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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1869.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Mercantile and River News, Imports, and Markets. Seventh page: Miscellaneous, News Items and Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 135¾@135¼.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, Washington, D. C., is actively engaged upon the Life and Times of THADDEUS STEVENS, for early publication, and will be glad to receive copies of letters of the deceased on political topics from 1828 to 1868, and any personal incidents illustrating any point in his career, or any feature of his character. Original letters or other documents, if sent to him, will be returned after use.

WRITING yesterday from memory, we accepted the apparent statement of the Governor's Message as correct, to the effect that neither the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, nor of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, draw interest. This is a mistake. The bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bear five per cent. interest, the same as the new bonds of the State itself. The bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company do not draw interest till, from and after the year 1872.

It is, therefore, possible that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds can be so sold as to cancel an equal amount of the bonds of the State; but a peremptory auction sale would hardly produce that result. Besides, if the Sinking Fund Commissioners had cash in hand to invest, we do not see what better it could do than to buy the very bonds it is now proposed to sell, unless they should buy bonds of the Commonwealth.

We see no reason to modify the statement we made touching the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company. Their present value is comparatively small. A few years hence they may be at par.

THE SUFFRAGE IN CONGRESS.

Members of Congress, from the several States, are at present chosen by electors in each State "having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." (Constitution, Art. I., Sec. II.) Under this clause the colored race, not having the local or State right of suffrage, are excluded from all voice in the election of Congressmen in many of the States. Nor does the second clause of the second article, providing for Presidential Electors, nor any other part of that instrument, impair the right of each State "to appoint in such manner as the Legislature may direct" its proper number of Electors. It follows, therefore, that the suffrage for these Federal purposes cannot be impartially conferred upon all citizens, irrespective of race, without a further amendment of the Constitution.

Much of the present opposition to Impartial Suffrage would be avoided by the limitation of the right to these Federal purposes, leaving each State to regulate its local elections according to its own discretion. There can be no doubt at all of the duty of the Nation to recognize the entire political equality of all its citizens for all national purposes. There are very grave doubts as to the duty of the Federal power to intervene in State affairs by prescribing the conditions of suffrage therein for purely local State purposes. All reasonable men will agree that Congress should have the right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors. Very many of the same men will agree upon the duty of the several States to extend the same equality to all citizens in their own elections. But many of the States in fact deny this equality, and are likely to persist in such denial for years to come. It is now proposed to disregard their objections, overriding the discretion of the States by uniform regulations under the Federal authority, making the suffrage impartial as much in State as in National elections. This proposition will command a much less general support. In behalf of State rights there will be not a few citizens who will incline to defer the present indulgence of their philanthropy.

In this view, the new Constitutional Article and accompanying bill, introduced by Mr. BOUTWELL in the House on Monday, are likely to encounter much resistance. If they pass Congress, the Amendatory Article cannot secure ratification by the requisite three-fourths of the State Legislatures. But, so amended as to relate exclusively to the Federal suffrage, we think these measures would obtain a general acceptation. It is therefore worthy of consideration whether it be wise to peril, and probably lose, so much of a really attainable good, in nugatory efforts to accomplish more than the situation admits of.

The circumstances which justified the Nation in requiring an enlarged and impartial suffrage in the reconstruction of the late rebel States, are not found to exist as to States which have maintained their State existence unimpaired and their Federal relations unbroken. These States still retain the same Constitutions which we have once approved as Republican in form, but must at once amend not a few of them, if the new Federal Article now proposed be adopted. Was our original approval of those State Constitutions subject to the right of requiring their subsequent modification, to conform to the changing aspects of Federal policy? If so, it will be logically difficult to deny the corresponding rights of Oregon, New Jersey, and Ohio to modify their respective assents to the joint constitutional compact. Unless this right of modification be all on the Federal side, it is easy to foresee that we may be betrayed into conflicts, between State and Federal rights, of the most embarrassing and critical character. We prefer that all these questions should be avoided by confining our action relative to the suffrage, to such measures as rest clearly within the Federal authority.

