YUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIM AN, REED & CO., Proprietors. JOSIAH KING. F. B. ZENNIMAN. P. HOUSTON, N. P. F. Editors and Proprietors. N. P. REED.

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of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alleghen

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheap-set family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week for eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of day paper in the State. Its files are used exolusively by the Civil Courts of Alleghony 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 cent free to any address.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: A Christmas Idyl, Poetry, Ephemeris, Third and River News, Imports, Stock, Petroleum and other Markets. Seventh page: "My Chalet," Poetry, Miscellaneous Matter, Amusement Directory.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 773@771.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58@59 francs. Gold closed yesterday in New York

1351@1357. As WE ANTICIPATED, Hon. THOMAS W. TIPTON has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska. He had no organized opposition to his election. Mr. TIPTON is a native of Cadiz, Ohio, and is

quite popular with the Nebraskians. THE Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the cotton crop of 1868 at nearly 2.500,000 bales, and that of corn at 905,000,-000 bushels. At twenty cents for the former, and fifty for the latter, the one yields \$200,-000,000 and the other \$450,000,000—that is to say the humble maize is worth to our people more than twice as much as the once

regal staple of the South.

tablished and as constantly fruitful of abuses.

In view of the recent revelations of gross abuses of the franking privilege, a bill the signatures of members endorsing documents and letters for free postage must be written, not lithographed or printed. This will prevent fraud to a great extent, but will impose a burden of labor on the members who are attentive to their constituents. The Senate will hardly refuse to concur in the action of the House on this subject.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE has not yet elected an United States Senator, owing to the bolting of a number of Republican members from the caucus nomination of Mr. WILL CUMBACK for the position. The dishonorable and stubborn conduct of the recusant members excites much feeling in ·Indiana, but they seem to care little for into the traces at this late hour. The prob- into the Senate at Washington a bill to propublic opinion and will hardly be whipped ability is that Mr. Cumback will have to hibit State Legislatures from taxing railway give way to a compromise candidate for Senatorial honors. The Democrats are clinging manfully to Mr. HENDRICKS, but there is not the remotest chance for his elec- is the Camden and Amboy Railroad Comtion, unless the bolters are playing a much pany of New Jersey. By law that Comhigher game than they are charged with at the present time. A choice will probably he made to-day.

A PROCLAMATION by the Governor of Tennessee, denouncing the lawless outrages of the Ku-Klux, and the incendiary appeals of "certain ambitious men" for the overthrow of the State government, invites all the through traffic. This Monopoly ceased good citizens to enroll themselves in the by limitation, a few weeks ago, but the tax railway system of the country, under the State Guard, to be mustered at once into remains. At least, this is our understanding active service, in order that lawlessness of the case. may be suppressed and the existing authority viadicated. It is also announced that martial law will soon be proclaimed in cer- ries of years, to defray the entire expenses tain districts to be designated. Governor BROWNLOW pledges all his Executive powers to make Middle and West Tennessee as | purpose. orderly and quiet as East Tennessee is today. The Governor will do all that he has promised, and like Governor CLAYTON in Arkansas, he will prove to the world that erly liable for taxation for State, County the Union men of those States, backed only loyal Executive at Washington, are quite which it is situated. This implies that the favorite to the best account. able to win for themselves a pacific solution Legislatures are not shut up to the necessity of difficulties which nothing but Johnson-IANISM has made threatening.

