# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

| Terms—Daily. | | Semi-Weekly. | | Weekly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One year | $8.00 | One year | $2.50 | Single copy | $1.50 |
| One month | 75 | Six mos | 1.50 | 5 copies, each | 1.25 |
| By the week (from carrier.) | 15 | Three mos | 75 | 10 " " and one to Agent. | 1.15 |

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869.


WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: State News, Ohio News. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, River News, Imports. Seventh page: Clippings, Interesting Miscellany, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 82.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½@59f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

TENNESSEE has fixed the fire-test of illuminating oils at 120 degrees, with $500 fine for the offense of selling oils below that grade. Another bill is now pending in her Legislature for the appointment of an inspector. The States are thus led to attempt some remedy for the short-comings of Federal legislation.

THOSE friends of aspiring politicians who have been industrious in intimating that their favorites "have been invited" by General GRANT to enter the Cabinet, are in rather a tight place, since the declarations of the President-elect last Saturday. They will not indulge in any more "intimations" at present.

THE Legislative proposition to turn all the legal advertising of this county into the columns of an obscure print which ninety-five per cent. of our tax payers have never heard of, finds but little favor at Harrisburg. Its introduction by one of our members was a matter of personal favor to a friend, and distinctly with the understanding that he should himself vote against it.

THE SUFFRAGE amendment, and all other important legislation in which the concurrence of Mr. JOHNSON is not expected, must be matured before the close of the current week. Otherwise, the President may pocket bills which are obnoxious to him, and deprive Congress of the opportunity to re-pass them over a veto. This week, therefore, disposes of the suffrage and of all reconstruction business for the session.

The Senate amendment to the suffrage-articles does not meet the views of the House Judiciary Committee, which holds that, as it stands, "it does not prevent the States from disfranchising men on account of a previous condition of slavery, and by inference, Congress may disfranchise anybody, as the prohibition, as it now stands, relates only to the States." Yet, it is quite possible that, regarding the limited time for the discussion of differences between the Houses, the House may consent, with or without a Conference Committee, to the perpetual exclusion of the educational test, and accept the work of the Senate, as it is now offered to them.

THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS at the Capital really wield a most potent influence, giving tone to the journalism of the country, and a positive bias to public opinion. These correspondents, with a very few honorable exceptions, are entirely without personal honor or political principle—men who either imitate or fear the infamously notorious fellow whose corruption was lately exposed in the Alaska investigation. This man, and the entire tribe of his following, are very properly ignored by all good people in the social courtesies of Washington society. Usually, they avenge this slight by blackmailing the husbands and fathers who are at the same time politicians. There are some public men at the Capital who refuse to pay even that tax for the support of the disreputable scribblers, and against such the whole pack of hounds are always heard in full cry.

For example, it is said that the parties and receptions at the house of General BUTLER are really the most brilliant that Washington has ever known. BUTLER himself regards the black-mailing fraternity with contempt, and will neither buy them off with money bribes nor social consideration. This is an unpardonable offense, which Washington hack-writers will never forgive. It is not surprising, therefore, to perceive that all of them, with three or four honorable exceptions, have improved a recent opportunity to malign Gen. BUTLER, and present him to the country as a pestilent disturber of the public tranquility. For the most part, the press have followed the lead of their Washington correspondents, so that BUTLER is to-day the worst-abused public man in this country, next to Mr. JOHNSON.

THE SENATE NATURALIZATION BILL, reported from its Judiciary Committee on Saturday, requires the declaration of intention and oath to be made before a Federal Court, or a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, who is to be charged also with the function; all State tribunals are excluded. Application for final papers must be preceded by one month's notice of the intention, this notice specifying the particulars concerning the previous declaration of intention. This notice to be preserved on file for public inspection. Before the final papers are granted, the applicant must prove four and a half years' citizenship, including one year in the State. The notice and application may be contested by any party filing an affidavit; the contest shall be duly adjudicated by the Court. The blank certificates shall be furnished from the State Department, of a character to defy counterfeiting. All papers now out, and dated within the year preceding the passage of this bill, are required to be presented to the Courts or Commissioners and approved, after proof of their non-fraudulent origin. Certificates of an older date, if not so presented and endorsed, may be challenged. Final papers when voted on must be stamped "used," when received, or "rejected" when not received, and rejected certificates shall be annulled by the Courts on proof of fraud: the holders thereof are also required to produce them on suspicion and demand. Heavy penalties are fixed for the issue, reception or use of forged or fraudulent certificates.