THE DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Appropriate and just were the congratulatory terms in which the officers of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanic's Institute," of this city, presented their statement of its affairs to the members at the annual meeting on Monday evening. Our young men have reason to point with pride to the success which has attended their efforts to establish, upon a permanent and flourishing basis, this most meritorious institution. Nor have they—nor we, nor all citizens, who duly estimate the vast influence of this organization upon the instruction and upon the progress in culture of every useful and commendable taste in the popular mind—any less reason for confessing the high obligations which our citizens owe, to those enlightened and public-spirited gentlemen whose time and labors have been generously given, without stint as without price, to the promotion of a cause bearing, indirectly, the most remunerative material fruits.

That the "Library and Institute" has now attained its twenty-one years majority, in the present enjoyment of a marked prosperity, and with the undimmed promise for a yet more vigorous career of public usefulness, is due in no small degree, to the heartily consenting efforts of gentlemen whose work has always been a labor of love. To these, that reward will be still sweeter, than the grateful tribute of their fellow-members and citizens, which lays in their own justly satisfactory contemplation of the condition and prospects of the institution. Specifying no individuals, it is a duty to declare that each and all of those gentlemen, whose disinterested exertions for the mental instruction and moral improvement of the people, and especially of the young men of these cities, have thus succeeded so well, merit the reputation of public benefactors.

The Library and Institute enter upon the maturer period of their existence under the brightest auspices for a prosperous and influential future. With a membership steadily although slowly increasing, the Treasury solvent for its current demands, and a well-selected library of nearly nine thousand volumes, they enjoy, also, the kindly regard of all classes and all denominations in this community. Their Lecture Committees have contributed largely to securing the public good-will by a highly judicious discharge of their own special duties. The present year will also witness the completion of an edifice for the Association, which will include the needful shelter and facilities for every department included among its objects, and which will be architecturally an honorable achievement for the Association and an ornament to our city.

We take pleasure in heartily seconding the appeal of the Directors for public encouragement and support. Their membership should be made to include every young man in these cities who would, in a well-stored and well-balanced mind, possess the highest qualification for a reputable and profitable career through life. And, whether the Association invites public support for its library and lectures, or reveals its needs for material aid in the indispensable work of building a Hall, for the fostering home of popular knowledge in these cities, the appeal cannot be disregarded without an ultimate public loss.

RAILWAY FACILITIES.

Upon the new Councils of this city devolves the duty of dealing with the overtures recently submitted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Connellsville Railroad Company for additional accommodations for their respective traffics. That the whole subject will be considered by them in all its aspects, present and prospective, before making a definite decision, we cannot doubt.

The Councils are bound to consult primarily the rights and interests of the citizens, whose representatives they are, but not so as to forget that the citizens and the railway companies whose lines centre here, have interests in common.

We have already distinctly stated that neither of the propositions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company comes up to our conceptions of the case; though its first proposition comes nearer thereto than the last.

A passenger depot, devoted to local business, is urgently needed; and no concessions ought to be made to the Company that does not include provision therefor. A number of the way passenger trains arrive and depart almost simultaneously with through trains; and the consequent crowd in the Union depot is objectionable, and must become more objectionable with the increase of business. Another source of discomfort exists in the railway tracks that have to be crossed in going to and from the depot. Inconvenience and peril are here combined. A local depot, located west of the Elevator, is the only complete remedy for this evil and ought to be insisted on.

The business of the city requires a new, commodious and substantial freight depot, and so located as not to necessitate the obstruction of the streets by trains arriving and departing. This implies that the warehouse on the Point shall be dispensed with, and the track through Liberty street taken up.

In addition to these particulars, we still insist that all through freight trains, west and east, on the Fort Wayne line, the right to go around the city and not across it. No hardship will be put upon the railway company by enforcing this arrangement, and the relief to the city would be very great.