GEN. HAZEN, writing from Fort Cobb, advises the Indian Commission that some eight or ten thousand of the wildest Indians of the Plains, and who have been least effected by contact with the white race, ing the protection of the Government, and Township purposes. But it is bound to will be done to promote his elevation. sionaries, to study the Indian character and encumbered by local levies; but these districtions for that work of human ferent burdens are so adjusted as to be fairly Republican party of this Communication. The second of the second of the second

ity which is to solve the true problem of ratable to each other, so that no favor is Indian amelioration. If the philanthropists shown and no extortion practiced. of the Commission can spare so much valfrom Gen. HAZEN.

of "protectorates." Only last week he ular railway was of advantage to Pennsyling South forced upon the nation, attracts made a vigorous push to commit Congress vania. So it was, and continues to be. the sympathies of nations and populations to his favorite policy in behalf of Hayti and That consideration does not touch the case. similarly situated. Is it any wonder that San Domingo. The push failed, but that All railways existing in the State are of the independent but feeble States of Hayti has not discouraged the member from Mas- public utility; but that fact dees not, and and Domingo feel themselves already sachuselts. He is again in the field, this ought not, to avail to exempt them from drawn, and perhaps irresistibly, to the clostime to establish his own protectorate over carrying equitable shares of the public burest relations with the Republic of Freedom moreover, that as eoon as GRANT, fighting superable evils. it out on the Vicksburg line, thus under the protection of General BANKS, accomplished gard as Pennsylvania, and she exercises it. the reduction of that place, every vestige of The only real point of objection which we of the records of the Department showing see to her policy is that the tax is imposed the orders thus disobeyed was mysteriously

entrited away. This must be the ninth or tenth seusational story which has, within three years, ap- that people living outside of the States are pealed to the credulity of the people, all the made to pay the whole cost of the governsubstantial proofs thereof having been "mys-Sixth pages: Financial, and Commercial, teriously spirited away" from the Department records. To use a popular expression, that thing is about played out. People want the documents, or doubt the facts. If, however, such substantial proofs should really be forthcoming, there are none of us who will doubt or deny the modest reluctance of the member from Massachusetts to have the affair now made public. All who know that member's delicacy will feel that he perty from State taxes, but puts thereon the shrinks from the possible imputation upon his motives—just now when Cabinet- the division is ratable no cause of complaint making and all that sort of thing is going on. exists.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP states while Mr. SEWARD confidently predicts the ratificaa decisive majority of that body will be found averse to this settlement, rejecting it accordingly. The waiver, under this treaty, of all present decision upon the abstract question of international law, touching the particular rule they are made to do so, for the amount of gold in the Treasury, which recognition by neutrals of belligerent rights, affords the sole ostensible ground of objection in the Senate. But, practically, this Nor does it follow that if the Companies vertice is extiled in our force. Nor does it follow that if the Companies the same to the same of precise question is settled in our favor, by the entire purview of a treaty which, without such a concession, would not be worth the parchment it is engrossed upon. Nor THE Executive departments have a very are we disposed to be so unjust to Senators as poor show for securing the large appropriation imagine that the real difficulty rests in a sums saved to the profits divided. tions which Congress has been invited to reluctance to see any adjustment so equitmake to meet "deficiencies." Of the twenty able as this, and so honorable to Mr. Sew- ed recently, under another form, in a millions asked for, nearly every item has been rejected by the Ways and Means Combeen rejected by the Ways and Means been rejected by the Ways and Means Comperfected under the present Administration. Massachusetts, in which he endeavored to greenbacks funded as provided in section greenbacks funded as provided in section demonstrate that the augmentation of railsolute discontinuance of a policy long establishment of the gravity of the way stocks to make them represent the with a just regard for the gravity of the way stocks to make them represent the long support of earnings applied to construction. questions involved, but, let the consumm passed the House yesterday providing that heartily concede than we who have so sel- England. If there is anything in this poor domestic policy.

> whole, the terms of the protocol are emi-nently favorable to the United States. Not only are they based upon the original in-structions delivered to Mr. Reverdy Johnson as representing the demands of his Government, but they centain all those amendments (or counter propos made by Mr. Seward to the prolocol drawn up and signed in November by Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson. In other words every material point made by the Department of State has been conceded substantially in the form in which it was submitted

TAXING RAILWAY COMPANIES. Mr. Morron, of Indiana, has introduced companies in proportion to the number of passengers transported upon their respective lines. The Company he specially aims at pany pays into the Treasury of the State a certain sum of money for every through passenger carried over its road, either way. One of the conditions of this tax was that for a certain period that Company, in conjunction with the New Jersey Transportation Company, with which it is closely affiliated, if not identical, should enjoy a Monopoly of

