The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 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: Poetry, Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, Markets. Seventh page: Scientific Items, Feminine Amenities, Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed Saturday in New York at 135⅜.

THE Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad have, it is rumored, in contemplation the issue of a large scrip dividend.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MAINE for Governor is 131,782; CHAMBERLIN'S (Rep.) majority is 19,264. This will decide a score or more wagers made during the late campaign, and as a general thing we believe our Republican friends are the winners.

THE Union Pacific Railroad track will reach its thousandth mile-post from Omaha, in the valley of the Weber, before this month closes. Salt Lake is to be reached by the first of April, and the junction with the other Pacific end effected by the first of May.

IT IS highly probable that the old first mortgage bonds of the Rock Island Railroad, to mature this year, will be paid by an issue of stock, to be either distributed *pro rata* among the present stockholders, or sold in open market, and the proceeds derived therefrom used to discharge the debt. These bonds amount to $1,400,000.

MAINE is likely to replace Mr. MORRILL with Mr. HAMLIN in the United States Senate. CARL SCHURZ is the most promising candidate for the seat from Missouri. The New York Republicans hesitate to plunge into the schism between the friends of Gov. FENTON and Mr. MORGAN, and are casting about for a new man to take the place of the latter. In Indiana, Wisconsin and West Virginia, we are not yet able to report progress.

THE CONFERENCE OF PARIS commenced its business on Saturday under an unfavorable situation of affairs. Turkey absolutely refuses to recognize any action of the Conference which shall impair her own sovereign rights over her Greek provinces. Her ultimatum, heretofore communicated to the Greek government, is to be adhered to, and the Conference is advised to govern its deliberations accordingly. On the other hand, there is no expectation that the Greeks, supported by the Russian influence, will assent to an adjustment of disputes on that basis. It is still believed, however, that the discussions of the Conference, conducted in the interests of peace, will be so guided as to avoid a serious termination.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM of Pennsylvania is a myth. In fifty-three counties there is not the vestige of a militia organization, and outside of Philadelphia the organizations are of very trifling importance. But this myth has, nevertheless cost us $34,895 24 during the year, mostly paid to employes in the State Arsenal, the State Agency at Washington, and in the offices of the Adjutant General and the State Historian. It is probable that these expenses could not have been avoided, nor will the adoption of the Governor's recommendation cause them to be materially enlarged. His suggestion, that the minimum number for company organizations be reduced to a limit which will still retain an effective nucleus for future enlargement, and thus secure a basis available in case of need, is a good one, and merits Legislative consideration.

A CITY JOURNAL brings out General McCANDLESS as a candidate for the Democratic Gubernational nomination. The *Post* adheres to General CASS as its choice for that honor. HON. ASA PACKER will combine a large share of the Eastern strength when the Convention assembles. In view of all their reverses, past and in the future, we must cordially congratulate the opposition upon their good fortune in possessing candidates, such as we have named, all of whom are personally most estimable men. Corresponding political ideas would entitle any one of them to the unhesitating confidence of their fellow-citizens. Especially of our own neighbor, Gen. G. W. CASS, is it a pleasure to us to bear this testimony, and to express our surprise that his political friends have not known, long since, how to turn his high personal character and great public influence, to their partizan profit, by a nomination which would do more honor to them than to himself.

CITY PRINTING.

On the 28th ult., in the Select Council of this City, Mr. MORROW presented an Ordinance, which was passed, providing that the Committee on City Printing be authorized to advertise for proposals for the city printing, and the same to be awarded to the lowest and best bidders, provided that not more than two English and one German papers be contracted with.

In the Common Council this Ordinance signally failed, receiving only two votes.

What the intention of the mover was, we shall not undertake to say. But, the effect of the Ordinance, if it had passed, would have been to compel all proprietors of newspapers, who are members of Councils, to resign or else have their proposals for City Printing set aside. While members, they could not contract for the Printing, as contemplated by the proposed Ordinance. As only proprietors of the GAZETTE and *Dispatch* are members of Councils, if sinister intentions were entertained, it is not difficult to see with what design the Ordinance was projected.

