The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122¼.

THE provisional Legislature of Georgia met on the 10th and was partially organized.

WE are not surprised to hear that the Dominican negotiations are sharply criticised in Congressional circles.

THE COAL OPERATORS of the Schuylkill Valley have abandoned the "basis" heretofore controlling them. An attempted reduction of wages has resulted in a general strike of the miners in that region.

WE HAVE received the initial number of the *Woman's Journal*, a neat quarto, handsome in typographical appearance and filled with prose and poetical contributions from the leading writers of the day. It is published simultaneously in Boston and Chicago, will make its appearance weekly and is to be devoted to the educational, industrial, legal, political equality of woman, and especially her right of suffrage. Its editors are Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and T. W. Higginson. Subscribers should address "The Woman's Journal," No. 3 Tremont Place, Boston. Price, $3 00 per annum, payable in advance.

THE NORTHWEST AND ITS RAILROAD.

The little revolution in Rupert's Land, just over our national boundary on the Red River of the North, seems to be in *statu quo*, but still holds its own. Gov. MCDOUGAL has gone back to Canada, leaving the insurgents in possession, and the Hudson Bay Company takes no steps to maintain its authority, if indeed it has any now. In fact it is out of the question for either of the Canadian Dominion or even Great Britain to dispute with those men, few as they are, for the possession of that interior territory, for the simple reason that it is inaccessible to any hostile approach. The geographical key to that country is in the hands of the United States, for the only practicable route to it is through Minnesota. Its possession will not, we think, be seriously disputed, and the small colony out there will soon find themselves independent. By nature it belongs to the United States; and whether it is covered by the flag of our nation or another, our people will use it as if it was their own, and in due time it will be peaceably annexed.

The valley of the Red River, the greater part of which is now in our national domain, is one of the most fertile in the world, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat. That of the Assiniboin, in British territory, is of similar character. The Saskatchewan, which has its sources in a long stretch of the Rocky Mountains, and a course of a thousand miles to Lake Winnepeg, has also a magnificent and fertile valley, and will probably soon be the home of thousands of Swedes and Norwegians, who seem inclined to make themselves new homes in these northern regions of this continent.

Most of the country lying between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg and the mountains, and between the Missouri and Saskatchewan, is good and adapted to settlement. These boundaries comprehend a very large district, and it is through the midst of this that the northern Pacific Railway will run, crossing the mountains at a low pass described by Governor STEVENS, where the head waters of the Missouri and those of Clark's river, one of the great tributaries of the Columbia, interlock. The principal terminus of that road will be on Puget's Sound in Washington territory, one of the largest and finest ocean inlets in the world, and about seven hundred miles nearer to the principal ports of China and Japan than is San Francisco. This great northern harbor, deep, safe, and thoroughly land-locked, is also nearer New York than any other on the Pacific Coast; and it may be that before the close of the present century the commercial emporium of the Pacific Coast will be there, and not on the Bay of San Francisco.

It is a fact that no close observer can have failed to perceive, that the more all that vast mountain region of this continent, lying between the British and Mexican lines, is explored by intelligent men the more valuable it is found to be; and perhaps more of it is more valuable, and more ready for immediate occupation than that part along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

This enterprise has been talked about for a long time; but now we are able to state that it is taken in hand in earnest by heavy capitalists, who are able and determined to put it through in a short time; and we are glad to be able to add, that citizens of Pennsylvania will probably have a controlling interest in it. A better guarantee that it will be well managed could not be given.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Because men are not shedding each other's blood and knocking each other's brains out, we say there is peace; and, as viewed from that standpoint, it is correct to say that an almost universal peace prevails among the nations of the earth at this moment. The exceptions are hardly worth mentioning. Nor are there any signs of approaching war; and the less so because things appear to be adjusting themselves without a resort to that barbarous alternative.

Yet forces more potent than war are at work, and revolutions are going forward which have a deeper reach into human society, and will have more enduring results, than any which mere physical force ever did or could accomplish. Spain and Austria have been revolutionized by a quiet bursting of the fetters which bound them for centuries; not that those nations as such have been made more independent, but the souls, the consciences, of the individuals who compose them have been emancipated, and now, for the first time, the high privilege of free thought, free worship, and of proving all things and holding fast to that which is good, is enjoyed by every man. This state of things has been brought about in Austria, Italy and Spain so quietly that the world at large hardly comprehends the greatness of the revolution.