Nor ought streets, or parts thereof, to be vacated by Councils, until these, or such other stipulations as may be thought needful, shall be complied with. At least, a abundant security ought to be taken that any agreement, touching these matters, will be duly fulfilled on the part of the company; before concessions are granted.

In addition, it may be found that a consideration in money ought to be paid by the Company. What is right, in this direction, ought to be insisted on. But we incline to the plan of securing the amplest accommodations for the business of our people, with the fewest impediments in the highway, rather than to the idea of securing the largest practical sum in money.

The Connellsville Railroad Company wants first, the right to cross the city, and, second, access to the Union Depot. That Company has our warmest sympathies. It had them when they were of substantial advantage to it, and has them yet, in undiminished vigor.

If the Councils shall determine not to abridge the present occupancy of the streets by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, they will hardly be able to find a valid reason for refusing the application of the Connellsville Company. Both Companies ought to be served alike; for both are subsidiary, though in unequal degrees, to the prosperity of the city.

The access of the Connellsville Railroad Company to the union depot is a matter over which the Councils have no control, but in respect to which they can exert an agency, provided they proceed in a friendly manner towards both sides. It would certainly be legitimate to make, if possible, such access one of the considerations for granting the favors which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company seeks.

The members of Councils, having this matter in charge, are gentlemen of experience and discernment, and will unquestionable exert their influence to promote the best interests of the city and of the railway companies.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

We learn that there is to be a vigorous resistance to the new FISK programme for the absorption of the C. & P. Railway into the "Erie" system. At the instance, we presume, of the protesting friends of the former management, an injunction was yesterday granted in one of the Ohio Courts, at Cleveland, restraining the new organization from taking any further proceedings, relative to the property of the Company, under the startling programme of which we gave the details yesterday morning. A Receiver was also appointed, by the same Court, to take charge of the affairs and property of the corporation. This is, we suppose, the initial step in a series of litigations.

We remarked yesterday upon the currency of a rumor that the "Erie" clique were making a push to secure the control of the Fort Wayne stock. We have now to say that these efforts, if actually in progress, are not likely to succeed. The eleven and a half millions of stock in that road, and the twelve and a half millions of its bonds, by a peculiar feature of its charter, are equally the qualification for voting at the general meetings of the corporation. If the Erie clique have loose cash enough to buy the more than twelve millions needed thus to control the corporation, they could not find the sellers. The stock and bonds are both held in blocks, by parties entirely out of the markets, with the exception of some two or three millions of the former. These holders generally are not men who would favor, or could be used for, the schemes of the recent raiders upon the C. & P. Road. The control of the Fort Wayne, therefore seems to be entirely out of their possible reach.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI. By Albert D. Richardson. Hartford: American Publishing Company.

This book seems to be quite as good if not better, than most of the high class subscription books now in the market, and the subject is one of such general interest in these days of Pacific railways and overland mails, Indian wars and magic cities, that almost every one has some personal or indirect reasons for being well informed about it. Mr. Richardson, the author, is not unknown to fame, and his former book, (one about the war,) Field, Dungeon and Escape, has had many interested readers. In the present work he gives us graphic descriptions of adventures and reliable statistics and facts concerning the Prairies, Mountains and Pacific Coast. This should be enough to make the book sell well, but it is not all, for the volume contains more than two hundred fine engravings taken, some from photographs and some from original sketches by Nast, Bierstadt, Stephens, Darley and others from amongst the favorite American artists. If these pictures were taken and published separately from the valuable letter press, they ought to, and would sell, for nearly as much as the full price of the book. In short, the volume will ornament any library shelf and is at the same time a good book to have read and to have at hand for reference. The worthy young lady who has procured the agency for it will soon call on Pittsburghers and solicit subscriptions for it.

DOUBTFUL NEWS.