There can be no doubt that the proposed act, of which the above is a synopsis, is thorough in its provisions for the protection of honest citizens, native or foreign-born, against the infamous practices which, of late years, have brought such merited odium upon the present system, making of the suffrage a prize which, the greater the rascal, the easier and quicker he should secure.

UNFORTUNATELY, in this ugly business from Georgia, General BUTLER was so careless as to lose his temper, saying some things which overleaped the cooler judgment of that majority of the House which, there are good reasons for believing, concurs with him in opinion upon the merits of the case. Taking a shrewd advantage of this, his opponents have beaten him, and given to an awkward question the go-by. Says the Albany *Journal*:

> For once, we think Ben. Butler was decidedly in the right. Georgia has not complied with the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, and therefore is not entitled to recognition or representation. Her attitude up to November last was one of quasi Rebellion and hostility to the Union. Until Georgia has fully complied with the cardinal provisions of the Reconstruction laws and the requirements of the Constitution, by granting equal rights to all her citizens, she cannot be entitled to recognition, and partnership in the operations of the Federal Government.

Says the Utica *Herald*:

> This concurrent resolution (Edmunds') is one of the silliest things by which any body of men ever attempted to shirk responsibility. Butler was right in making war upon this mode of disposing of an unpleasant duty; but he was wrong in the manner and time of doing it. It should have been done when the resolution was before the House for its concurrence: and the wonder is that any sane body of men ever allowed themselves to be caught in such a silly trap.

And, while Republican journals see nothing in this business beyond the duty of abusing BUTLER in the roundest terms, the old rebel element is carefully improving the situation which Congress has prepared for them. Virginia boasts that by the forbearance and point-no-point policy of Congress, she is to "get better terms than any other Southern State;" Georgia snaps her fingers at Congress and orders a new Congressional election for next month; Kentucky nullifies the Civil Rights bill, and joins with Maryland in spitting upon the XIVth Constitutional article regulating representation in Congress.

## TARIFFS AND NATIONAL PROSPERITY—CAREY ON WELLES.

An elaborate Report, from Commissioner WELLES, upon the subject of tariffs and revenue, was recently laid before Congress, and has been generally submitted to public opinion. Embodying a vast deal of correct information, but interwoven with the most specious fallacies of logic, and with artful but at bottom unjustifiable inferences from certain facts which were set forth prominently as decisive of the questions involved—this Report has been adopted by free-trade journals everywhere, and made use of with considerable effect, to assail that principle of protection for the National industry which, in more or less perfect forms, has been the National policy since HENRY CLAY distinguished himself as the champion of the "American System."

In the meantime, politicians have been too much engrossed with other public questions, of a pressing emergency, to give proper attention in counteracting the mischievous effects of this Report left unanswered. Indeed, there has been a very general inclination, in and out of Congress, to postpone the readjustment of the Tariff question so as to cure the many glaring defects in the operations of the prevailing system, until the new Administration could be fairly installed in the conduct of public affairs. This Congress lays aside the question now, not because Mr. WELLES has given really good reasons for doubting the justice of those principles which the country has hitherto recognized, but because other issues, of at least equal importance, must have instant attention, admitting of no delay. The XLIst Congress will meet a less urgent condition of the public business in that regard, and we have the most encouraging reason to believe that the claims of American Labor will be among the first to demand and receive its patient and exhaustive consideration, and with a justly satisfactory decision.

Nor is Commissioner WELLES to remain unanswered. Having very rashly made an issue with HENRY C. CAREY, the Commissioner sees it promptly accepted, and his facts and logic alike are to be thoroughly sifted, and exposed in their true light, as perversions and fallacies, by a writer who deservedly stands the very first among the living friends to Home Industry. We have to thank Mr. CAREY for responding to the public desire, which has, with an universal consent, looked to him, as of all living Americans the one best qualified by study and experience to maintain that American principle.

The Commissioner, having undertaken to combat the general opinion that tariff-legislation heretofore has had a direct influence, favorable or unfavorable, upon the general prosperity of our people, attempted to support his position by citations, as of fact, from the actual history of the country, especially controverting the idea that, as the tariff of 1842 had been beneficial, so that of 1846 had been pernicious to the popular interests. Hence, he inferred, the country had suffered, if at all, rather from the instability of its legislation than from the specific merits or demerits of any particular measure, and that it would have been really more prosperous without any attempt whatever at legislation regarding isolated departments of industry. The intended effect of this kind of argument was directly to strengthen that free-trading school of political economists who opposed restrictions upon foreign importations, but who, fortunately, have never succeeded in striking down the arms of American labor, except in that degree with which those temporary triumphs have been attained by specious covering free trade under the cloak of trade-regulation.