How those emancipated people may use their newly acquired privileges is yet to be seen. Millions may grossly abuse them, as the French did in their first and bloodiest revolution, and, like the fool spoken of in the Scriptures, may say in their hearts, "there is no God;" yet, whatever they may do, into whatever excesses they may run, it is an ordeal through which they must necessarily pass before they can become enlightened freemen. Whatever excesses may mark the transition from thraldom to freedom, they cannot last long; for they are evils which, being intensely active in their nature, soon cure themselves. Nothing is so self-destructive as atheism. Being itself a negation, a nonentity, there is nothing in it upon which the mind can take hold, nothing to give the tossed spirit rest. As well might a man live in a vacuum, or hope for rest were he floating alone and at random in open space. The human soul gravitates as naturally to something greater than itself, and that something is its God, as the body gravitates to earth.

The human mind in enlightened nations is too far advanced in moral science and in knowledge of every kind, to lay hold of beasts, or reptiles, or graven images as it once did; while at the same time the great mass of mankind are far too practical to be satisfied with the subtle and fine spun abstractions which some trancendentalists would palm upon them as substitutes for a more simple and intelligible form of religious belief. As elements in a great moral revolution, such as is now in progress, these lofty generalities, put forth by men who complacently claim to be great "thinkers," will go for nothing. The bulk of mankind are unable to understand them; and they would not be profited by them if they could. "To the poor"—poor in mental endowments as well as in worldly goods—"the Gospel is preached," and to that ultimately the hearts and heads of the liberated millions will gravitate, and there they will find rest.

It was a bold act, perhaps a rash one, on the part of Pius IX. to call an Ecumenical Council in the midst of such profound movements of the minds of the nations all around him. It reminds one of the story of Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back an unusually high ocean tide with her broom. The tide is still rising, and the world is gazing with profound interest at the struggle; and men may be pardoned if they regard it with something of the same feelings as they would the battle between the Atlantic ocean and that imaginary old lady.

FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY IN NEW YORK.

The Tammany Ring is to all appearance about to have the supreme control in the city of New York. This is probably the most shamelessly corrupt band of ruffians and scoundrels in the world; and with an annual revenue of more than twenty millions in their power, they are able to do what they please. They have so debauched and inflamed the rabble, who are under the lead of thieves, rum sellers, gamblers and desperados, that even the leaders of the Democracy are unable to exorcise the devil that they have let loose to plunder the citizens. The future of that great city is gloomy in the extreme; and it may require a civic revolution, something like that which purified San Francisco some years ago, to relieve it from misrule. The *Times* remarks:

There is every reason to believe that the power of the Tammany Ring will roll over and crush all that has been most honest, efficient and enlightened in our municipal government. Under the pretence of restoring municipal rights, all authority not wielded by that organization is to be seized, and the elements that make and control the Common Council and the Street Department will grasp the powers of the Board of Health, the Board of Excise, the Police and the Fire Departments. The roughs, the rabble, the repeaters, the grog-shop keepers—in short, the lowest strata generally demand it, and the leaders, however they may dread the indignation of the future, are powerless to resist. They have promised the spoils as the reward of victory, and these will not and probably cannot be refused. Men who desire to see the city well governed, and will be sad to see many of the best men in office in this city go out, may as well prepare for the worst. Nothing is more clear than that the Democratic victory is essentially a retrograde movement, and an actual triumph of the disorganizing elements in our midst. Those who rejoice most are the worst classes of our people, and they alone are gainers—except as these leaders gain with them.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WORK FOR JANUARY.—Unless the weather should be much colder during this month than it has been in any part of December, a great deal of out-door work can be done in the West.

Horses would be benefitted by work, more or less every week during the winter, and when there is nothing for them to do, they should be turned out to run a few hours each day.

Fire-wood should be chopped, hauled and ricked in the yard, enough to last twelve months. If any family is unfortunately without dry fuel for present use, let the green wood for the cooking stove be seasoned in the oven, when it is not otherwise in use.

Hogs not intended for slaughter this winter should still be kept in good condition and growing; because if stinted in food while young they will be stunted in size when growing. Corn will go one-third further in keeping hogs fat, when boiled or steamed, than if fed dry. Good clover hay, or cornstalks, chopped up, steamed, and mixed with meal, is excellent winter food.

