell and Nicholas Moul, previously reported, is still on trial.

The trial list for to-day is the same as that published yesterday.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Dietz vs. Duncan and Waughter, the jury found for plaintiff for $86.63.

In the case of Doyle vs. Altmeyer, verdict for defendant.

Patrick Dunn vs. Eli Wycoff and A. C. Hughey, action to recover $938.57, alleged to be due for labor done on sections nine and ten of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad, in which defendants were contractors. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

292. Allen vs. McKee.
138. O'Brien vs. Holmes.
154. Mitchel et ux. vs. Stayer et ux.
159. Peck vs. Woods & Co.
162. Horn vs. Abbott.
166. O'Sullivan & Burns vs. Thomas.
178. Quigley vs. Hutchinson, et al.
188. Anderson et al. vs. Pikersgill & Co.
107. Bonyers et ux. vs. Emmerling.
149. Dash vs. Sharp.
192. Leabey vs. Goff.
193. Fishkorn vs. Demming.
197. People's Brick Machine Co. vs. Reddie.
198. Same plaintiff vs. Livingston.
199. Kruese & Son vs. Sullivan.
200. Frash vs. Payne's adm'rs.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Before Judge Mellon.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Edgerly, indicted for participating in the late riot at O'Neill's coal works, was taken up. The defendant was indicted with others at a former term, and the case was conducted by Colonel Duff for the prosecution, and R. M. Gibson, Esq., for the defense. It was not concluded. The circumstances of the riot were fully reported at the time of its occurrence and during the trial of other defendants in the Criminal Court.

John and Thomas Luatman, who were subpoenaed as witnesses in the case, failed to put in an appearance. Yesterday they were arrested on an attachment and brought into Court. Failing to pay the costs which were imposed, they were committed to jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Lane.

☞ *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—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---SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION—By one who can adapt himself to circumstances. He is a ready writer, and quick and accurate in figures. Address EARNEST, Gazette office.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

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., 59 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. de7-2w

WANTS.

WANTED—TO RENT—Any person having a comfortable house of four or five rooms, in a desirable location in either city or suburbs, can hear of a good tenant by addressing J. E. S., GAZETTE OFFICE.

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.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on Allegheny County Property. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—HOUSE.—A large BRICK DOUBLE HOUSE, containing large Double Parlors, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen and Wash House on lower floor, and 5 bed rooms and bath room on second floor. Also finished attic, good cellar with bake-oven in it, together with large Yard painted with shrubbery and fruit trees. Hot and cold water and gas through the house. The house is in good order, finely papered and painted throughout. Marble mantlepieces in parlors, library and dining room. Possession given at once. Location in Eleventh (old Seventh) ward. For terms, &c., address, D. Z., care Box W. Gazette Office.

TO LET—Two most Convenient HOUSES—One with eight rooms and the other eleven, on Eighth street near Penn, opposite Christ Church. Inquire at 577 Penn street.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third avenue.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM, Containing 161 acres, located in Allegheny county, 14 miles from the city, four on West Pennsylvania Railroad, and the buildings are within ten minutes walk of Netrona and Karnes stations; 31 acres of timber, 90 acres in grass. The whole farm can be worked by machinery; good brick house of 8 rooms and splendid cellar; large frame barn and all necessary outbuildings; 300 choice grafted fruit trees of all varieties, good soil and well watered; would make a splendid dairy farm. Everything is first class order, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold low as the owner is determined to go South. Terms easy. Apply to, or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE—A Grain Business STAND, located on the line of the Pitts., C. & St. L. R. R., in the best grain district in Ohio, consisting of a two story frame warehouse, 30 by 50, convenient to Railroad, with side track running into it to accommodate the loading and shipment of grain; lot 50 by 160 feet. This is a rare chance for a party to engage in a paying business as this stand controls the grain trade for 30 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 LEASEHOLD—Having a front of 40 feet on Washington street, just above the Grain Elevator, by 115 feet deep along Hill alley, on which is erected 3 three story brick business houses, now renting for $2,900 per year. Lease has 16 years to run. Ground rent low. Sold separate or together. Price low and terms easy. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 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 72 WOOD STREET.

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, 30 by 64 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms. For further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & SON.

FOR SALE—An old Tavern stand, No. 15 SMITHFIELD STREET. For particulars enquire at JOSEPH SPENCER'S, Bull's Head Tavern, Second Avenue.

FOR SALE—A new house of seven rooms, gas and water, with range in kitchen, corner PRIDE and FORBES STREETS. Also a house of four rooms to-let, front on Forbes street.