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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.

GLENWOOD, January 20, 1869.

☞ MEETING OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Republican State Central Committee will meet at HARRISBURG on THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, at TWO o'clock P. M., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and other appropriate business.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Chairman of Committee.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
J. R. MCAFEE, } ja22

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

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58¼@58½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 79½@79⅝.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 135⅝.

AN ATTEMPT was made yesterday, in the House at Washington, without effect, to increase the wages of Government employees. With the fact conspicuous that for every office there are at least twenty eager applicants, to increase salaries would seem to border on recklessness.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT will be officially declared, by the presiding officer of the Senate, on the second Wednesday of this month, to-morrow week. The announcement of the names of the new Cabinet-officers may be expected very soon after. It is generally understood that General GRANT has already made his selections, but keeps his own counsel for the present.

THE PARAGUAYAN DICTATOR has given up the Americans, BLISS and MASTERMAN, whom he has been accused of holding confined as prisoners of State. It is said that LOPEZ requires that they shall be tried in this country for conspiracy against his authority. All the trial they will be likely to receive here will be of the same sort as that which has already been held, by public opinion, upon the late Minister WASHBURNE.

OUR EXCELLENT cotemporary at Albany, favors us with a copy of its "*Evening Journal Almanac*" for 1869—comprising one hundred and sixty pages of all sorts of useful information for the year now begun. Its political miscellany is of especial minuteness and accuracy, supplying many particulars not to be found in other publications of this class, and no citizen who wishes to be fully "posted" should omit to send his quarter of a dollar for a copy.

MR. ORTH, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported yesterday to the House of Representatives a joint resolution for the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States, to take merely a territorial condition. The resolution was laid on the table.

Cuba will be acquired by the same cheap and easy process, if members of Congress who are anxious to drive bargains, in order to "toll the grist," will only restrain their unnecessary activity.

"IF, in the enlightened Kingdom of Dahomey, Mr. F. DOUGLASS were offered by one of the Court Journals, as an example of the intelligence of the white race, would it not be objected against him, that he was a hybrid with nearly as much black as white blood in his veins, and might with nearly equal propriety be used by white barbarians to measure the mental strength of the black Africans?—*Post.*

Doubtless the blacks in Africa, if Mr. DOUGLASS should chance to take up his abode among them, would disclose the same egotism of race which is so prominent and offensive among all other races; they would be apt to swagger, "if so little nigger helps a man so much, what would a good deal more do for him?"

WON'T some champion of the "quiet interference" policy, in our diplomacy with contiguous nations, be good enough to explain how and why the Mexicans have just overreached us in the new treaty for the adjustment of claims between the two nations? Now comes, from Washington, this shocking report:

"It is the general opinion that the Mexicans overreached us, since the treaty is so ingeniously worded as to exclude claims for moneys advanced or for damages done by anybody except the Mexican authorities."

This sort of thing wont do at all, you know. If "quiet" diplomacy be subject to such an "expense and risk" as we seem to have encountered in this case, we shall have no encouragement to persist in it, much less to entrust the "manifest destiny" of the Republic to such stupid negotiators.

THE MARCH OF REPUBLICAN EMPIRE.

When, three weeks ago, in the discussion upon his "protectorate" proposition in the House, General BANKS declined to answer a pointed question as to the privity of the governments of Hayti and San Domingo in that movement, the member's reticence was sufficiently significant. We thought then, as we also remarked, that overtures to this effect had actually been made to our own government. That such was the fact is clear enough now. It is equally clear that this movement is to have the hearty co-operation of the new administration. No other hypothesis would explain the decided position taken then by Mr. BANKS and now ratified by the important endorsement of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It now addresses itself to the country, as a question in the decision of which nothing but a popular prejudice can stand in the way of the plainest National interests.

We annexed a large portion of Mexico without imposing, upon the acquired populations, any conditions precedent to their full and immediate enjoyment of our citizenship. Nevertheless, the new area remained in a territorial status until the increase of population in California entitled a portion of it to constitutional recognition as a State.

Texas, altho' peopled in good part by our own expatriated citizens, who had already erected there a local government similar to those of our own slave-holding States was, nevertheless, in theory as in fact, a foreign nation, when her annexation to the Republic conferred instantly our State rights upon that government and our citizenship upon all her people, native to her soil or foreign-born.