Eggs, at 40 and 50 cents a dozen, will pay well for encouraging hens to lay in winter. This can be done with a comfortable chicken house, well lighted, protected from excessive cold, and kept clean. Refuse cabbage leaves, and mashed potatoes, with an occasional feed of cracklings or offal from the butcher's shop, will multiply the product of the nests.

Pruning.—This pleasant winter weather is most favorable for pruning old trees that have been neglected. A dab of the paint brush, or a thin coating of grafting wax, will protect wounds from rotting.

Catterpillars may be greatly diminished next season by destroying their eggs as they may be found glued in broad bands at the ends of twigs through the orchard.

Manure had better be wheeled or hauled upon the garden, or scattered in the orchard, than allowed to accumulate in a pile out in the weather, and half of its value escape in liquid and evaporation.

NUT BEARING TREES.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* says: A new branch of industry has been started by a nursery firm in Ohio, which in my mind will, within the next ten years, be developed into grand proportions. The firm advertise for sale many thousand young chestnuts, from four to six feet high, and say that they intend to plant this fall one hundred and fifty bushels. If this firm confines its labors to the chestnut, I hope some others, equally intelligent will give their attention to the black walnut, the butternut, the pecan, and indeed the hickory also. I have, of my own planting and transplanting, in my garden, the chestnut twelve feet high and about two inches in diameter; the black walnut twenty feet high, six inches in diameter, and the pecan not so large as the chestnut—all planted about the same time, ten years ago. The chestnuts have not borne, neither have the pecans, but the black walnuts have given two crops of nuts. I find the chestnuts as easy to germinate as corn and easy enough to transplant the spring it is a year old; after that, though it seems to have fibrous roots in plenty, it is difficult to make it live. The pecan is worse, in this regard, than the chestnut: but careful root-pruning, the year previous to removal, helps the matter. But black walnut is my favorite. No tree is more easily grown from the nut, more sure to live when transplanted; none grows faster, bears earlier, or has more desirable, handsome and high-priced wood. Black walnut has recently become fashionable in England and Continental Europe. It is looked upon as the equal if not superior to mahogany, and our markets feel the influence of this fashion. All the dry black walnut in Indiana, I understand, has been bought up at prices ranging from 5 to 10c. a foot, B. M., and sent East to the seaboard, and thence the best is taken to Europe. The original growth will in a few years have been cleaned out of the country. I would like to see it become the fashion for farmers and all land owners in the prairie to plant groves of the nut-bearing trees, and particularly of the black walnut, the chestnut and the butternut; valuable in my mind in the order named. Here I ought to say that the black walnut, though so very hardy and indifferent to unkind treatment, is quite tender in one regard. It will not bear to have stock tramping about its feet. A very young tree does not seem to be so much affected, nor a very old one; but a thriving, vigorous one, between ten and twenty-five years old, will be killed in one season.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Currant Jelly Water.—A table spoonful of currant jelly thoroughly mixed through half a pint of cold water. A sick person may drink as much as wished of this acid water. As with all other drinks for the sick, a little at a time, and often repeated, is the way it should be given.

Soup Without Meat.—Pare and slice four onions and eight potatoes, and put them in a kettle with six quarts of water. While they are boiling, toast a few slices of bread, which when toasted, butter and lay in a soup dish. When the potatoes and onions are well cooked, season well with salt and pepper, pour over the toast, and serve hot.

Apple Snow.—Put twelve good, tart apples in cold water, and set them over the fire; when soft drain the water, strip the skin off the apples, core them, and lay them in a deep dish. Beat the whites of twelve eggs to a stiff froth; put half a pound of finely powered white sugar to the apples; beat them to a stiff froth, and add the beaten eggs. Beat the whole to a stiff snow; then turn into a dessert dish.

To Keep Pure Air in a Sick Room.—To avoid the foul gas produced by burning a kerosene lamp in a sick room or nursery, put the lamp in a wooden box (a raisin box will do) outside the window, with the open side of the box facing the room. The box can be fastened in its place in any convenient way. In ordinary weather the lamp will burn full as well outside, and the air in the room will be much purer.

