

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK LETTER. Winter and the Poor—The shifts of Poverty—Theatrical Matters—Removal of the Broadway Bridge—Presidential Joe-millets.

That winter is upon us in all its severity is a fact which, while it brings gratifying anticipations of revel and festivity to New York 'upper-tendons' dawns unpleasantly upon the minds of that not less numerous class, the destitute poor. While summer clad them with its cheering warmth, and a plentiful harvest diminished the cost of sustaining life, they managed to supply their necessities. But winter, in its relentless tyranny, begrudges them the means of satisfying nature's first craving, while they are subjected to a piercing blast without adequate protection.

Poverty has its gradations, like ease and affluence. The legion who earn a precarious livelihood by peddling knick-knacks through the streets, whose shifts of fortune are as changeable as a March wind; the inevitable and overbearing proprietor or proprietoress of the candy, apple and peanut-stand, whose eyes wander with conscious pride over the well-arranged display, and who avails with Spartan patience amid storm and wind the coming of the pennies; these are comparatively poor. A grade a little lower is that of harpists and organ-grinders. It seems but idle philanthropy to encourage this species of begging, yet were the little pittance thus derived withheld, the wretched torturers of music would inevitably starve from a constitutional lack of energy to work.

Amusement seekers will be entertained this season with Shakespearean theatricians. Already, within the last fortnight, Mr. Scott Siddons has given us representations of three of Shakespeare's heroes in the New York theatre. As a reader she is possessed with considerable talent, if not genius, but her acting is indifferent. The public have been disappointed with her, simply because she was supererogated by the speculative manager, and she had the misfortune to be very slightly supported. With careful study she may make a very promising mark on the stage. She has a prepossessing, intelligent and handsome face, with good form and carriage. The leading attractions at Wallack's theatre, Booth's (the latter theatre to open after the holidays) will be the plays of the great dramatist. This may indicate an improvement in the public taste, or at least a praiseworthy effort on the part of the managers to test the numerical strength of the lovers of the legitimate in this city. There are people who hint that Shakespeare's work is not desirable. The rank is a grievous one, and the door of the managers who employ players to habitually torture the "divine William" by their unctuous mouthings of his fine sentences and their innocent of the spirit of the text. With a little pruning of long speeches and more real acting, Shakespeare's plays are capable of being made decidedly successful.

On Twenty-fourth street, a few doors westward from the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, on the site of the old Fifth-avenue Opera House, stands the almost completed structure to be known as Broadway Theatre. It is not a large house, but is perfect in all its appointments, and the prestige of the talented founder will go far to make it as popular as it will be cosy and congenial, as the home of innocent youth and enjoyment.

The Low bridge, which spans Broadway at Fulton street will soon have migrated to Central Park, its future destiny. A placard has been placed on the structure by some faddish individual in which the bridge is made to deplore its low condition, owing to hard knocks. It is certain that the famous latter has had something to do in the matter, but the trespasser is not wholly blameless. The enterprising photographer, who Gabriel-like, sounded his bugle for the assembling of motley groups, has lost his occupation, and his hazy pictures will have vanished into thin air with the last notes of his bugle.

The President, in his message, seems to have resorted to a sort of political hark-back, as a sort of self-inflicting punishment for his transgressions. On his own mouth he stands convicted. An evening paper, in summing up his arithmetic, represents him as a principal joker, in estimating the expenses of the Government since the beginning of the war a few hundred millions a year greater than the "able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury," to which he refers. He further funnily estimates the expenses of the military force at one hundred millions annually, when his own Secretary of War puts the average at sixty-one millions. Mr. J. astutely observes, further, that by making legal-tender and bank notes convertible into coin "for its equivalent," their present "specie value" in the hands of holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Another illustration of the illustrious A. J.'s ideas on per centage is given by his bold assertion that "the amount the Government obtained, was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligations which it issued in return." One hundred per cent less than these obligations would be nothing. *Ed. Whitehall.*

Steel—Its Improvement and New Uses.

The application of steel to many of the purposes for which iron has been and is now generally used, had been limited by the difficulty in producing steel in sufficiently large masses, at a comparatively low cost and free from flaws, with a perfect homogeneity of material—this seemed to present an almost insuperable difficulty in its general employment. Cast steel made by cementation, while possessing superior hardness, lacked tenacity; if tough, it was soft; if hard, it was brittle. In 1851, however, Krupp, of Essen, Prussia, showed in the London Exhibition, an ingot of cast steel weighing 4,500 pounds, the heaviest then known. In 1862, he exhibited another one weighing twenty tons, in the form of a solid cylinder, nine feet high and three feet eight inches in diameter. It had been broken across to show its fracture; under a good microscope it would not exhibit a single flaw. Since then he has repeatedly produced masses of forty tons, and even one of a hundred tons. There can be no reason, at this late day, and in view of the experiments made in England and on the continent, for doubting the superior durability, and the ultimate superiority of steel rails over those of iron. On our railroads it is theoretically correct to say that the weight of a load rests on a point; but it is not practically correct; there is compression; much of it in the wheel or the rail, but some of it in the wheel or tire. Yet, notwithstanding that, it can be demonstrated that a perfectly rigid bed or roadway, and as rigid wheels, is the rule that is found by experience to be the best. As soon as a wheel or tire gets out of round, it becomes, in operation, a hammer, destroying the rail. Mr. Bessemer, at a recent meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, gave an exceedingly elaborate and interesting account of his own system of manufacturing steel, and showed the vast importance this branch of industry had assumed since his process came into working operation. By the old system, working operations were exceedingly elaborate and intricate, and the largest mass of metal operated upon; but by his process as much as twenty-five tons could be converted into steel in one day. The first cost of the iron was very large, castings were required, such as engine-crankshafts, and other machinery, and the superior durability of steel rails over those of iron, that at the station at Camden Town, as a part of the line over which all the traffic passed, a steel rail was placed on one side of the line, and an iron rail on the other, and that seventeen feet of the iron were worn away, while the first face of the steel rail was still in working order. The first cost of steel rails, was, of course, much greater than that of iron, but compensation was found for this in its great durability.—*Account of Science.*