Yesterday a Sunday cotemporary had an article on City Printing, from which we take the following paragraphs:

At the Controller's office, yesterday, we obtained some figures bearing on this printing question. The amount paid the four official papers during the year was as follows, but it should be borne in mind that the amounts with which the *Commercial, Dispatch* and *Gazette* are credited, only include warrants drawn up to October. The *Freedom's Friend* is for the full year:

Commercial	$1,504 55
Gazette	2,122 70
Dispatch	1,951 95
Freedom's Friend	2,142 78
Total	$7,721 01

The compensation for advertising is fixed by Ordinance. Consequently each of the official papers is entitled to the same pay, if it does the same work. Only one of the papers, it is stated, had drawn the full amount for the year. The other three had drawn in different proportions; that is, the bills so far presented and paid, do not cover the same items in each instance. Hence, the paper that had drawn least, so far, had the more to draw hereafter.

If the City Controller informed our contemporary that the GAZETTE had drawn $2,122.70 during the last year, he simply stated what is not true. The exact amount paid this office was $1,828.95.

We learn, farthermore, that the amounts received respectively by the *Dispatch* and the *Freedom's Friend* are set down for more than the actual amounts. This shows that the purpose was not so much to inform the public as to mislead it.

The rates paid for City Advertising, including the reports of the proceedings of Councils, are considerably less than those paid for equal amounts of space by business men; so that no extortion has been practiced upon the City. The Councils fix the rates they will pay, and the charges are made accordingly.

The aggregate amount paid for City Advertising here, is greatly less than in any other place of corresponding size on the continent. It amounts to far less for each newspaper than is paid by single individuals in furtherance of private business.

Owing to Consolidation, and the consequent extension of water mains, the opening, grading and paving of additional streets, and other similar work, the amount of advertising has been increased, just as expenses in most departments of the municipal government have been augmented. Consolidation implied this. Government for the larger territory and population cannot be conducted at as low a cost as for the smaller territory and population. But, then, the assessments cover an increased amount of property and inhabitants; so that ratably to the work done, and the interests promoted, the cost is no greater than before.

It properly belongs to Councils to decide in how many papers the city advertisements shall be inserted, and what rate of compensation shall be paid for the service.

The proprietors of newspapers which published the City advertisements last year, have nothing to conceal. If the outgoing City Controller is anxious to enlighten the people as to jobbery or the profuse expenditure of public moneys, the GAZETTE is ready to aid him in that enterprise; and whether he has an anxiety in that direction or not, we propose to go into the matter on our own account.

THE ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A matter which figures in the Congressional reports is "The Sue Murfey Claim," is well understood to involve principles of radical importance, and its decision in behalf of the claimant will establish a class of claims upon the Treasury, "depleting" that attractive "grab-bag" by an amount variously estimated at from twenty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. These are the claims of Southern citizens, for the use or destruction of private property by our armies during the hostile occupancy of the rebel territories. All claims of this character have been uniformly rejected by the Departments, and the effort now in progress is to override their protests by the force of positive enactments.

Now this particular Susan may be a bright and shining light among the faithful few who, during the rebellion, steadily avowed their fidelity to the flag. Or, she may have been the bitterest of the rebels who contributed so powerfully to fire the Southern heart with an infernal enmity against the "Yankees," and thereby prolonged a contest which Southern statesmen would have abandoned as a hopeless one at least twelve months prior to Lee's surrender. The merits or demerits of this special case may not be safely taken into consideration, for, in either view, that case would be equally covered by the broad principle, which, in the military occupation of a hostile State, takes no legal account of the rights of isolated individuals. Ignoring this principle would open the widest door for reclamations almost entirely without justice, and practically without limit.