New Method of Bleaching or Disinfecting Feathers.—Clean the feathers first from the greasy matter, and then place them for three hours in a dilute solution of bi chromate of potassa, to which a small quantity of nitric acid has been added. The feathers will become greenish from a deposit of chromic sequi-oxide, which is removed by weak sulphurous acid, when the feathers are left perfectly white. The nascent oxygen developed in the reduction of chromic acid to the oxide is, of course, the bleaching agent, and so powerful is it that the darkest feathers will become perfectly white.

Remedy for In Growing Toe Nails.—The best remedy for in-growing toe nails is to cut a notch, about the shape of a V in the end of the nail, about one quarter the width of the nail from the in-growing side. Cut down to the quick as nearly as possible, and one third the length of the nail. The pressure of the boot or shoe will tend to close the opening you have made in the nail, and thus soon afford relief. Allow the in-grown portion of the nail to grow without cutting it till it gets beyond the flesh.

A Good Lip Salve.—Equal parts of sweet lard and suet, melted together, colored with alkanet root, and perfumed with essence of bergamot.

A Nice Dish of Apples.—Take a deep dish, invert a teacup in the middle, and slice around it some juicy, tart, high flavored apples; then add a little water, sugar and nutmeg, cover with a good, rich, light crust, and bake until nicely browned and the apples thoroughly cooked.—*Agriculturist.*

Transparent Soap.—Shave in thin slices one pound of brown bar soap, and put it in a junk bottle with half a pint of alcohol. Without corking the bottle, place it in a basin containing water, put the basin on the stove and boil ten minutes; then remove the bottle from the water, and turn out the liquid to cool. Before cold, add a few drops of oil of bergamot or lemon for scent.

Fried Bread.—Slices of toasted bread, dipped in milk or wine, and fried in honey, are excellent. Then, instead of calling them "fried bread," they are torejas, an excellent Spanish delicacy, I can assure you. Please understand there is neither butter nor lard. Simply melt the honey in a pan, and when it is very hot put in the bread, which is served hot also, after becoming nicely browned. Lovers of honey can take notice.

Spiced Beef.—Chop fine the tough ends of two very large briskets, and a piece of raw suet about as large as half an egg, season with pepper and salt, and a little dried summer savory; then add two well beaten eggs, with about half a pint of dried bread rolled fine, or as much rolled crackers, and a piece of fresh butter as large as an egg, make into a long roll, with flour enough to keep it together, put into a baking pan, with dripping as large as half an egg, and water enough to keep from burning. Bake as you would a roasting piece of beef; when cold, slice thin for the table. Some eat it with vinegar.—*Agriculturist.*

Paring Potatoes.—Many persons, in preparing potatoes for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface. Professor Blot, in his lectures on the potato, says the skinning process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetable lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the centre is approximated. The starch near the surface contains the nutriment, which is not more than seven or eight per cent., the balance being merely water.

Pretty Plants for In-doors.—Take a common tumbler or fruit can, and fill it nearly full of soft water. Then tie a bit of coarse lace or cheese sacking over, and press down into the water, covered with a layer of peas. In a few days they will sprout, the little thread like roots going down through the lace into the water, and the vines can be trained up to twine around the window; or, what is prettier, a frame may be made for the purpose.

Here is another pretty thing, with but a little trouble. Take a saucer and fill it with fresh green moss. Place in the centre a pine cone (large size,) having first wet it thoroughly. Then sprinkle it thoroughly with grass seed. The moisture will close the cone partially, and in a day or two the tiny grass spires will appear in the interstices, and in a week you will have a perfect cone of beautiful verdure. Keep secure from the frost, and give it plenty of water, and you will have "a thing of beauty" all the winter.

GREASING WAGONS.

Few people fully appreciate the importance of thoroughly lubricating the axles, etc., of wagons and carriages, and fewer know what are the best materials and the best methods of applying them. A well made wheel will endure common wear from ten to twenty-five years, if care is taken to use the right kind and proper amount of grease; but if this matter is not attended to, they will be used up in five or six years. Lard should never be used on a wagon, for it will penetrate the hub, and work its way out around the tenons of the spokes and spoil the wheel. Tallow is the best lubricator for wooden axle trees, and castor oil for iron. Just grease enough should be applied to the spindle of a wagon to give it a light coating; this is better than more, for the surplus put on will work out at the ends, and be forced by the shoulder bands and nut-washers into the hub around the outside of the boxes. To oil an axle-tree, first wipe the spindle clean with a cloth wet with spirits of turpentine, and then apply a few drops of castor oil near the shoulders and end. One teaspoonful is sufficient for the whole.