Resurrects of the South. The wealthy iron men of Pennsylvania are finding in the hills of Shelby, Bibb and Talladega richer ores and finer metals than the old Lehigh country has ever produced. Who would have dreamed, ten years ago, of Pennsylvania iron maker coming to Alabama in search of iron ore? Who would have imagined, six months ago, that the unpromising village of Cross Plains would now be aspiring for the centre of a large German colony. Our people have scarcely yet wakened up to the importance of the changes going on. They don't realize that we are on a great highway. We have many things to learn. The Pennsylvaniaian will teach us the value of iron ores. The adventurer from Lowell will convince us that our beautiful mountain scenery is a turn spindle to profit. The lumberman from Maine will carve his fortune from our pine forests and show us the value of timber. The Tennesseean will teach us to grow clover, improve our lands and make corn. The Kentuckian will send us blooded horses, fine cattle and a few Chester pigs. Laboring men will seek our cheap lands.—*Alabama Paper.*

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS. When a per takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the constitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration until the evil is removed. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, and allay the tickle which occasions the cough. It tightens the chest, or in any way injuring the system, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c. It is of incalculable value. Especially at this inclement season of the year it would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand. Prepared by GEO. A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. 50 cents per bottle.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE. Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feeble pulse, the lack of energy, the emaciated frame, the faded muscles, the melancholy visage, indicate as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for relief, from an exhausted system, is the only safe and prudent course. It is not the demand of a physician's college, but the demand of a patient's nature. Let not the student of medicine be content with a course of HOFMEISTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, preparation entailing, in their highest excellence, the most pernicious and dangerous ingredients, and an ALTERNATIVE, before three days have elapsed, and more result, than will be obtained by the use of the Low bridge, which spans Broadway at Fulton street will soon have migrated to Central Park, its future destiny. A placard has been placed on the structure by some faddish individual in which the bridge is made to deplore its low condition, owing to hard knocks. It is certain that the famous latter has had something to do in the matter, but the trespasser is not wholly blameless. The enterprising photographer, who Gabriel-like, sounded his bugle for the assembling of motley groups, has lost his occupation, and his hazy pictures will have vanished into thin air with the last notes of his bugle.

A FACT OF GREAT VALUE. No one can be too often impressed with the truth of all diseases which mankind are prone to, none are of more prevalence at this season of the year than those which manifest themselves in the lungs and pulmonary organs. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL BITTERS is a specific and infallible cure in all recent cases of coughs and lung disease, and DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in cases of long standing cough and general debility, will be found of inestimable value. There is scarcely a town or family in Pittsburgh that cannot testify to its merits, and instead of a person wasting time on other less and less appropriate remedies, let them walk themselves to Dr. Keyser's, 140 Wood street, where they will find the right medicine adapted to their case. The Doctor has a long experience in medicine, and in these long years, he has given special proof of his great ability and the long-continued success of his diseases in which the lung takes a prominent part. His residence in Pittsburgh is over twenty years, and the value of his remedies is extended, wherever coughs are prevalent and lung diseases to be cured. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENCE OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, 140 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 7 P. M., November 20, 1868.

INSURANCE.



THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C. Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1868. Cash Capital - - - \$1,000,000. Branch Office: PHILADELPHIA, FIRST ST. W. B. BULLOCK, President.

Branch Office: PHILADELPHIA, FIRST ST. W. B. BULLOCK, President. Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALLEGHENY, PA. Office in Franklin Savings Bank Building, No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY. Office No. 89 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny on Stockton Avenue.

W. MACKEOWN & BRO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Carbon Oil.

DR. HARRIS' CRAMP CURE. A specific for Cholera, Cramps and Pain in Stomach, for sale by HARRIS & EWING, Corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS PURE WHITE LEAD AND MCCOY'S VERDITER GREEN.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, & PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SONS PURE WHITE LEAD AND MCCOY'S VERDITER GREEN.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 30 ACRES, on the line of the Great Allegheny River, in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 40 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 120 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 150 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 180 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 200 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

FOR SALE. A FARM OF 250 ACRES, situated in Allegheny county, Pa. The improvements are a two-story brick house, with large barn and outbuildings, and a large tract of woods.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE. Lessee, W. W. HENDRICKS. Manager, M. W. CANNON. The great Sensational Drama, THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

BURNELL'S MUSEUM AND PARLOR MENAGERIE. The Great Family Rescued. FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theatre.

PAREPA ROSA CONCERTS. D. DEVITO, Manager. NINE PAREPA ROSA. The acknowledged QUEEN OF SONG, on her return from California by overland route, after a tour of several months, will appear in this city in a grand concert.

HENRY NICHOLS. Reader to the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, of music. Glass days and evenings at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY. No. 73 THIRD STREET, is now open for the reception of pupils. Glass days and evenings at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

LEGAL. J. C. DONALDSON vs. ALEX. CHAMBERS, et al. No. 819 March Term 1868. No. 133 in Partition. Writ of Partition.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas in the voluntary settlement of CAMPBELL, PERKINS & CO., No. 651, December Term, 1867. And now to be returned 7th, 1868, account of Leonard S. Johns, assignee, exhibited in open court, and petition of Assignee presented praying for his discharge from his trust.