If TOM ALLEN and WILLIAM DAVIS chose to illustrate how near brute creation man can approach, in a friendly fight for purse and championship of the P. R. at St. Louis, we presume we have no right to find any particular fault with them; but we cannot imagine how the Associate Press Agent at that point magnified the chivalrous combat into a thing of such huge proportions as to demand for it the publication of a detailed and lengthy account in all the papers of the country. His spirit of enterprise may be commendable, but in sending the disgusting particulars of the brutal exhibition he laid his judgment and good taste open to criticism. We may be curious in our notions, but we don't want to burden our columns with such *news*, and feel that our readers lose little even if they are deprived of the pleasure of perusing, before breakfast this morning, the minutest particulars of how two human beings, made to the image of their Creator, hammered away and abused each other's body in the most approved and scientific manner, till life was ready to depart from both had any willing angel been found to bear their souls to eternity for judgment. The extended report to which we have reference, is worded in language high toned, classical and polite if not exquisitely poetical as for example:

Round 18—Tom went for his man in earnest, and landed one in his *bread basket*, smiling as usual at William, when the latter went under.

Round 18—Davis' mug was terribly lacerated, and was bleeding at every pore. He tried to smile at Thomas, but Tom couldn't see it, and led off with his right, which resulted in Davis going to grass.

We profess to be somewhat acquainted with the anatomical structure of man, but where to locate the "bread basket" with any degree of certainty we hardly know, and it does not strike us as any very remarkable fact that "William *tried* to 'smile' but Thomas couldn't see it,"—it does seem singular, however, that William should have made any effort in that direction under the circumstances. We are told about "rights" and "lefts" landing home on the "conk," "knowledge-box," "peeper," "mug," "potato grinder," and many other parts of the body, all being designated in strictest accordance with the vocabulary of the scientific bruiser, and located above the belt somewhere.

We again assert that we may be fastidious in our journalistic notions, but we can't help feeling that such trash better adorns the waste basket than the columns of a journal making the least pretention to common decency or respectability. It is not the kind of news we like to pay for, but we have the privilege of using or not using according to our own judgment and discrimination, and what we may reject may prove acceptable in other quarters. In this instance we unhesitatingly cut from our budget of telegrams the long drawn out report of the brutal and disgusting St. Louis prize fight, which the Associate Press Agent at that point had the industry and enterprise to prepare and forward to the exclusion, perhaps, of much more important matters.

PLAN FOR A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The recent Special Report, from the Postoffice Department, suggests a plan, the principle features of which are as follows:

First. The establishment of postal telegraph offices in connection with the Postoffices in every city and village of five thousand inhabitants and over, at railroad stations and at such other places on the lines of the wires as the telegraph business of the country may from time to time demand.

Second. The prepayment of all telegraphic messages by stamps, and their reception at every postal telegraph office, Postoffice, and street letter box.

Third. The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company; provided that no bid shall be received in which the rate of messages for twenty words or figures or less exceeds twenty cents for each message, and five cents for each added five words or figures or less, for each and every five hundred miles or fractional part thereof, to which is to be added five cents for postage and delivery.

Fourth. The special immediate free delivery of every message by carriers within the limits of free delivery of letters from any Postoffice, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office, and the delivery at special rates beyond such limits; provided, however, that messages directed to be transmitted by night shall not be delivered until the next morning.

Fifth. The transmission of these messages by mail without extra charge to or from the nearest postal telegraph office when received at or directed to any place not having such an office.

Sixth. The transmission by telegraph of postal money orders, the transmission of the original message in special cases, by mail, priority in transmission, the repetition of messages and delivery to the sender. The transmission of messages where the whole amount of the rate has not been prepaid, and the transmission of messages between the largest cities by autograph instruments or in cipher.

Seventh. The forwarding the originals of all messages not transmitted by mail to the Dead Letter Office, and the delivery of all messages received through a recording instrument, with the copy thereof, if any is made.

Eighth. Such other provisions as are from time to time required to carry out the objects of the act and to perfect the system.

Johnson's Nominations.