If the Sue Murfey claim be allowed by Congress, it will be tantamount to a surrender of that branch of the government for the next fifty days, to the combined assault of all the enemies, open or secret, of Gen. GRANT'S administration, of the public credit, of the National honor, and of the Republican party. This assault has, up to the present moment, been well resisted—thanks to the honesty and ability of a large number of Senators and Representatives whom no bribes have yet bought, whom no blandishments have yet seduced, and whom no shameless jobs have yet betrayed into any degree of complicity in the scandalous corruptions which are fast making the State and National legislatures fit subjects for public and private reproach throughout the Union. To the President-elect, also, the country is deeply indebted for the patriotic frankness with which he has given his great personal and official influence, to aid in stemming a tide of venality and baseness which threatens to submerge the Treasury, and to obliterate the last hope of its ultimate escape from a dishonorable bankruptcy.

We look with an anxiety which we do not care to disguise to the fifty days now separating us from the 4th of March. We implore our friends—the friends of GRANT, of the public honor, of the good name not only of Republicans, but of Americans—to stand firm, in their opposition to each and all of the almost endless catalogue of pending plots in Congress to enrich individuals at the public expense. Let us have the yeas and nays on every vote, that the country may know and mark the men who are willing to betray their official trusts, and blacken their personal honor, for the emoluments which no conscience but that of defaulters, swindlers and thieves could ever enjoy. The Republican press is not all sold—nor is it all for sale. Hundreds of unbought and unpurchasable pens are already chafing under the natural restraints, which have caused remonstrance or denunciation to be so long foreborne. The feather-weight which breaks that camel's back may fall at any moment, and then we can cordially pledge to the plundering swarms, in or out of office, at the Capitol, an outbreak of the public scorn which will find no palliation in past services, and will accept no satisfaction, now or in the future, except the lasting infamy of the criminals.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The New York *Teacher* is a monthly magazine of nearly twenty years standing, devoted to Popular Instruction and Literature. The number for the present month contains an elaborate article upon "Public Education in the United States," in which the idea is advanced that the democratic education of the people—that is, the education of all in schools supported at the common expense, and governed by general laws—is necessarily godless, or at least deistic, and, consequently subversive both of piety towards GOD and morality towards man. A remedy for the evils attributed to the prevailing system is propounded, which consists in a ratable distribution of the School Fund of each particular district among the various religious denominations, each to make provision, in its own way, for the instruction of its children and youth, and such others as it may see proper to take under its care.

Before considering the augments by which this assault upon Popular Education is justified, some general reflections may not be altogether valuless.

This term "godless," as applied to purely intellectual training, falls into the category of what, in politics, is called clap-trap. By it an appeal is made, not to reason, but to passion and prejudice. Arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry are as "godless," in the sense intended, as any other departments of science whatever; but are they so in reality? All truth is from GOD—mathematical truth as absolutely as moral. And it is stark nonsense to allege that a child cannot study arithmetic without detriment to its moral sentiments unless the mental processes are interlarded with homilies based on the Commandments and Beatitudes. As well say that no child can learn the Commandments or the Creed without detriment to its intellectual faculties, unless intermixed with fragments from the addition or multiplication tables.

In each country and age what is "godless" is determined by the special form of religion prevailing therein. In San Francisco the Chinese fall under popular condemnation; in London, the Mehometans; in Constantinople, the Christians; and so on all round the world. While, therefore, the word "godless," in the sense referred to, may be sufficiently definite for certain theologic uses, it is irrelevant and obtrusive in political discussions, and especially within broader range of politics wherein all men are held to be equal and free.

Moreover, if it is allowable in theologic controversy to denounce every one as impious and immoral who does not subscribe to a particular formula of belief, it is not permissible elsewhere. They who have had large experience know full well that some of the worst of men are religious devotees; that not a few of the most reckless stock gamblers in Wall street, upon whom all the precepts of the moral law rest lighter than a feather, would feel insulted if they were called infidels; while some men who have deep and delicate scruples about consenting to the averments of a popular creed, are circumspect in their lives much beyond the ordinary degree.