GIRDLED TREES.

It may be a matter of interest to some of our readers to state that girdled fruit trees can be saved; and we see no good reason why the same treatment will not have the same effect upon all trees. The experiment has been tried with satisfactory results. The method is as follows: To graft five or six scions, as large around as a pipe stem, and long enough to reach over the girdled place into the tree. First notch the live bark above and below the girdle, then spring the shoots or scions into these notches and fasten the ends with wax. The principle is, that the scions grow rapidly and spread over the girdled surface. We have been told by a gentleman who gave this method a trial that he saved some very fine fruit trees in this way, after they had been apparently ruined by the gnawing of mice.

BUTTER FOR WINTER USE.

It is indispensable that butter should come hard in the churn. If it does not, no subsequent manipulation can make a good article of it. This is secured in warm weather by ice pounded fine in a bag and thrown in the churn exactly at the proper time. This mixes through the freshly granulated particles of butter, compacting and hardening them. Butter may be worked too much, and enough to spoil it. The smallest amount of handling or working, so as to extract the water and buttermilk, is desirable when only for immediate marketing or use. When butter is to be kept for two weeks, it should be salted at the rate of one pound of salt to twenty-two pounds of butter, which requires working well in the butter.

In regard to putting down butter for winter use, and to have it keep sweet, it is important to apply salt to the butter at the rate of one ounce to every pound of butter, or one pound of salt to sixteen pounds of butter. After the salt has been worked in, the butter should be allowed to stand twenty-four hours, and then be worked over again. By this second working it is not only rendered more solid and compact, but the salt is more thoroughly incorporated, and the butter will keep sweet a longer time.

It is then ready to be put in clean jars—I prefer stone jars—and cover it with a strong brine of pure soft water. This will keep butter a year fresh and sweet, as we have tried it and know from experience. The brine, in the case of a jar, acts as a heading, keeping the air out. This is equivlent to canning fruit.

A USEFUL TABLE.—To aid all farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given: Five yards wide by 968 yards long; or, 10 yards wide by 484 yards long; or, 20 yards wide by 242 yards long; or 40 yards wide by 121 yards long; or, 80 yards wide by 60½ yards long; or, 70 yards wide by 69⅛ yards long, each contains one acre. Or, a plot 220 feet wide by 198 feet long; or, 440 feet wide by 99 feet long, or, 110 feet wide by 369 feet long; or, 60 feet wide by 720 feet long; or, 120 feet wide by 363 feet long; or, 240 feet wide by 181½ feet long, each contains one acre.

TAKE the inside bark of sweet elder, boil to a strong infusion; strain it, then add equal parts of beeswax and mutton tallow; say to one-half pint of the liquid a piece of mutton tallow and beeswax about the size of a hen's egg; simmer until the water is out. If a softer ointment is desired, use fresh butter instead of mutton tallow. Here you have a receipe for an ointment which is invaluable as a healing remedy for erysipelas, sores, cuts, chilblains, and sores of all kinds, and especially excellent for burns.—*Rural New Yorker.*

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR is hopeful of the future of cheese making in this country. In a recent letter he says: "The use of cheese in this country is increasing as the quality grows better. The plans and efforts to cheapen cost and improve the quality are vigorous and well directed. In this respect it is far ahead of any other farming pursuit."

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

The cabbage worm is an English importation, which is spreading very rapidly. Complaints of its ravages are made in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Major Forbes, at the recent fair held at Helena, Montana, exhibited a lot of wheat which averaged eighty-two bushels to the acre.

Those who have strawberry plants that have not been covered for the winter, should not delay this very necessary operation. A very light dressing, even a half inch in depth, will do. Bog or salt-hay, straw and leaves, are the materials generally used, Corn-stalks are sometimes laid between the rows, and pine leaves are used where they are readily obtainable. It is the earth rather than the plants that needs covering; take care that the material is not too thick over the vines.