There is little doubt that no confirmations of any of Andrew Johnson's nominations will take place between now and the 4th of March, 1869. Upon this the Republican Senators seem to have fixedly resolved. The precedents are all in that direction. Strong as they were before, the reasons for adhering to them are indefinitely stronger to-day. In 1845, after James K. Polk's election to the presidency, a number of excellent men were nominated for office by President Tyler, but the Senate *refused to confirm them on the ground that it would be an outrage upon the incoming Administration.* This was Colonel Benton's view. The rule has been observed ever since, especially when a Whig or Republican President succeeded a Democratic President, and *vice verse.* Now Andrew Johnson is the John Tyler of our times, and the same attempt made in 1845 is repeated in 1869. Twenty-four years have only increased its injustice. Many important and some good nominations will fail in consequence of this well known Senatorial determination, but as it will be exceptionless none can complain.

A COMPANY in Urbana have purchased 200 acres in Coshocton county, under which lies a huge bank of pure Cannel Coal. It will prove a fortune to the purchasers.

OHIO NEWS.

SOME seventy-eight persons have recently joined the M. E. Church at Jacobsburg, Belmont county.

A PACK of six or seven wolves is roaming about Erie county, which has, so far, defied all attempts at capture.

IT is expected that at least three new furnaces and mills will be erected in Youngstown during the coming year.

A SON of Mr. Weurtz, of Centerville, Huron county, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed on Christmas.

A LITTLE girl, two years old, daughter of Mr. Henry Smith, of Chillicothe, fell into a kettle of boiling lard a few days since, and died in three hours.

ON last Wednesday night week the dry house and about 12,000 feet of lumber, belonging to the Buckeye Planing Mills at New Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire.

A MAN named Patrick Dugan was killed at Youngstown, on the 19th ult., by being caught between a car and the timbers of the bridge crossing the canal at Brown, Bonnel & Co.'s rolling mill.

NEARLY all the citizens of Carrolton have signed a petition asking the town council of that place to pass an ordinance to entirely prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors within the corporation.

A FATAL accident occurred in Letonia, a short time since, resulting in the death of one man and severe injury of another, by the explosion of a barrel of oil which took fire from the lamps in their caps while they were drawing oil.

SAMUEL R. WADSWORTH, formerly of Akron, was fatally shot last week near Athens, Alabama, by a father and son named McKibbon, whose near female relative it is alleged Wadsworth had seduced. The assailants also were ex-Ohioans.

A SHORT time since a young man named Wilson attempted to pass between a train of cars standing at the Painesville, Ohio, depot, in order to reach a passenger train beyond. While he was between the cars the train started, throwing him under the wheels, which passed over his body, mutilating it in a horrid manner.

BENJ. F. GREEN, a man about twenty-five years of age, and a resident of Pitt township, this county, was killed on the 23d inst., in the following manner: He was accidentally caught in the crank at Holmes' mill, at which place he was working, and so horribly mutilated that death almost instantly ensued. An inquest was held on his remains by our able and efficient Coroner, Levi Shultz, and the following verdict rendered: "The deceased came to his death by being accidentally caught in the crank of the mill."—*Upper Sandusky Union.*

AN old couple, Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper, residing near Cedarville, aged respectively eighty-five and eighty-nine years, died at their home on the 28th inst., a calm and quiet death, and within forty minutes of each other. The old lady, Catharine Cooper, died first, and at sight of her lifeless body her husband grew faint and life weary and passed away as melts a summer's cloud. They had been married more than half a century, and resided thirty-five years in the vicinity of Cedarville. They came from South Carolina, were respectable and respected and had a very extended circle of friends and acquaintances.—*Xenia Gazette.*

ON Thursday night of last week, the office of Camfield and Geeseman, at Fremont, was entered by a burglar, an opening made in the door over the lock, by means of a chisel which was evidently stolen from some stone mason, a charge of powder inserted, and the lock blown off. The hammers used were taken from a blacksmith shop near by. The burglar obtained but very little for his pains, there being only about seven dollars in cash in it. The amount was, however, appropriated. To show his disgust at the meagre amount of money obtained a sheet of paper from the deck, and expressed his feelings thusly: "You old dog. Why did'nt you put up a sign that thay was no money in the safe, and thin I wouldn't cracked it."—*Plymouth Advertiser.*

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

THE Morgantown *Constitution* has discontinued for want of support.

