The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE WELCOME.

Anither bairn cam' hame—
Hame to mither and me!—
It was yes reen in the gloamin',
When scarce was light to see
The wee bit bit face o' the darlin',
That its greetin cry was heard,
And our crowded neste made a place
To hold anither bird!

Six little bonnie mouths,
Ah me! tak' muckle to fill,
But to grudge the bit t' the seventh
For mither and me were ill!
Oh! nestle no closer, dearie,
Lie saft on the snowy breast,
Where fa't life's fountain doweth
When thy twa warm lips are prest.

The rich man counteth his cares
By the shinin' gowd in 's hand,
By 's ships that sail on the sea,
By 's harvests that whiten the land,
The poir man counteth his blessings
By the ring o' voices sweet,
By the hope that glints in bairnies' een,
By the sound o' bairnies' feet.

An' it's welcome hame, my darlin':
Hame to mither and me!
An' it's never may ye find less o' love
Than the love ye brought wi' ye!
Cauld are the blasts o' the wild wind,
An' rough the warld may be;
But warm's the hame o' the wee one
In the hearts o' mither and me!

CLIPPINGS.

PHIEARETE CHASLES, the French author, tries to prove mathematically that female emancipation won't do. "Man," he says, "needs woman to multiply himself. Man is one; add woman to it, you have ten, the mother and her children; but you must not try to place woman above man; for if instead of 10, you prefer 01, you have only one-tenth, q. e. d."

THERE were many instances in Boston at the last election in which persons, who had voted the Democratic ticket for very many years, cast their first Republican ballot. The most notable case was that of an old gentleman nearly ninety years of age, who came up to the polls with the whole Republican ticket, saying that he had all his life voted with the Democratic party.

THE New York *Tribune* says: The Republicans of this State and of the whole country will gladly learn that the movement to detect and expose the gigantic frauds whereby the vote of this City was so monstrously falsified is being prosecuted with vigor and resolution. They may rest assured that it will be pushed on to the end. Particulars will be given in due season.

A CANDIDATE FOR DEATH.—The following extraordinary advertisement appeared in a French paper: "A man much discouraged, and who wishes to end his life, is desirous of meeting with an English gentleman who will promise to settle 10,000 francs upon his children. He will then place himself entirely at the disposal of the gentleman, to fight all his duels, mount the summit of a glacier, descend into the crater of Vesuvius, or precipitate himself from a balloon. Address M. A. D., poste restante, Paris."

A WHALING settlement established three and a half years ago at Exeter Sound, in Davis' Straits, North America, has proved unsuccessful. Thirty men, with sample stores, implements and everything needed for comfort, were taken out, but the experiment has been attended only with loss. Last season twenty-two walruses were captured, and seven more this year. A few seals were also killed, but during the whole time the settlement has been in existence not a single whale has been captured. The experiment, which has cost $50,000 to $60,000, has been given up, and the men have returned to England.

IT is very well known that in many parts of Louisiana the Republicans, white and black, dared not vote, and staid away from the polls, preferring to sacrifice the right of franchise to preserve their lives. A rebel paper of New Orleans publishes the returns of twenty-three parishes, which gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 32,032. In eight of these not a solitary Republican vote was cast, and five others gave respectively one, nine, two, one and thirteen Republican votes. The freedom which existed may be inferred from the fact that these parishes, for the most part, have a very heavy colored population.

THE NEW ORLEANS *Advocate* says that the Rev. Edwin Brooks, a Methodist minister at Millican, Texas, was assassinated while on his way to Austin. The fiendish rebels first caught him and demanded that he disavow his Republican principles. He refused, and his assailants stripped the flesh from his body, but he refused to recant; they broke his legs, but he declined to foreswear his honor and his faith; they then hung him by the neck till he died, a martyr to his church and his country. After the horrid murder, the colored people were permitted to take the body of their pastor down, and give it a decent burial.

THE INDIANS.—A gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a circular asking aid to assist the Indians in making their own blankets. This gentleman has traveled among the Indians and has noticed their love for bright colors, and their desire to be taught to weave on hand-looms. He asserts that when the Indian women adopt such employment the men will see the utility of wool growing, which will then become their occupation among the valleys and mountains of the far West. Through such industrial pursuits the Indians, it is believed, can be induced to supply the wool needed by the manufacturers.