Now, to the argument. The essayist justifies his proposition for a denominational division of school funds, by the authority of M. GUIZOT, the Protestant statesman and historian of France, from whom he quotes these words:

"In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. I do not simply mean by this that religious instruction should hold its place in popular education and that the practices of religion should enter into it, for a nation is not religiously educated by such petty and mechanical devices; it is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place and a certain hour; it is a faith and a law, which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influences upon our minds and lives."

We and Mr. GUIZOT are not of opinion. He might as well affirm that it is not "truly good and socially useful" for a boy to learn a trade unless the hours of work are commenced and closed by formal prayer. It is needful, both in the school and shop, that the principles of sound morality should be recognized and enforced, and we see no good reason for insisting upon more.

If, however, he would consent to be understood as affirming that all true work is religious, and, consequently, that an atmosphere of genuine work is a religious atmosphere, we should be nearer at agreement. In the broader sense, this is acknowledged to be correct; yet the narrower distinction which resolves all doings into the distinctly religious or the distinctly secular, is evidently what he intends.

The Family and the Church are the places particularly appropriate for religious instruction. By GOD'S ordination, every father is priest, and every mother priestess, in his and her own household. What is well done here, is seldom undone elsewhere. The Church stands as the public instructor in religion. It cannot ignore or depute its function without loss and shame.

The Sunday School is now used as an adjunct to the Family and Church. So far as it gathers in outcast children, it does a noble work. But whoever institutes a thorough examination will be apt to conclude that so far as it is made to take the place of family instruction, it is a failure and a mistake.

Take a hundred Presbyterian families; question the children upon the Confession of Faith, and the Smaller and Larger Catechisms, and it will be found that there is a lamentable falling off in the exactness and range of instruction, as compared with preceding generations. Sunday School instruction has not in the particulars indicated, proved a substitute for family training. Perhaps this effect is not so much owing to the School as to the quiet development of the age, almost equally manifest in all nations and all climes, which consists in turning measurably away from the past, and stretching out correspondingly to welcome the future.

It may be urged, with plausibility and power, that Sunday School instruction, though less dogmatic than the old family method, is more scriptural. And this certainly deserves consideration. The Sunday School, connected with Protestant churches, has done much, and will do more, to eradicate sectarian peculiarities, and to blend the whole mass into a general agreement, on the basis of common sentiments and aspirations rather than of identity of mental conceptions and definitions. That this process has advantages, it would be folly to deny. But are the leaders of sects prepared to accept the logical results thereof?

But the *Teacher* does not rest its case exclusively upon the authority of M. GUIZOT. He summons to his aid what he claims to be the practice of France and other European nations, in which the bulk of the inhabitants are of a particular faith, and the public schools are used to propagate the popular religion, of allowing the minorities to have ratable shares of the School Funds. If there is a system of Public Education in France, deserving of the name, we are not aware of its existence. France allows Protestant churches their shares of public moneys devoted to religious uses; but the democratic idea, destined soon to prevail in most European countries, as it does in the United States, is to have no such moneys, for one church or many, but to leave the support of churches to the voluntary exertions of the people.

The concessions now made in Europe in dividing Church or School funds, disclose the degrees to which popular opinion has undermined the old exclusiveness, and indicate the inauguration of democratic ideas in civil government, in church organizations, and in educational systems. It may take a quarter of a century to accomplish this. The process may even be retarded by the concessions wrung from governments. But the end is certain.