American cheese, it is asserted, is now sold abroad in large quantities, and sometimes as real "Stilton," or "Cheddar." About eighty years ago a cheese dairy was established in New York, and now $6,000,000 of capital are invested in the manufacture. The official statistics of 1867 show that 200,000,000 pounds of cheese were made in New York.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* has cleared his own hands and those of his friends from warts, by rubbing them with chalk a few evenings before going to bed.

Farmers should not feed string beans, cooked or uncooked, to hogs. They will surely kill them.

J. J. Thomas says that fortunes are lost by farming in three ways—in badly wintering stock, in want of proper attention to rotation of crop, and in raising weeds. He calculates that it is easy for a farmer to lose $20,000 in forty years by raising weeds.

A Letter from Mr. Stanton.

Last January, it seems, Mr. Stanton was obliged to give up his profession and rest, in order to recover his health and strength. But the great war minister—the man who had disposed of millions for years—was too poor to live without work, and was obliged to ask of a friend the loan, for a year or two, of a sum of money. A resident of Cleveland hearing of this, sent Mr. Stanton a check for five thousand dollars, begging him to accept it as a token of his gratitude for the great services Mr. Stanton had rendered the country.

To this Mr. Stanton made the following reply, as honorable to his independence of character as his poverty was to his rectitude:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 29, 1869.

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I regret to learn by Mr. H.'s note, received this morning, that your illness mentioned by Mr. —— continues to afflict you. My own severe indisposition has delayed the acknowledgment of your unexampled and disinterested kindness to one who had no claim upon your personal generosity. It surprised me beyond measure, as the first and only practical appreciation, among many thousand verbal and sincere words of affectionate respect that I have received. But, my dear friend, I cannot suffer even your kindness to have the form you desire. Never a rich man, but toiling for livelihood from childhood—the eldest of a family of orphan children, with many heavy burdens of duty upon me, Providence has always enabled me to win support for myself and those dependent upon me, without being a borrower or owing any debt. For the chance of restoring my health, by a few months rest from labor, my application was made to Mr. ——, as it would have been to a brother. Your kindness and respect, developed in this unexampled manner and by accident, affords me more joy than could gold and silver, even for the purpose of my present wants. But one thing more is needed. While your generous friendship will be cherished among the most pleasant events of my life, with the remembrance of your disinterested contribution to the efforts at its preservation from disease, even in the hour of your own suffering, yet I must beg you to take my note at twelve months for the amount, which I have forwarded with this to Mr. —— for delivery.

"If my life be spared and health restored, I hope to find no trouble in making payments out of the gains of my profession. If my time has come, or I am called while the debt is outstanding, my estate will have enough to pay it. And, my dear friend, this will in no degree diminish the obligation imposed by your friendship. That is too precious ever to change or fade from my heart.

"My health improved for some time from the condition it was in at Cleveland, and gave promise of full restoration; but recent exposure in crossing the mountains and professional labor at Wheeling has occasioned some trouble, from which I am now recovering. I hope, my dear friend, that you and those who love you may soon rejoice at the restoration of your health, and among them all no heart will be more sincerely glad than mine.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

"—— ——, Esq., Cleveland, O."

The State Treasurer and His Enemies.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the present incumbent was elected one year ago to rescue the treasury of the State from a band of plunderers, and to permanently remove from politics a source of annual trouble and injury to the party in power. These same plunderers have made the most desperate attempt ever made to again grasp the State funds for another year's peculation and theft. Mr. Mackey has again been nominated that he may carry out a thorough reform in this department; and one year more of this able and capable officer will forever remove from politicians and plunderers the motives for a struggle to gain possession of the treasury.

It should not be forgotten that the abuse of Mr. Mackey was begun the very week he was sworn into office. It was a sort of deeply laid plot to thwart his reforms, and to secure his defeat. This plot was the most elaborate and comprehensive of anything yet developed in our State politics. Its ramifications extended to every part of the State. Men of ability were assigned to leadership in Philadelphia, in Pittsburg, in Erie, in the oil region, and in the central part of the State. Every effort was made to either elect a Legislature prejudiced against him by systematic abuse and misrepresentation, or one which could be manipulated to defeat him if abuse failed to move them. Abuse and manipulation have both failed, and this faithful public servant is again the candidate of the Republican party in the Legislature for State Treasurer. We rejoice to see that the action of the Senate promises to probe this whole matter to the bottom, and we hope that the inquiry will expose those who have heretofore plundered the State, and who have been so eager to stigmatize those who have driven them off as the perpetrators of the very crimes they have committed, and now struggle to obtain the power that they may repeat them.