Again, the Louisiana purchase from France conferred the same citizenship upon many thousands of people to whom even our language was an unknown tongue, and State sovereignty followed as soon as our own regular constitutional conditions were completely filled.

The theory of our government recognizes a uniform citizenship in the States or Territories, indifferently. With that privilege, the other point, of organization as a State, has nothing to do. The first is instant and absolute in its investiture; the last follows, sooner or later, upon the constitutional regulations in that special regard, and independent of the faintest remission to any such arbitrary period of delay as our naturalization laws prescribe for individual immigrants.

It is evident, therefore, that any opposition to West Indian annexation, based upon arguments drawn from our naturalization laws, will be entirely untenable. We have expressly repudiated the application of that analogy in the instances cited above. Practically, however, the same result has been reached, through the delays of the territorial status, which, with the exception of Texas, was more or less prolonged in each case. Yet, even then, the analogy was so far disregarded, in the other cases, that the Creole, or the "Greaser," made a citizen on the instant of the treaty-ratification, became a voter in any of the old States to which he might have removed the same week, as soon as he should satisfy the local conditions which such State imposed upon immigrants from any other.

We do not understand this West Indian proposition to insist upon instant State recognition as the condition of annexation. Only a territorial status will be claimed for the Haytiens and Dominicans, accepting the Congressional order in the arrangement of their territorial governments. Some years are likely to elapse before their settled social condition, and their complete penetration with our Republican ideas shall lead them, in due course, to the formation of such State governments, republican in form, as shall satisfy the customary requirements of our sisterhood of States. In the meantime, all the natural resources and the relative values intrinsic to that almost imperial island will be quite as purely American as are Alaska, Arizona, or even Texas itself. It is not much to say that we believe they will be more so.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

It is easier to point out errors in others than to guard against them ourselves. If we wanted any evidence of this fact we should cite the gross and ungallant abuse heaped upon Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, by the very journals which charge her with ungenerous conduct in dealing with certain ladies about whom she recently wrote. They certainly mistake who accuse her of coarseness, vulgarity, and lack of human kindness. The assertion is not only false but malicious, for we believe Mrs. SWISSHELM's heart to be as large and full of love for her fellow beings as those hidden in the bosoms of most of her sex. We do not undertake to defend any of her writings; she is able to measure swords with all comers, and to successfully defend herself against the attacks of journalists who speak not by the book. Here in this community, where best known, she sustains high character, is universally respected for her talents and good qualities of head and heart, and no lady is more conspicuous for works of charity, zealous attentions to the sick and suffering, concern for the poor and friendless, and earnest labor towards redeeming the fallen outcasts of society who are shunned by the great majority of their own sex. Her writings may invite severe and acrimonious criticism, but her character as a kind, good-hearted, true woman, should not be assailed by gentlemen of the press, for the most timid cannot travel far in that direction without doing her gross injustice.

RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The progress of railroad construction in the United States for the past twenty years has been truly wonderful. The following table, taken from a late number of the *American Railroad Journal*, gives the number of miles opened for business at the beginning of each year:

1850	7,475	1860	28,771
1851	8,589	1861	30,593
1852	11,027	1862	31,769
1853	13,497	1863	32,471
1854	15,672	1864	33,860
1855	17,398	1865	34,442
1859	19,251	1866	35,351
1867	22,625	1867	36,896
1858	25,090	1868	38,822
1859	26,755	1869	42,272

Of these finished and operating railroads,

	Miles.	Cost of road & equipments
Pennsylvania has	4,398	$256,772,257
Illinois has	3,440	156,958,102
Ohio has	8,352	169,014,101
New York has	3,329	182,538,123
Indiana has	2,600	101,229,226
The six New England States have	4,020	162,529,034

From this it will be seen that Pennsylvania leads all the other States largely. But it is in the comparatively new Western States that the progress of this great interest is most remarkable. We have already shown that Illinois has more miles of railway than New York. We shall now carry the comparison a little farther.

Wisconsin has 1,235 miles; Kentucky only 813.

Iowa has 1,523 miles; Maine only 560.

Kansas has 648 miles; Arkansas only 86.

Minnesota has 572 miles; Louisiana only 371.

It is in the prairie States that we see the most rapid progress made in the construction of railways; and from this we may base our expectations of what will be accomplished in this line in the magnificent prairie region west of the Mississippi during the next two decades. The area of prairie on the east side of the Mississippi is trifling compared with that found on the west side, and in all that extended region railroads will be the only means of transportation for considerable distances.