THE Fairmont *West Virginian* says: Bill Clayton, a lunatic, who has been for some time confined in the county jail at this place, escaped on Sunday last, and all efforts to recapture him were unavailing. He is still at large.

FROM the Wheeling *Intelligencer* we learn that on Thursday evening last, as the steamer Storm No. 3 was towing the hull of the Minneapolis to Pittsburgh, the clerk of the former, Mr. W. L. Hamilton, of Rochester, Pa., fell overboard and was drowned.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Mr. John Bumberger, of this city, left his residence on the 14th ult., and has not been heard from since. We are informed that for some time previous he had exhibited marked signs of mental aberration. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his wife. Address: "Margaret Bumberger, Wheeling, W. Va."

THE Parkersburg *Times* says: On Saturday evening last the step daughter of Mr. John Taylor, who resides near the outer depot, at Parkersburg, came to a sudden death by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Mr. Taylor. He had taken the gun in his hand for the purpose of cleaning it, when, dropping something on the floor, the little girl stooped to pick up the article, while Mr. Taylor also reached for it. At this moment the gun slipped, and in catching it, the discharge took place, lodging the contents in the neck, face and head of the child, killing her instantly.

A COOPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY in New York, composed of 800 members, is established, under the following plan of operations: Every member takes two shares of $1,000 each, upon which he pays $1 a week. At the end of every month $2,000 is thus collected, when the members draw lots for the privilege of using the money in building a house. The winner then has the funds loaned to him for the purpose, and gives the society a bond on the building for the amount. Until the house becomes finished, he pays at the rate of five per cent. or $10 a month, and after completion, at the rate of ten per cent., or $20 a month, toward liquidating the debt, free from interest. When the $2,000 becomes thus returned, the mortgage is released and the borrower owns the house. If a member wishes a larger loan than $2,000, say $5,000, he pays subscriptions in proportion, say $2 50 a week, from the time of his entrance, and liquidates his debt in proportionate repayments. It is asserted that lots in abundance can be had on the outskirts of Brooklyn for $200, and a good frame building can be erected for $1,800. Another society is established on a different basis. When $2,000 is collected the sum is put up at auction to the members, who bid for the use of it, sometimes paying as much as $700 premium. The buyer gives a mortgage for the original sum and the premium, and pays back the aggregate in ten equal annual payments without interest. A Co-operative Building Lot Society, organized in connection with the Building Societies, buys land in the suburbs by the acre, and distributes it to members at cost. A subscription of 50 cents a week entitles a member to land costing $250.

Bank Elections.

At the annual meetings of the stockholders in the banks of the two cities, held yesterday morning, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year in the companies named:

First National—Messrs. James Laughlin, Francis G. Bailey, William K. Nimick, John H. Ralston, Robert S. Hays, John Wilson, Thos. Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, Alex. Speer.

Citizens National.—Messrs. George A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, John S. Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, Springer Harbaugh, Geo. S. Head, Wm. M'Creery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

Allegheny National—Messrs. J. W. Cook, D. R. Galway, R. F. Smyth, C. C. Hussey, T. S. Blair, C. W. Batchelor, John Caldwell, J. McM. King, Wm. Miller.

German National.—Messrs. M. A. Groetzinger, Paul Hugus, Jos. Lang, Wm. Haslage, Thomas C. Dickson, C. Siebert, E. H. Myers, G. Weisser, Peter Haberman.

First National, of Allegheny.—Messrs. Jno. Brown, Jr., James Lockhart, Wm. Smith, L. McIntosh, H. McNeill, N. H. Voeghtly, Jacob Kopp.