A COMING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—A private letter received at Washington on the 7th from a well known Republican Senator, states that he has prepared and will introduce into the Senate when Congress meets, a constitutional amendment providing for universal manhood suffrage in all of the States. He says that it can obtain the requisite two-thirds vote of each House, and can be submitted to the required three-fourths of the State Legislatures, which convene next winter. It will be recollected that two Senators favored such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in open debate in the Senate, last session.

THE American Consul at Larnica, Cyprus, has made, by the aid of a peasant, an immensely valuable discovery of Phœnician and Greek antiquities, in an ancient Greek burial-place at the village of Dali, the site of Indalium, once the capital of the kingdom. The surface of the burial-place is described as from seven to eight acres, the Greek graves being some three feet deep, but having, six or seven feet below them, a stratum of Phœnician tombs of stone, and oven-shaped. In these were found vases, statuary, jewelry of gold and silver, precious stones, coins, weapons and armor, household and table utensils, ornaments of various kinds, &c.

RUSSIA.—Letters published in the Vienna newspapers assert that Russia is in a most melancholy condition. While on the banks of the Volga, and on the shores of the Azof, the wheat harvest has been excellent, in the central and western regions the harvest is insufficient for the wants of the population, and incendiary fires and thefts are of constant occurrence. In the Government of Vladimir $360,000 have been stolen out of the public chest, and similar robberies have been discovered in Riazan, where $44,800 are deficient, and at Moscow, where the loss amounts to $36,000. These thefts are generally ascribed to officials, and several of them have been dismissed in consequence. At Nijni-Novgorod forged fifty-rouble notes have circulated in such quantities that several merchants have sustained considerable losses.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: "It is worthy of note, as a matter of fact, and as a matter of justice, that at the election on Tuesday, for the first time, a large body of the Irish-born citizens of Chicago abandoned the Democratic ticket to vote for the Republican candidates. On Tuesday last the chains by which the Democratic party held the Irish of this city were broken. Two thousand of these men, either openly or silently, went to the polls and voted for Grant and Peace, and to preserve the national credit. They declare themselves tired and disgusted with the rule which has kept them separate in all things from their American, German, Scandinavian, and other fellow-citizens.

COAL IN RUSSIA.—The foreign scientific journals report that recently large and most important discoveries of coal have been made in Russia. The mines of one district alone are, according to the St. Petersburgh journal *Golos*, capable of supplying annually 300,000 tons for one hundred and fifty or two hundred years. Since 1864 there have been surveyed in the valley of the Don forty-four beds, the aggregate quantity of which is estimated at more than eighteen billions of tons. The *Golos* asserts that the mineral wealth of Russia far exceeds that of England, and at the same rate of production, would last for two centuries after the English mines had been exhausted.

A NEW PROCESS of manufacturing steel is noticed in the English papers. The Bessemer or pneumatic plan requires pig iron of the finest brand, and is unequal to the conversion of metal of inferior quality charged with large quantities of sulphur and phosphorous. The new process, it is reported, is chemical and not mechanical, thus securing great economy of time and labor. Nitrate of soda is the ingredient employed in the manufacture, and the report of a committee upon the tensile and resisting strength of steel made by this method, places it upon an equality with the finest kinds. Vast deposits of ore, hitherto considered useless, it is asserted, can now be manufactured into first class steel.

THE female working classes in Paris, according to official statistics, number 106,310 persons, who are divided into three sections. The first consists of 17,203 women, who are paid from ten to twenty cents per day; the second of 88,340, who earn from thirty to eighty cents a day, and the third of 767 only, earning from ninety cents to two dollars a day. In the first section there are a great many girls under sixteen years of age, most of whom get beside their wages lodging, food and washing free. The representatives of the female working class in Paris are, therefore, the 88,340 women of the second section. Of these 24,810 earn forty cents a day, and 59,164 more than that sum, and their average daily wages is forty-three cents a day.

THE Rutland county (Vt.) *Journal* says: "The history of the growth of wool is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was grown in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1784 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1809, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flock were sold to raise money. The American Consul, Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of this pure and unmixed Merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time."

A REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—The Republicans, true to the policy that has proved so brilliant a success thus far, propose to increase the tariff rather than to reduce it, contending that what we should lose in custom receipts we should more than make up in enhanced internal revenue, in consequence of the multiplication of industrial works, the improved condition of the mass of the people, the increase of capital and the general diffusion of prosperity. If protection be beneficial to the great leading interests of the Republic, we cannot have too much of it. That is the tenet of the Republican Party, and under that it has now been acting for eight years past, with a success so astonishing that nothing but the stupid perversity of partisanship could have induced the Democrats to oppose a policy upon which the country has done so well.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

THE store of the Working Men's Co-operative Society, in Halifax, England, is a handsome stone building, erected at a cost of $100,000. The basement contains seven shops belonging to the Society—a butcher's, a provision, a boot and shoe, a linen draper's, a grocer's, a woolen draper's and a tailor's. On the second floor are coffee rooms for the members of the society, male and female, reading rooms, a dining room, and a smoking room. Various other conveniences are provided for the fortunate association, and the whole building, it is stated, is fitted up with an elegance and a liberality not surpassed by the best London clubs. The association has a farm of sixty acres, situated about a mile from Halifax, where grain is grown and sheep are raised. The members and their families go out to this spot and enjoy themselves at rural festivals. The association commenced operations in 1849, and lived through a long period of discouragement. At present the association numbers five thousand members. Its yearly sales in 1866 had reached $600,000; its profits $60,000, exclusive of a sum set apart for books, lectures and newspapers.

THE DAYS OF Dick Turpin and Sixteen String Jack are being revived in this country. The Little Falls (N. Y.) *Journal* states that Mr. John Snyder, a farmer living about three miles from Herkimer, when returning from the village on Wednesday evening, was suddenly attacked by two men, pulled out of the wagon and dragged into the woods, where he was robbed and left for dead. The team going home roused the people, and search was commenced immediately. He was not found until the next afternoon, when some one going into field to catch a horse, found him near a hay stack nearly dead. He was unable to speak and wrote on a piece of paper the circumstances of the affair. He had gone to Herkimer to deliver his hops, and receiving his pay for them ($1050), started for home about dark. It seems he took the precaution to put $1000 in his boots, and the remainder in his pocket. As he was nearing home he met two men. As soon as they passed he said they jumped into the wagon and pulled him out on the ground, jumped on him and broke his back. After pounding him and taking his pocketbook, they dragged him into the woods, covered him over with brush, and left him for dead. As they were getting over the fence to go away, one said: "Let us go back and cut his throat." "No," said the other, "he is dead enough now." He soon came to, sufficiently to crawl out of the woods into the open field, where he was found the next day. He was unable to tell who the men were, as it was quite dark and he could not remember having seen them before. It was undoubtedly done by some men who knew of his receiving the money, and who lay in wait for the purpose of robbing him. Fortunately they were foiled of obtaining the greatest share of the booty. He died on Saturday.

STATEMENT OF THE
REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,
OCTOBER 31st, 1868.

ASSETS:

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate	$433,808 81
U. S. 1881 Bonds at par	25,000 00
U. S. 10-40 Bonds, at par	25,000 00
Real Estate	24,720 47
Office Furniture	418 60
Cash	39,118 00
Total	$546,065 88

LIABILITIES:

Amount due Depositors	$477,354 38
Amount due Depositors, interest November 1st, 1868	12,053 34
Total	$489,407 72
Balance Contingent Fund	36,658 16
	$526,065 88

The above is a true statement.
A. K. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the above Statement correct.
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, JR., W. H. SMITH, H. CHILDS, Committee

President—ISAAC JONES.
Vice President—Wm. H. SMITH.
Accountant—R. C. PARKE.
Solicitor—T. BRADFORD TODD.

TRUSTEES:
ISAAC JONES, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY
Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, WM. H. SMITH,
Hon. THOS. M. HOWE, HARVEY CHILDS,
JACOB PAINTER, C. G. HUSSEY,
D. W. C. BIDWELL.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits in this Institution, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to principal and COMPOUNDED. Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, also, on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.
OFFICE, 63 FOURTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH.
no 12:x30