Mr. CAREY takes the bold and direct issue with the free-trading Commissioner of Revenue. He denies his facts, used as these have been, and proposes to ventilate his "arguments" so clearly as to show that Mr. WELLES is "wholly disqualified for the office of public teacher." In a brief history of tariff legislation, from which we quote, Mr. CAREY writes:

> The revenue tariff period which followed the close, in 1815, of the great European war, was one of great distress both private and public. With 1824, however, there came a partial attempt at remedy of the evils under which our whole people were then so severely suffering, a tariff having then been established under which pig iron and potatoes were abundantly protected, pipes and penknives being admitted at moderate ad valorem duties. The rude products of agriculture were, in effect, prohibited from being imported in their original forms, but when they presented themselves in those of cotton and woolen cloths all difficulty disappeared. Slight was the benefit resulting from such a measure, but benefit did result, and hence it was that it came so soon to be followed by the admirable tariff of 1828, the first really protective one ever established by Congress. Under it all was changed, and with a rapidity so great that but five years of its action were required for giving to the country a prosperity such as had never before been known. * * * Northern submission to Carolina threats of nullification not gave us the Compromise of 1833, by means of which the country was, within the next decade, to be brought under a strictly revenue tariff of 20 per cent.

For the first two years general prosperity continued to be maintained. Thereafter, however, we find the whole period of its existence presenting a series of contractions and expansions ending in a state of weakness so extreme that bankruptcy was almost universal; that labor was everywhere seeking for employment; that the public credit was so entirely destroyed that the closing year of that unfortunate period exhibited the disgraceful fact of commissioners, appointed by the Treasury, wandering throughout Europe and knocking at the doors of the principal banking houses without obtaining the loan of a single dollar. Public and private distress, now, August, 1842, compelling a return to the protective system, we find almost at once a reproduction of the prosperous days of the period from 1829 to 1835, public and private credit having been restored, and the demand for labor and its products having become greater than at any former period.

Again, however, do we find our people forgetting that to the protective policy had been due the marvellous changes that were then being witnessed, and again, 1846, returning to that revenue tariff system to which they had been indebted for the scenes of ruin which had marked the periods from 1817 to 1828, and from 1835 to 1842. California gold now, however, came in aid of free trade theories, and for a brief period it was really believed that protection had become a dead issue and could never again be revived. With 1854, however, that delusion passed away, the years that followed, like those of the previous revenue tariff periods, having been marked by enormous expansions and contractions, financial crises, private ruin and such destruction of the national credit that with the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration we find the treasury unable to obtain the trivial amount which was then required, except on payment of most enormous rates of interest.

Once again, 1861, do we find the country driven to protection, and the public credit by its means so well established as to enable the Treasury, with little difficulty, to obtain the means of carrying on a war whose annual cost was more than had been the total public expenditures of half a century, including the war with Great Britain of 1812. Thrice thus, under the tariffs of 1828, 1842 and 1861, has protection redeemed the country from almost ruin. Thrice thus, under the revenue tariffs of 1871, 1833 and 1846, has it been sunk so low that none could be found "so poor to do it reverence."

Having disposed of WELLES on the inutility of tariff-legislation, in its real bearings upon the national prosperity at large, Mr. CAREY next proceeds to examine the details in reference to particular interests, and devotes his next article to the iron-manufactures.

Bearing in mind that the writer proposes to show the utter falsity of the Commissioner's assertion, that the "general progress of the country, in the development of its material interests, is independent of legislation," let us look at the facts now cited.

In 1810, we had 153 furnaces, producing a total of 54,000 tons of iron. Subsequent statistics are only reliable to show that the Tariff of '17 closed the factories and furnaces, and almost completed the ruin of the manufacturers.

In 1824, came a semi-protective tariff, under which the furnace-fires were again lighted, carrying up the product, in '28, to 130,000 tons.

Under the full tariff of 1828, the product swelled to 165,000 tons in 1830, and 200,000 tons in '32.

The act of '32 freed tea, coffee, and many other articles, including railway iron, from duty—the last a serious blow to the trade.