In the aggregate this capitation tax has amounted to enough, for a considerable seof the government, thus relieving the inhabitants of New Jersey from taxes for that

It will hardly be denied by Mr. MORTON, or any person of even ordinary intelligence, that all property, real and personal, is propand Township objects at the discretion of egy, and know how to turn the public serthe Legislature of the Commonwealth in vices and unquestioned popularity of their of levying all taxes uniformly, and upon one basis.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania may tax the capital stock invested in railroads; or surprising executive and financial abilities, the dividends declared and paid; or specific especially for so young a man. The new items of business done, as the transportation | Senator from this State, made such largely of freight or passengers. It may tax these through his influence and management, is companies for State purposes, and exempt warmly enlisted, as a matter of course, in them from assessments from County and his favor, and the utmost his father can do awaiting its action to place them upon res. make the taxes ratable to the actual value of With the two Senators from Pennsylvania, ervations where they may be isolated and the property, intrinsically and as compared it is stated, eight or ten others are acting in self-supporting. The General implores the with other forms of investment. This is this matter. co-operation of the Commission in sending just what Pennsylvania does. Real estate It will be seen, consequently, that the thither, at once, instructors, practical mis- carries no State tax, and rallways are not contest is an exciting one, and likely to sionaries, to study the Indian character and encumbered by local levies; but these dif-

The Erie Railway Company, running its uable time, from their present engagements line only through two small strips of Pennin denouncing the equally practical energy sylvania territory, did not want to be at the of Sherman, Sheridan and Custar, who bother and expense of keeping account of ion of the American people upon the high are laying the preliminary foundations of a the business here, preferring to pay a definjust and permanent Indian policy, they ite sum per year and have that suffice. This already commands the admiration and the would do well to heed this timely appeal was agreed to, and it pays accordingly. confidence of all the world. Especially in There was, and still is, outside comment on the neighboring West India Islands, our the exaction of this annuity, based on the own successful solution of this political and GENERAL BANKS is decidedly enamored ground that the construction of this partic- social problem, which the late slave-hold-General Grant as a fact accomple. From dens. All lands cleared, fenced and brought for all men? Would it be surprising if the statements in a New York journal, we under tillage, enhance the public welfare, learn that but for the sagacity and nerve of but that is no reason why they, should not General BANKS, on two occasions, in dis- be taxed. If the consideration of public obeying the positive orders of the War De. advantage resulting from enterprise in one partment for superceding General GRANT direction, should discharge the property in charge of the operations against Vicks- embraced from taxes, by a fair application burg, the military career of the future hero of the rule all property would escape, and of the war would then and there have been taxes would have to be laid, if at all, upon the same example? Would it be surprisbrought to a summary end. We are told, persons, which would involve the most in-

> New Jersey has the same right in this rein proportion to the distance they are carried. By this discrimination, it is claimed ment of New Jersey. It may well be questioned whether this conclusion is well founded.

The Camden and Ambov Railroad Company and the New Jersey Transportation Company are liable to taxation for all purposes. The Legislature may rightfully relieve them from local levies, on condition that they take the whole of the general burdens. This relieves other kinds of proentire charge of local expenses. - So that

But Mr. Morron proceeds upon the assumption that if the capitation tax on through passengers was removed the fares tion, by the Senate, of the Alabama treaty, would be less. In this, we apprehend, he is simply mistaken. The railway companies must and will be made to contribute to the support of the State government, and it practically amounts to little under what particular rule they are made to do so, for