The era of consolidation seems to have set in. Weak local companies are leasing their roads to strong ones, who use them as links in the formation of great national lines. The New York and Erie Company has for months been endeavoring to get the control of all the western roads which could be so used, and that corporation now controls property to an enormous amount. But its efforts to grasp and regulate for its own advantage the entire commerce of the States lying west of Pennsylvania have not been successful. Happily for the country, the Pennsylvania Central was strong enough to enter the field as a competitor, and checkmate the movement. The last named Company have now the control of unbroken lines to both St. Louis and Chicago, and so has its great rival of New York. On Friday last, at Columbus, a negotiation took place, which renders it impossible for Mr. VANDERBILT to obtain the mastery of the whole field. The Atlantic and Great Western is but an extension of the New York and Erie, while the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis is really an extension of the Pennsylvania Central to the last named city. The following telegram, published in the GAZETTE of Saturday morning, states the matter briefly and clearly:

COLUMBUS, January 29.—The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, at their meeting to-day, refused to lease their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and ratified a lease of their road and property, in perpetuity, to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. The vote was large, covering nearly all the stock of the Company. The lease takes effect on the first of February proximo.

The stockholders of the Panhandle road held a meeting yesterday at Steubenville and unanimously endorsed the above action.

This gives to the Pennsylvania Central an unembarrassed control of a line of road to Chicago of about the same length as the Fort Wayne, while it gives to Pittsburgh two roads to Chicago, perhaps rival roads. In this aspect we can see the great importance of the quiet transaction mentioned in the telegram. Pennsylvania has conquered, and the country is saved from the grasp of the hugest monopoly with which this or any other country was ever threatened.

The enormous commerce between the Eastern States and the Mississippi basin can be much better carried on over these continuous lines than over a series of broken links, as heretofore, which required repeated transfers, entailing delay and confusion, and frequently damage.

A PHILADELPHIA JOURNAL advocates the gradual substitution of greenbacks for the national bank notes, and that the bonds held by the banks be retired with the proceeds. This, says our cotemporary, would save $18,000,000 in interest, or be equivalent to a reduction of the interest on the total $1,800,000,000 of six per cent. bonds to five per cent. We regret that this journal does not, at the same time, tell us what effect the adoption of its proposition would have on the national banks, which depend now on their own circulation for no small part of their profits. When we hear from it in elucidation of that point, we should then like to know the precise difference between a promise to pay at a future period—a promise in the form of a bond which is now worth par in the market, because the public confides in its redemption—and a promise to pay cash on demand, which is notoriously repudiated every day, and ranks accordingly in financial estimation. That is exactly the point of difference between a currency bottomed upon the public hopes of a future public solvency in the redemption of its bonds, and a greenback circulation which is nothing but a unredeemed promise to pay. Next in importance to the legal-tender feature, the greenbacks at their present rate are esteemed for their convertibility into a long bond, which, with interest in the meantime, postpones payment to a period commanding the confidence of the public. The public gains from a reversal of this process would be very slight indeed. The national bank system would be swept away, and our entire currency would consist of a paper not only unredeemed, but which could never attain redemption through the only means possible—reconversion into bonds.

National Bank Reports.

The following is an abstract of the quarterly reports of the National Banking Associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1869, before the commencement of business:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$643,095,738 84
Overdrafts	1,765,138 34
United States bonds to secure circulation	338,399,950 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	34,428,350 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	34,096,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	20,098,052 33
Due from approved redeeming agents	65,692,412 64
Due from National banks	36,021,869 68
Due from other banks and bankers	7,768,655 65
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	23,268,991 63
Current expenses	3,257,627 38
Premiums	1,645,359 52
Checks and other cash items	142,405,590 15
Bills of National banks	14,665,972 00
Bills of other banks	1?8,223 00
Fractional currency	2,278,733 39
Specie	29,59?,960 80
Legal-tender notes	87,980,726 00
Compound interest notes	125,810 00
Three per cent. certificates	52,?5,000 00
Total	$1,539,669,921 38

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$418,858,931 00
Surplus fund	8?,159,936 52
Undivided profits	35,273,719 89
National Bank notes outstanding	224,352,967 00
State bank notes outstanding	2,734,669 00
Individual deposits	568,333,184 63
United States deposits	13,123,021 27
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,231,643 71
Due to National banks	95,446,809 52
Due to other banks and bankers	27,984,945 74
Total	$1,589,669,921 38

There are 1,626 banks in active operation, the reports of which are included in the above abstract, in addition to which there is one bank in Oregon and one in Montana, from which no reports have yet been received.