The Compromise tariff of '33, looking eventually to the establishment of a purely revenue system, was so graded in its operations as to be comparatively unfelt until '35, the iron product increasing slowly for the two years. Indeed, up to 1840, the annual product had reached 347,000 tons. But in '41, came the fifth reduction under this compromise tariff, getting nearly down to the horizontal twenty per cent. prescribed by its terms for '42-3. Now was seen a state of things, which, says Mr. CAREY, was:—

> Wholly without parallel in the country's history, and even exceeding that of the revenue tariff period of 1817. The country swarmed with men, women and children reduced to beggary because of finding no employment, owners of mills and mines meantime reduced to bankruptcy because of finding little or no demand for any of their products. Banks stopped payment, and seemed unlikely ever again to reach resumption. States made default in payment of their interest, the national treasury meanwhile begging at home and abroad, and begging, too, in vain, for loans at almost any rate of interest.

The new mode of smelting by anthracite, first presented in '37, had, in '41, been adopted by only six furnaces, yielding 21,000 tons. The price was then but little over one-half that of '37, and the people more than twice as poor. The total production fell to 220,000 tons, probably less.

Thus a protective policy carried the product steadily advancing from 165,000 tons in 1830, to 347,000 tons in '39-40, when, feeling at last the sliding scale of ruin under the South Carolina compromise, it collapsed in two years more than one-third. The extreme figure of that collapse is carefully suppressed in the WELLES Report.

In 1841, with its industry thus paralyzed, the country found itself also without even the revenue which the friends of foreign importation had promised from the customs, and Congress was then compelled to abandon the compromise partially, by taking many articles from the free-list. But another year showed that the reversal of policy must be more thorough.

In August, 1842, the country came back squarely to a protective and *real* revenue policy. Confidence was revived, business was resumed, and a period of National prosperity returned. The iron-product increased, by the close of 1844, to 557,000 tons, and by the end of 1846 to 758,000 tons.

The tariff of 1846 fortunately met an extraordinary activity of the current demand for iron, so that its depressing influence was not at once felt. Indeed, the year 1848 ended with a total product of 848,000 tons—an increase of more than 300 per cent. in five years, population advancing only some 20 per cent.

Said the Commissioner: "Irrespective of its legislation, production has increased at the average rate of eight per cent. per annum." Is this true? In the summer of '48, the markets were crushed with British iron and the home-trade was paralyzed. Filling the public warehouses and borrowing money on the certificates, they soon crushed out American competition. With an import of over 350,000 tons in '49-50, prices sank to one-half those of '28, and two-thirds the rates of '41. To sell at $20 was ruinous; to stop was ruin; but ruin was unavoidable, and it came. In '49, our product went down to 650,000 tons; in '50 to less than 500,000 tons. The Commissioner stated truly that production increased from 347,000 in '40 to 564,775 in '50, but that was a good deal less than a partial truth: he kept the fact out of sight that, in the two years ending with '50, the product had declined very nearly one-half.

So much for the Commissioner's "facts" about the iron-trade, and for his impudent proposition that this leading material interest is independent, for its prosperity, of the national legislation. Flagrant as his suppressions of the truth are thus proved, the result, by the verdict of enlightened public men and of all intelligent citizens, will be the more grateful suppression of himself.

We shall recur to the subject, following Mr. CAREY's review of the period from 1850 to 1861.

A PRIVATE letter, written by Minister Hale to a Congressman, has found its way into print, and greatly irritates old Diplomatic Billy, of the State Deparment, for it charges that Perry, Secretary of Legation, is retained at Madrid, by the celebrated firm of Weed, Seward & Co., for speculative purposes. I shouldn't wonder. This Perry is a snob of the Sandford sort. You remember he had a personal difficulty with Pierre Soule, when that fiery little diplomate told Mr. Perry that the lackey in him was spoiled by the scoundrel.—*Wash. Letter.*

THE bill of the Reconstruction Committee in relation to Mississippi will pass the House. The intention is that the constitution of that State, as it will be amended, shall be approved before the next Congress adjourns its spring session.

### Novel Oil Refinery.

The Berkshire, Massachusetts, *Eagle*, publishes what purports to be a letter from Cincinnati, narrating a most astounding discovery. It seems that a man, according to the story, upset a kerosene lantern into his meal bin. Feeding the meal to his hogs, afterwards, he noticed that they ate the saturated fodder with avidity, which led him to try the experment of feeding one of his hogs with what kerosone oil the animal would eat, and with the most astonishing results. At the end of only five weeks the animal so fed could not stand, for fatness, and the hogs being all slaughtered, the one fed on kerosene with his grain, weighed six hundred and thirteen pounds, while those fed on corn averaged only three hundred and fifty pounds each. Naturally, the fattest animal was tried into lard, and now comes the most curious part of the story. When cool the lard did not congeal, but the addition of a certain amount of potash resolved the contents of the kettle into three distinct substances, the first a light, transparent oil, better than kerosene or sperm oil, the second a jelly-like substance which turned to soap, and left a small residum of insoluble muscle. The oil gives a better and brighter light than kerosene, and lasts seven times as long. How much kerosene was consumed in this experiment is not stated, neither is the pecuniary profit of the transaction.