For these reasons we are opposed to a division on the basis of denominational differences of public moneys applicable to purposes of public instruction. If the democratic education of the people does not comport with the genius of any church, and cannot be made subsidiary to ends at which it aims, such facts constitute no valid reason why a narrower system of instruction should be devised and adopted. The system now in use is in harmony with the genius of republican government, with the rights of all the people, and with the best hopes of the age, and cannot be abandoned. No thoughtful man would esteem it wise or just in California, to give the followers of Confucius their ratable proportion of the school fund. All arguments to that end, drawn from the rights of conscience, or from their natural solicitude to maintain their children in the ancient faith, would be deemed unconclusive if not impotent. It would be held, that as they voluntarily came hither to reside, they must take their chances under our political institutions, with the full expectation that instead of a falling away from republican ideas there will be a steady increase of republican tendencies. This popularizing movement, however much it may be deplored by those who are not in unison with it, is the grandest movement of the age, and though temporarily impeded, here and there, is destined to prevail universally.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The condition of the School system of the Commonwealth is set forth in very full details in the Annual Report of Superintendent WICKERSHAM. We regret that our limited space does not permit us to copy this valuable document in full. His comparative statements show that the number of schools has increased 231 during the year, the number of teachers 248, the number of pupils 11,126, the average attendance 27,234, the cost of tuition $144,193.73, of fuel and contingencies $63,577.88, for school buildings $728,353.87, and that the total of expenditures for all purposes has increased $1,089,787.79 during the year. The State appropriations of last year were an increase of $500,000, and for the present year $600,000 are asked by the Superintendent, who estimates the total of State and local expenditures for school purposes at over $6,000,000 per annum. Of the 16,771 teachers employed, 3,297 have attended Normal Schools.

He recognizes the expediency of dispensing with an uniformity of text-books throughout the State. But eight cities and boroughs of the State, including Pittsburgh and excluding Allegheny, have elected Superintendents. Mr. WICKERSHAM urges an increase in the salaries allowed to County Superintendents, and that a census should be taken of all the children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. His report concludes thus:

"We are making progress in our school affairs; facts show it, figures prove it; but how slow the great car moves! School officers neglect their duties; clergymen often pass by on the other side and let the school suffer; the press speaks out seldom and tamely; statesmen seem almost blind to an interest more important in this country than any other; parents even think more of getting money than knowledge for their children; communities go forward heavily, clumsily, without heart; but still the world moves, and schools move with it; *move it*, rather, for the mightiest of all power today is the power of education. The radical idea that underlies a common school system like ours is the elevation of the whole people. Its work is necessarily slow, for like the fabled Atlas, it bears the whole earth upon its shoulders. Patience, then, friends of popular education, the struggle may be long; courage, the victory will be sure, for we fight for universal light and universal liberty."

THE LATEST railway-subsidy project before Congress, is set forth in the annexed statement of a bill pending in the House Committee on Pacific Railroads:

The Committee will shortly consider a bill, which will be submitted, for the construction of a road on the thirty-fifth line of latitude. It is probable it will be proposed to give a subsidy in the shape of guaranteeing the interest on the company's bonds for fifty years, and requiring a first lien or mortgage of security, for which the company will also be required to pay into the public Treasury three per cent. of its gross earnings for a term of years, say fifty, and one per cent. thereafter for all time. Such a bill as this may get through the Committee, and perhaps through Congress. It is a modification of what was originally proposed, and has thus been materially changed so as to meet less opposition from Gen. Grant and his official friends.

The friends of the Pacific road are besieging Gen. Grant to withdraw his objections to these schemes, and it is thought that such as the above will meet with no opposition from him. (Gammon!)

A WASHINGTON telegram of Saturday says:

The Ways and Means Committee are considering a number of amendments to the Moorhead tariff bill, which they will submit to the House when the bill comes up in Committee of the Whole. It is quite probable that the bill will be materially changed before it finally passes.

THE report of the Taunton (Mass.) Insane Asylum says, in the treatment of persons addicted to the excessive use of opium or alcoholic stimulants, the immediate and total discontinuance of the use of the narcotic or stimulant is found to be the safest course of treatment, and that which gives the most satisfactory result in all cases. This is contrary to the opinion of those who advise a gradual diminution of the quantity from the fear of the effects of long established habits. Intemperance stands at the head of the causes of insanity in this institution.