The Telegraphic Strike.

It is said that the striking operators have surrendered the right of private judgment, and placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of their leaders, by means of an oath administered, as follows:

You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, that you will make common cause with the members of this league; that, forsaking your allegiance to corporations and individuals, you will, if necessity requires it, place your time and services at the disposal of the officers of the Telegraphers' League. So help you God.

The members also subscribe to the following pledge:

I, A. B., do hereby acknowledge that having become a voluntary member of the Telegraphers' Protective League, and being made cognizant with its objects and intentions, I have bound myself by a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the said league, and I do hereby pledge my sacred honor that I will act in whatever manner may be required to the advancement and protection of its members, and will obey all such rules or orders as may be promulgated through the proper officers and sanctioned by the vote of the circuit of which I am a member.

Section 5, article 9, of the constitution, also provides that no member shall be at liberty to leave his regular duties, to operate in any other town or city, under orders from any telegraph company, without having first received permission from the chief operator (the title of the chief of the local organization of the league) of the circuit to which he at the time belongs.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25, 1869.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor *must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which this great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action, not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING FRUIT-CAN TOP. COLLINS & WRIGHT. PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the centre, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

At 8 1-2c. Good Dark Calicos.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines, good quality and styles.
At 25c. Double Width Poplins, all colors.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finished Muslin.
At 42 1-2c. Good Fast Colored Ginghams.
At 11c. Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy Linen Toweling, extra wide.
At 25c. All-wool Rob Roy Flannels.
At 28c. Very Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 60c All-wool Cassimeres.
At 90c. All-wool Table Covers.
At 50c. Plaid Breakfast Shawls.
At $1.00 Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts & Drawers.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 good White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 Heavy White Blankets.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN DARK DELAINES.
New Styles Dark Calicos.
CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
CASSIMERES FOR BOY'S WEAR.
Shirting Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins, Sheeting Muslins, Irish Linens and Skirt Fronts, Blankets and Flannels, Table Linens.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS DAILY REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE GRAND CLEARANCE HOLIDAY SALE, AT HORNE'S, STILL CONTINUES!!

USEFUL AND DESIRABLE GOODS!!

Extremely Low Prices!

HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Style and Quality. FOR Ladies, Gents and Children.

Lace Goods.

A GREAT VARIETY IN
Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemizettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevards Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels,
Gloves and Hosiery

IN STYLES AND QUALITY TO SUIT ALL.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

NEW STOCK

Gents' Neck Wear.
Hand'kerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

de24

DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES.

96 SANTA CLAUS 96

OPENS HIS PACK ON TUESDAY, AT McFADDEN'S, Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires. WATCHES, all makes and grades. JEWELRY, an endless variety. STERLING, SILVER AND PLATED WARE. BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections. BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique and modern. CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc. All purchased last week at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96

STANDARD TIME. WE TAKE THE TRUE TIME BY Transit Observations Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.

J. R. REED & CO., Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 94 WOOD STREET, Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FURS; FURS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT M'CORD & CO'S, 131 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.

CARPETS. NEW FALL STOCK. Oil Cloths, Window Shades, DRUGGETS. DRUGGET SQUARES, Ingrain Carpets, At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO., 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOLIDAY GIFTS. Positive Reduction in Prices OF PIANO COVERS, Mosaic, Axminster, Wilton Rugs, Crumb Cloths, &c., &c.

M'CALLUM BROS., No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS. REDUCTIONS. The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c., Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S, 23 Fifth Avenue.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND FELT CARPETS, 1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ YARD WIDE. BORDERED SQUARES Suitable for Parlors. DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS, Woolen, Linen and Cotton, AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON. Notwithstanding the advanced tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS, 71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

HOLIDAY GOODS. ORR & McCONAHY, Jewelers, 114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water, ALLEGHENY. Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street.

75 cent Children's Knit Circulars for 25c.
$1 00 Children's Knit Circulars for 50c.
$1.50 Knit Shoulder Shawls for 75c.
$2 00 Knit Shoulder Shawls for $1 00.
50 cent Knit Hoods and Caps for 25c.
$1.00 Knit Hoods for 50 cents.