WHO are to furnish the title papers? Heretofore it has been the custom that the purchaser of a property pays for the title papers and the stamps, and he had the privilege of selecting his own conveyancer. But a late decision of the Supreme Court has changed this. A case came up before it recently contesting this point by a purchaser who refused to pay, and the Court decided that he was right. The seller must, at his own expense, give a good and sufficient title.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

CUBA has not, as General Dulce recently announced, received the same rights as any other province of Spain. On the contrary, while in Spain every 25,000 inhabitants elect a deputy, in Cuba only one deputy is given to every 100,000 inhabitants. In Spain the suffrage is free; in Cuba it is conditional upon the payment of a tax. Thus Spain, instead of adopting reconciliatory measures, widens the breach which already exists between her and Cuba.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says that the wife of a citizen has had a quarrel of several months' standing with her sister, when, the other day, she invited her to call. Sarah accepted, and found a child of the married sister lying ill, and its mother asked Sarah to take it awhile. She did so—fondled and kissed it. The mother then informed her, in a manner indicating great gratification, that the child had the small-pox.

A LATE letter from George Peabody, dated London, states that he is in very poor health, and that he intends leaving for one of the German Spas at an early day. He still takes the greatest interest in his American charities, and speaks encouragingly of the success of his wonderful benevolence for the benefit of the poor of London.

IT IS CERTAIN that the majority of the House sympathized with Gen. Butler on the Georgia question, although they voted against him, on the ground that an affirmative vote would cause a split in the Republican party, and seriously embarrass General Grant's administration.

GEN. GRANT told Alexander McClure, of Pennsylvania, who rode from Philadelphia to Washington with him, that he was very anxious that a good amendment guaranteeing manhood suffrage shall be agreed to at once, and sent to the State legislatures for ratification.

THE editor of the Gardiner *Home Journal* mourns over the child without a spinal column that died at Putnam, Ohio, last week. "What a pity it is," says he, "that the child died—it would have made such a splendid member of Congress."

A SUGAR beet company in Livingston county, Ill., consumes about forty-nine tons of beets every twenty-four hours, and expects to increase the consumption to sixty tons.


### THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.

Baron Munchausen tells a story of a postboy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to the injurious influences during the Winter, sometimes gives no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of Spring developes their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of Winter improprieties, and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant, vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce bilious and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

### THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, 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-curability, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is 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. 10 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST CLAIR.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 19 SEVENTH (late Irwin) STREET,

On Monday, March 1st, 1869, at 3 P. M.,

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

fe16:e6t WILLIAM MUSSLEP, Secretary.

GET THE BEST ORGANS AT PRICES OF INFERIOR WORK.—The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. respectfully announce that they have adopted and will rigidly adhere to the policy of *printing in their Price Lists and Circulars their very lowest prices*, which are, therefore, *alike to all and subject to no discount*. This system secures every purchaser against an exorbitont price, and saves necessity for bartering.

They solicit comparison of the prices in their new Catalogue, (just issued,) with those of inferior Organs; with careful examination and comparison of capacity, quality and workmanship of different instruments. The Company's perfected machinery, accumulated facilities and experienced workmen, together with the important improvements patented and controlled by them, *enable them to produce the best work at the greatest economy of cost*, and consequently, to offer their well known Organs, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal and seventy-five other first premiums, which are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE in their department, *at prices as low or even less than those demanded for inferior Organs.*

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Many other styles at proportionate prices. A new illustrated Catalogue of styles and Price List; also Circular with illustrated descriptions of improvements introduced by the Company this season, will be sent free to any applicant. Address,

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HENRY C. FRY HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS. The business will be continued by SEMPLE, BEYNOLDS & CO., who are charged with the settlement of the business of the late firm.

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PITTSBURGH, February 12th, 1869. fe 6:e6t

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NOON TIDE AT SYCHAR. By S. R. Macduff, D.D. ..... $1.50
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THE SEABOARD PARISH. By author of Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood ..... $1.50
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THE LIFE OF REV WM. MARSH, D.D. By Author of Heady Vicars. Price reduced ..... $1.75
BIBLE TEACHINGS IN NATURE. By Rev. Hugh MacMillan, D.D. ..... $2.00
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