> aimed at by the Senator were altogether relieved from State taxes, they would carry passengers for less than they now do. Unless competing lines should be created they certainly would not, but would add the This fallacy of Mr. MORTON's appear-

tion be sooner or later, no lapse of time can as well as the capital actually paid in, must One is the conversion of bonds bearing six strip the venerable Secretary of honors necessarily tend to increase freights, and so per cent interest, and the regular and fairly won, and which none can more enhance the cost of breadstuffs in New fairly won, and which none can more enhance the cost of breadstuffs in New dom, of late, been able to support his foreign sition, it is much less than Mr. Quincy im- Planetary Worlds-114 of Them-23 of agines. Railway Companies, as well as in-Of the new treaty, the New York Times dividuals, will ordinarily take all the market will give them. Competition alone can It is not too much to say that, upon the bring down prices, and a new line of railway, to compete with an old one, is not likely to be made unless there seems to be a good prospect of business enough for both. Whenever a new road is made on this presumption, and the case proves different, the two lines are apt to coalesce, or else one of them is reduced to such straits as to knowledge of the world one hundred and be unsafe. As between the East and the West, all experience goes to show that busi- Every American must feel a pride in the ness is likely to multiply faster than com-

peting lines of travel. If Mr. Morton means to define the precise manner in which State Legislatures may tax the railway companies they create, he will find reason to reconsider his bill. If he simply aims at the capitation tax of New Jersey, he will fall under the imputation of taking part in the rivalries of competing lines, which is below the dignity of his lic position.

If the right exercised by New Jersey is in contravention of the constitutional right of Congress to regulate trade between the several States, the Courts have been and are open to afford redress. But if the movement of Mr. Morron looks beyond this, and is designed as an entering wedge to the control by Congress of the whole to decree and regulate post-roads, then a march towards a dangerous centralization is intended, which ought to be seriously considered before it shall be taken.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET. The friends of Governor Currin are working hard to secure for him the appointment as Secretary of Interior under President GRANT. Prominent in this movement are FORNEY, McClure, Mann, and other gentlemen who are skilled in political strat-

On the other hand, the friends of Mr. J. D. CAMERON are earnestly endeavoring to have him made Secretary of the Treasury Department. He has demonstrated

WHAT MAY BE.

There are reasons for the belief that the results of our late Presidential election are to exert an important influence beyond the present limits of the Republic. The decisquestion of the equal rights of all men, people of that magnificent island should, at perhaps a very early day, present themselves as applicants for our citizenship, laying down, for that price, their independent sovereignty? Would it be surprising if Cuba and Porto Rico, with or /without the consent of Spain, should hasten to follow ing if the administration of President GRANT should be signalized, not only by the absolutely successful pacification of all portions of our own Republic, upon the broad and enduring basis of Liberty, Fraternity and Equality for all races and conditions of men, upon through passengers, and not upon all but by the extension of the National power without any cost of treasure or blood, over the entire West Indian Archipelago? Would it be surprising if we were to learn that these momentous consequences of our last November's ballot are already engaging the serious contemplation of thoughtful men? Is any thing in this world surprising to those minds which properly comprehend the boundless scope and the undying influence of any right idea?

We have no surprising predictions to make. We can only promise that we shall be surprised by nothing which is both possible and probable, at no very far distant fu-

THE NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME. Of the new Sherman bill, a Washington

The Committee could not agree upon the funding clause, and it was therefore struck out. Several amendments will be offered to the bill by the members of the Commit tee when it comes up for consideration There was no disagreement in the Senate. There was no insgreement in the Committee respecting the clause le-galizing gold contracts. The next clause of the bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold certificates to forty years, the interest payable in gold, will also be opposed on the ground that it will in effect produce a stringency in the money market as it affords inducements to holders of greenbacks to convert them into a long bond. The most important amend-ment offered was that of Senator Williams to the second section, which has the effect of limiting; the conversion of greenbacks in 10-10 five per cent. bonds to \$2,000,000 per The other amendment makes two processes are goin