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS In Prices of FINE KNIT GOODS.

At 10c., Children's Balmoral Stockings.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Grey Merino Drawers.
At 40c., Men's Gray Merino Shirts.
At 25c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.
At 50c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN Ladies' and Children's CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh, SOLE AGENTS FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS, GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS. ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO., 243 LIBERTY STREET, (Opposite head of Wood) Are receiving large shipments of New Crop New Orleans SUGAR and MOLASSES. They give 12 per cent. tare on all Sugar by the Hogshead.

HOSIERY. Fancy Woolen Scarfs. Children's Fancy Woolen Sacques. Children's White Woolen Cloaks. Children's White and Fancy Woolen Gaiters. Children's White and Fancy Woolen Mittens. Infants' Woolen Hoods, Caps and Boots. Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Gent's, Youth's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers, AT JAMES PHELAN'S Old Stand Stocking Store, No. 24 FIFTH AVENUE.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN, AT PUTNAM & ADAMS', Gents' Furnishing Establishment, 73 FIFTH AVENUE, Opposite Postoffice.

READ! READ! READ! CORNS Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed! Perfect comfort immediately! No poisonous medicines used! No sore feet after operating! Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully. Frost-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M. Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs. DR. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL LOCKS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-Locking uniformity, security, [illegible] strength, durability, novelty of con[illegible] Two kinds of [illegible] Iron Lock and [illegible] samples of each kind of Locks and [illegible] posed, are required to be submitted with the Proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must be also attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock, the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and Proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of MARCH, 1870; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the Proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, the right hereby expressly reserved to him, contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed in writing by the contractor and Postmaster General, for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and if he shall deem proper to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges and designs, (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks and Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department shall be paid for the same, at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his expense at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility shall be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such Proposal shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust, which the Department will confide to no bidder whose Proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the Proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

L. B. FULTON .... O. J. M'GANN.

FULTON & M'GANN, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, Fifth Avenue, Near High Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

DR. WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE!

$200,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS TO BE Closed Out in Thirty Days.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. W. BARKER & CO., NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

Must be sold immediately, in order to settle the Estate of the late J. W. Barker. Their store will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, January 3d and 4th, in order to reduce the prices on every article; and the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity may rely upon receiving some of the GREATEST BARGAINS Ever Offered in Dry Goods.

N. B.—The Sale is for Cash, and Cash Only.

STATEMENT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF *Franklin Sub-District School*, JANUARY 1, 1870.

DR.		
January 1.	Balance from old account..	$ 398 86
"	" Bounty Fund..	1,445 59
May 6.	Cash from Jos. A. Butler, Ward Collector..........	2,000 00
Sept. 25.	Cash from J. R. McCune, Treas. School Taxes....	3,335 28
	Total amount received.....	$6,773 73
CR.		
Paid for	Insurance........	$ 110 80
"	Repairs—Carpenter work ..	227 70
"	" Painting..........	341 40
"	Paper Hanging and White-washing.........	130 00
"	Coal	225 00
"	New Bell........	027 70
"	Sundries	1,320 94
	Total amount expended........	$3 192 54
	Balance Cash on hand........	3 581 19
		$6,773 73

We, the undersigned, having been appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer of the Franklin Sub-District School, report the above statement as correct.

JOHN M'FARLAND, JAS. HARTMAN, Committee.

MRS. STOWE'S BOOK. LADY BYRON VINDICATED.

A history of the Byron Controversy, from the beginning to the present time. By Harriet Beecher Stowe........ $1.50
TENNYSON'S HOLY GRAIL.
One volume, 12mo.; cloth........ $1.00
One volume, 12mo.; paper........ 25
One volume, 16mo.; paper........ 10
NAPHEY'S PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN........ $1.50
GREELEY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE........ $2.50
ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. Baring Gould........ $2.00
LANON ON PROVERBS........ $5.00
HITHERTO. By the author of Faith Gartney........ $2.00

FOR SALE BY, R. S. DAVIS & CO., 198 Liberty Street.

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY, (Keystone Bank Building, Liberty street,) Winter Term begins on MONDAY, January 3d. Circulars to be had from the Principal. REV. T. L. BELLA[illegible]