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 these 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 a dull 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 DIURETIC OR BACKACHE 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 be so invigorated and built up, by 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 not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world *need an occasional tonic*, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, invigorating tonic* is the grand diuratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, *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, *ad nauseam*, in the hope of rivaling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as 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 167 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

December 18, 1868.

When and How to Talk.

We take a great deal of pleasure in reprinting the very explicit statements of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, as follows:

General Grant, hitherto regarded generally as a man of impenetrable reserve, reticence and silence almost absolute, has, during his visit to Philadelphia, so far turned himself inside out that those who have seen most of him have got a clear impression that he is altogether the very most unreserved public man whom they have ever met anywhere. His reported opposition to any further subsidies to Pacific railroads, and the like national grants to corporate enterprises, is abundantly confirmed by his frequent declarations while here in the hearing of all who happened to be present. He has even gone so far as to say that he returns to Washington now for the express purpose of exerting his personal influence with Congress against all appropriations of public money which can by any means be avoided.

THE phrase "not worth a continental dam" originated in the fact that counterfeit notes of Continental currency were marked *dam.*, which was a mere abbreviation of the Latin word *damnatus*, condemned. So says Grant White.

☞ *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.—A Licensed, Practical Engineer desires a situation either on land or water. Is of steady habits. Address for one week, M. D., Birmingham P. O.

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. 300 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. dec-5-w7

WANTS.

WANTED—TO TAKE ANOTHER STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—The Medical Society of Allegheny County met last week and discussed questions of great importance, the object of which seems to be to improve the standard of "Education among Druggists," to secure the "use of pure drugs," &c., &c. This is all very well as far as it goes. Why not go a step farther, and compel every member of the Society to add to each prescription—"No cure no pay is our motto; use this medicine according to directions, and, if it does not render entire satisfaction, call and have your money refunded," &c., &c. Upon this plan Dr. ASBAUGH'S "WONDER OF THE WORLD" is sold. And its success and sale challenge that of any other remedy in the history of medicine. Advertised but little, yet 100 gross orders are received. A single bottle has been known to cure a case of rheumatism of 7 years standing. Thus one bottle introduced into a sick family is a better advertisement than columns in newspapers. I am selling the "WONDER" on the PACKAGE SYSTEM, which requires no one to pay until he knows he has been benefitted. For sale by all dealers. For particulars call at No. 10½ St. Clair street. J. C. TILTON. P. S—Agents wanted at $60 per month and large commission. jas

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. R. 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.

LOST.

LOST.—A Diamond Cross Breast PIN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Dr. McMEAL'S office.

TO LET.

TO-LET.—House on Manhattan Street, Allegheny, of five rooms, hall and attic. Rent low. Immediate possession will be given. Inquire of JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys, No. 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. tjall

TO-LET.—Dwelling House, No. 94 Wylie street, containing 12 rooms, STORE ROOM, No. 96 Wylie street, corner of Federal Street. Apply to A. M. BROWN, 96 Wylie street, and 114 Fourth Avenue.

TO LET.—WAREHOUSE.—The large Four Story WAREHOUSE, 39 Smithfield street, at present occupied by Messrs. T. B. Young & Co. in the furniture business. Inquire of SIMON JOHNSTON, corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

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 277 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.—Engine and Boiler and Smoke Stack, all in good running order. jall H. SWOYER, 542 Penn street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on Manhattan street, Allegheny, with stone foundations already built. Also several houses for sale on reasonable terms. Inquire of JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys, No. 81 Diamond street, Pittsburgh. jall

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM, Containing 161 acres, located in Allegheny county, 24 miles from the city, fronts on West Pennsylvania Railroad, and the buildings are within ten minutes walk of Natrona 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 in 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. W., in the best grain district in Ohio, consisting of a two story frame warehouse, 30 by 60, convenient to Railroad, with side track running into it to accommodate the loading and shipment of Grain; lot 50 by 100 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 46 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 $1,900 per year. Lease has 18 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 77 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, 20 by 54 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms. For further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & SON.

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