Them Discovered by American Astronomers. The whole number of primary planets now recognized in the solar system is one hundred and fourteen. Of this number only six were known prior to the year 1781, when Sir William Herschell, like another Columbus, burst through the heavenly enclosures and discovered the remote planet Uranus, adding the first new string to the old "Lyre of Heaven." industry of astronomers, and the powerful aid of the telescope, have brought to the seven planets since the discovery of Uranus. fact, as he casts his eyes over the list of the discoveries, that nearly one-fifth of these telescopic planets was discovered in the United States. The latest astronomical publications credit American astronomers with the following planetary discoveries:

i. EUPHROSYNE-September 1, 1854, Ferguson at hington. Vinginia-October 4, 1856, Ferguson at Wash-. PANDOLA—September 10,1860. Searle, at A.bany. . RCHO—September 14, 1860. Ferguson, at Wash-

NATA-April 9, '861. Tuttle, at Cambridge.

KATA-April 9, '861. Tuttle, at Cambridge.

CLYTIA-April 7, 1862. Tuttle, at Cambridge.

KURYDICE-Sept. 22, 1862. Peters, at Clinton.

FRINGIA-November 12, 1862. Peters, at Clinton.

CEURYOME—September 14, 1863. Wataon. Arbor (10-Septembor 19, 1865, Peters, at Clinton, THIBDE-June 18, 1866, Peters, at Clinton, UNINA-July 28, 1867, Peters, at Clinton, MINERVA-August 24, 1867, Watson, at Ann

bor. 5. Aurona-September 6, 1867, Watson, at Ann or. LANTHE-April 18, 1868, Peters, at Clinton. HECATE-July 11, 1868, Watson, at Ann Arbor. HELENA-August 15, 1868, Watson, at Ann

App Arbur.
23. Not yet named-October 10, 1868, Watson, at Ann Arbor.

The story of this young woman is one of the most wonderful of our times, and yet few there are who know or think of it. Joan of Arc, by patriotic enthusiasm and passionate appeal, moved to action a few thousand rude or ignorant soldiery in an unlettered and superstitious age, and history rings with her name, while philosophers and historians theorize over the phenomonon. Right by our side, and under our very eyes, a more marvellous woman passes nnnoticed every day-a woman who sways thirty millions or more of intelligent peo-ple by pure force of intellect and brainpower. It is the story old as Sacred Writ —a prophet without honor in her own country. Miss Dickinson, six years ago, was a poor girl working in the Mint on Chestnut street. Within one year from the time she milled coin she was the leading Radical mind of the nation-had wrapped Connecticut in a blaze of enthusiasm, wresting it from the Democratic party, which had ong held it as a crown jewel-had carried Cooper Institute by storm, and introduced by Vice President Hamlin, had pleaded the cause of the country against the general of its chosen arms before the President and Senators of the nation, and an assemblage of picked men. Nor was this brilliant debut merely a spirit or spasm. Every year since, Miss Dickenson has lectured regularly in all the large cities of the North to audiences that never flag or diminish.

Change in the Texture of Iron by Vibrations.

Among engineering questions of great practical importance is that relative to the influence on iron of continued vibrations, or impact, in changing its internal charac-ter and rendering it more liable to fracture after a time than at first. Many engineers maintair, as the result of both theory and experiment, that a continued strain has far as effect on an iron beam or rod than vibrations produced by continual impact and changes of temperature. Thus, in one case, a bar of iron an inch square was hung per-pendicularly by one end, and a small hammer arranged by clock work so as to strike it continually. After the end of the year the bar dropped in two. This bar would probably have supported a weight at one end of it up to the bending point for an almost indefinite period. Wrought iron is said to be seen and the said to be seen as the said to be said to said to be more subject to molecularchanges than east iron.