National Trust Company.—Messrs. Robt. Dickson, Jacob Aul, Jas. M. Taylor, Wm. Crawford, Jr., Wm. B. Bickell, Charles H. Armstrong, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, Jas. Taylor, M. Grover, P. Kane, C. Van Buren, H. Gerwig.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.—Messrs. And. Hekley, Jon. Gallagher, W. S. Evans, F. A. Dilworth, Henry Metzgar, D. A. McDonald, Jake Hill, J. Ascheim, S. Kaufman.

National Bank of Commerce.—Messrs. Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William S. Haven, Charles Lockhart, George W. Cass, Daniel R. Davidson, William H. Brown, Robert H. Palmer, William Douglass.

Iron City National.—Messrs James McAuley, Jas. E. Schwartz, John Watt, Wm. Frew, Andrew D. Smith, David Hostetter, Henry Irwin, David Fitzsimmons, Charles A. Wood, Daniel Euwer, Richard Hays, James Herdman, William Phillips.

Union National.—J. R. McCune, Jos. Kirkpatrick, Joseph Horne, John Wilson, A. Guckenheimer, Alex. G. Cubbage, J. C. Lappe, Wm. Barker, Jr., Addison Lysle.

Mechanics National.—Messrs. W. B. Holmes, William Carr, Alex. Gordon Henry Hays, Edward House, H. U. Howard, H. S. McKee, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C. Yeager, W. H. Smith.

Merchants and Manufacturers National.—Messrs. H. L. Bollman, R. H. Hartley, William Rea, Wilson Cunningham, Henry Lloyd, E. M. Fulton, Isaac Jones, D. A. Stewart and Stuart McKee.

Peoples National.—Messrs. Samuel Rea, Benj. F. Jones, Byron H. Painter, Geo. W. Hailman, Barclay Preston, John W. Chalfant, George Black, Jas. I. Bennett, Richard C. Gray, David Richey and J. Neesley M'Culloch.

Exchange National Bank—Messrs. James B. Murray, Alexander Nimick, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John D. McCord, Mark W. Watson, John Sampson, Thomas W. Howe, David McCandless, Alex. Chambers, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., Thos. J. Hoskinson, Wm. Means.

Tradesmen's National—Messrs. Alexander Bradley, John C. Risher, John V. McDonald, John F. Dravo, Wm. H. Brown, Wm. Vankirk, Samuel M. Kier, J. Knox, C. B. Shea, S. B. McElroy, John Dunlap.

Safe Deposit Company—Messrs. William Phillips, Henry Floyd, William Rea, Geo. Blake, James I. Bennett, Byron H. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, William M. Lyon, C. G. Hussey.

Third National—Messrs. William E. Schmertz, Louis Morganstern, Bateman Goe, Aug't Hartje, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Chas. Meyran, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Barchfeld, Alex. Holstein.

City Bank—Dominick Ihmsen, James McCabe, Thos. Rourke. John Savage, Jeremiah Dunlevy, Jr., Terrence Campbell, Patrick Kane, James Phelan, Chas. B. Barr, H. A. Freyvogle, John Jos. Hermann, Thos. Barnes, Hugh Keating.

Artisans Insurance Company—Elected January 11th—Wm. H. Smith, John Moorhead, James H. Parker, Thomas Moore, John Dunlap, Wm. H. M'Gee, Wm. Haslage, Samuel M'Kee, Chas. B. Leech, Geo. W. Cass, Jas. A. Lowrie, Jas. P. Barr.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.

Diseases of this nature are found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the Kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary. Nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently any obstruction in the kidneys, that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins in the abomen, or a dull heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals DR. SARGENT'S DIURETIC OR BACKACHE PILLS. They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all Druggists.

THE MACHINE, CALLED MAN,

Is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order, and much more difficult to repair, than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers, made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is *tinkered too much*, and *badly tinkered* at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted, and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently *thrown into it hastily*, and in a half masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is *dyspepsia*. Then comes the doctor, and finding the digestive organs weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These fail—as they always do—to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. It strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, to a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, the Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives, combined with an unsoulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light, nutritious diet; and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

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. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE FOR TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office Hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., and from 7 to 8 at night.