There are not wanting persons of great eminence, however, who deny the fact of

any such change, or limit it to a degree as being of no practical importance. The late Robert Stephenson referred to the beam of a Cornish engine, which received a shock 3 or 10 times a minute, equal to about 55 tons, for a period of 20 years, without the least apparent change. The connecting rod of a certain locomotive that had run 50,000 miles, and received a violent jar 8 times per second, or 25,000,000 vibrations, exhibited no alteration. In all the cases investigated by him, of supposed changes of texture, he knew of no single instance where the reasoning was not deficient in some important link. Mr. Brunel, after acthought that the different appearances shown by iron when broken, arises from the combinations of the causes producing fracture as often as from any change in the texture of the material itself. He found that in certain instances iron broke with a fibrous fracture by means of a slow, heavy blow, and with a crystaline fracture when the blow was short and sharp. The whole subject is one of great practical moment, and deserves a careful and exhaustive investiga-

A Council of Censors.

[From the Boston Advertiser.] Our Vermont frieds are agitating the question of abolishing their peculiar institution called the "Council of Censors." The Constitution of Vermont provides for the election, once in seven years, of thirteen persons, to be called the "Council of Censors," whose duty is to see if the Constitution has been preserved inviolate during the preceding seven years; if the taxes have been properly levied and collected; and if the public servants have been faithful and honest. So far they exercise a sort of retrospective supervision; and, in that respect, are of very little practical benefit. But, further than than this, they are required to examine the Constitution and suggest any amendments that seem proper, and, if considered expedient, to call a Constitutional Convention. The proposed amendments must first be submitted to the people, who are to instruct their delegates to the convention in the premises. This system of amending Constitution is awkward and complicated, and there is an earnest movement in the State for abolishing the whole thing. Of the twenty-three amendments to the Constitution, one was adopted in 1828, twelve in 1836 and ten in 1850. Amendments have been suggested by the Council at other times, but failed to secure the approval of the people. The last two or three Councils have been costly failures. The ablest journals and men throughout the

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS. The most efficient DIURELIC, for treatment of all complaints resulting from weakness and derange ment of the Kidneys, such as pains and weakness in the Back or Loins: Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinance years' experience has proven this medicine to be the most uniform and efficient Diuretic ever discovtive, never interferes with the regular discharge of duties. These Pills can be had at wholesale and retail from the Proprietor

State desire to dispense with the machine

altogether, and have amendments proposed or a convention called directly by the Legis-

GEORGE A. KELLEY Wholesale Druggist,

CORNER OF WOOD STREET AND SECOND AVE. and from all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

50 cents per box. "A LITTLE BILIOUS." How often this is the response to the enquiry after a friend's health; as if to be billous was a trifling matter, hardly worth thinking about. But let it be remembered that, as "tall oaks from little acords grow," so formidable diseases arise from being "a

Severe bilious attacks are more common in Spring. summer and Autumn than in Winter, but the ser ous disorders of the liver which so often occur at those seasons, might be traced, in hundreds of intances, to Winter indulgences and their neglected consequences. More highly-seasoned food is eaten, more dery drinks imbibed, in cold than in warm weather, and thus the biliousness is produced which, under a warmer temperature, culminates in remittent and intermittent fevers.

The very best medicine for persons who are either

The very best medicine for persons who are either a little or a good "cal billious, is HOSTETTER'S BIOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is required in arbor.

In Arbor.

Not yet named—September 12, 1862, Watson, at in Arbor.

Not yet named—September 16, 1863, Watson, at in Arbor.

Not yet named—October 10, 1863, Watson, at in Arbor.

Anna Dickinson.

The very best medicine for persons who are either a little or a good "cal billious, is HOSTETTER'S BIOMACH BITTERS. No blue-pill or calomel is required in such cases. Those powerful mineral medicines cut two ways like a double-edged sword. They are, but re-act most dieteriously on other parts of the system. They "suick" there, and cannot be got rid of "the Bitters contain vegetable agents of an anti-bilious tendency, that produce a specific and most genial effect upon the biliary organ, without entailing any veil consequences whatever. They are altogether whole-form, and act favorably and simultaneously upon the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the nervous system, and the brain.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungsare in a healthy or diseased con-dition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice it becomes as plain an index to the state of the lungs, and is as well known to the operator as are the voices of his most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, are fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is the earlier application of those who become afflicted with those diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the curability of consumption, or rather non-corability, is fast becoming obliter-ated, and itis well that it should be so, not that persons should lose that salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable. Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO HIS NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SEC-OND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR UNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREAT-MENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES. No. 190 PENN STREET, PITT:BURGH, PA. OMO Hours from A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8

Wasnington Items. General Humphreys, in his statement before the Committee relative to the proper span of bridges for the Ohio river, gave as his opinion that it should not be less than four hundred feet, and greater, according to particular topography. The conclusions of the Committee are likely to be based on

Humphrey's opinion.
The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided to report an amendment to the Moorhead tariff bill, increasing the duty on steel one half per cent. on all classes. This will in effect increase the present receipts to rom three to five per cent. Steel rails at this rate will pay a duty of sixty-tour dollars sixty cents per ton.

A Mistake of Four Millions.

A somewhat important error in our measurement of the sun from the earth has been discovered. It is now proved that we have been accustomed to over-estimate the distance by four millions of miles, and that instead of ninety-five millions the real figure is ninety-one. This discovery is credited to Mr. Stone, of the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England. It is not probable that the sun and earth are gradually drawing nearer to each other? There are some persons who profess to believe that ultimately our earth will plunge into the orb of day and be consumed. We patiently await the result .- Scientific American. THE latest Paris scandal is the financial

ruin of the Duke du Castres. His wife sues for a separation of the estate. His family did all they could to save him. Marshal Macmahon, his brother, went his security to the amount of 600,000 francs, and the next cepting the theory of molecular change for a time afterwards expressed great coubts, and day De Castres gave over 105,000 francs to secure a diamond necklace for the lorette who had ruined him. His family intend to use every legal means to compel the lorette to disgorge her illgotten plunder, SAYS a discreet observer. It is not worth while to hear what your servants say when

they are angry; what your children say when they slam the door; what a beggar says whose petition you have rejected; what your neighbors say about your child-ren; what your rivals say about your business or dress. NOTIOES-"To Let," "For Bale," "Lost,

Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not ex-seding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these clumns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line IVE CENTS.

WANTED --- SITUATIONS. WANTED.-A PERSON WELL

WANTED --- HELP.

WANTED-HELP -At Employwent Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOY GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of emploment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can supplied on short notice.

WANTED ... BOARDERS, WANTED-BOARDERS-Pleas-

ant room, with board, suitable for gentleman d wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FOURTH FREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can accommodated. Reference required.

WANTS. WANTED.-A Pleasant Room

with board, by agentleman and wife (Prifamily preferred.) references exchanged. ess, stating occation, terms, &c., "T-," GAZETTE OFFICE. WANTED-TO RENT.-Two or

\$25 OOO TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on Allegheny County Property. Apply to or aldress CRUFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth

LOST. LOST SPECTACLES.—A Pair of gold spectacles on Hand street. NATURDAY, January 16. The finder will be soltably rewarded by leaving them with the Collector of the Hand Street Bridge.

T OST.—A Diamond Cross Breast Dr. McMEAL'S office. TO LET.

TO-LET.-Furnished Rooms to rom P. O. Boarding if desired. Address Box M. G ZETTE OFFICE TO-LET.—THE COMMODIOUS
DWECLING HOUSE, No. 71 Liberty, between
Hay and Marbury streets.
Apply to
JUHN McD. CROSSAN.
Jaly
Monongahela House.

TTO-LET.-Warehouse No. 299 Liberty street, now occupied by S. EWART & CO. For terms enquire of Teller of Keystone Bank, corner Garrison alley. jais FOR RENT.-A FIRST CLASS

ALEVAULT, Capacity 1,000 barrel ply at 204 PENN STREET. TO-LET-HOUSE.-Brick House of four rooms and kitch n. Possession given February 1st. Apply at 107 Clark street. (jai3 To LET .-- TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first foor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third

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Also, to let, 2 large street.

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TOR 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 dwellieg house, 20 by 64 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms for further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & 60N. FOR SALE-FARM .- 200 acres

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