SALTSBURG, PA.

Advantages of the Town—Invitation to Capitalists—An Old Soldier.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALTSBURG, INDIANA Co., PA., January 30, 1869.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In sending this communication to your paper, we wish to show the advantages we have, and to offer inducements to capitalists and manufacturers to invest money in something in our borough. Our town is situated on the line of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas rivers, containing from eight to ten hundred inhabitants. Both of the above streams possess very fine water power. We have two large grist mills, each with a saw mill attached, both doing a good business; an extensive foundry, good common schools, and a very fine Academy in a flourishing condition; churches of all denominations, and excellent farming country surrounding us. Aside from all these advantages, the mineral wealth of our county is as good, if not better, than any in the State. We have a vein of bituminous coal, from seven to eight feet thick, (the Pittsburgh vein.) We are now shipping to the Pennsylvania Railroad and other companies about from 180 to 200 tons of coal per day, and one mine within a mile of our place has facilities or capacity to ship five or six hundred tons of coal per day, equal in quality for gas or other purposes to the Pittsburgh coal. We have also within five miles of this place a large fire brick manufactory, five salt works that manufacture each annually from five to six thousand barrels of salt, iron ore within two miles, fire brick clay and other minerals in all our hills, timber plenty; distance by railroad to Pittsburgh, fifty miles; to Johnstown, forty-five miles. We respectfully invite capitalists and manufacturers to pay us a visit and examine for themselves; they will be cordially received by the citizens.

MANY CITIZENS.

The writer of this communication is an old Pittsburgher. My father emigrated from Chambersburg, Franklin county, in the year 1800 to Fort Pitt, in the backwoods, as it was then called. I was then a youth of twelve years; now, in my eighty-first year, can walk on good roads four miles an hour with ease for several hours; never was sick in my life that I recollect of; had the honor of commanding a volunteer company from Pittsburgh in the war of 1812; better known in Pittsburgh some years ago as Captain Samuel Cooper, of the war of 1812. My subaltern officers and men are all dead; so with my comrades and early settlers of Fort Pitt, with the single exception of Col. Wm. Diehl, of your city. I could give you a fine account of the old GAZETTE and its editor, Mr. John Scull, in early days.

S. C.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Worrell Sisters with their burlesque opera troupe were greeted with a large and fashionable audience at the Opera House last evening, which was, we believe, their first appearance in this city. The entertainment for the evening consisted of the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," in which the charming Sophie Irene and Jennie, with their great versatility of talent and pleasing manner, won the admiration of the entire audience. The entertainment, in a musical point of view, was of itself a rare treat. The solos were rendered in a most admirable manner, and the choruses were decidedly grand. The Sisters dress with most admirable taste, and their modesty of manner cannot fail to please a refined and intelligent audience. The piece will be repeated to-night, and from present indications there will be scarcely standing room in the Opera House, so complete has been the success of this excellent company.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—An exceedingly large audience assembled at Smythe's American Theatre, late Trimble's Varieties, last evening, and we know that every person left this favorite resort highly delighted. Betty Riggle, the primier dansuess, drew forth the most extravagant applause from the entire audience. Smythe's imported "Punch and Judy" was a decided hit, and kept the audience in a perfect roar of laughter. Another crowded house may be expected to-night.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Harry Williams, the enterprising manager of the Pittsburgh Theatre, has secured the services of M'lle Augusta, the charming danseuse, who, in connection with the many other attractions at that establishment, drew a crowded house last night. M'lle Coutlier and her brother, the wonderful and fearless trapeze performers, will remain during the present week only. The entertainments at this establishment are of a most excellent and amusing character, and will draw large houses.

PROF. TETEDOUX'S CONCERT.—The annual vocal concert under the direction of Prof. Clement Tetedoux, by home artists who deserve higher consideration than many less talented traveling professional vocalists, will take place at the Academy of Music on Friday evening. The programme embraces the names of amateurs who are favorably known to the musical public and we trust there will be liberal attendance on the part of our people at the concert. The sale of seats will commence at Mellors' and Klebers' music stores to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

MUSEUM.—The public continue to bestow a liberal patronage upon Maj. Burnell, whose Museum, on Fifth avenue, is one of the most attractive places of amusement in the city. The Museum is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., and is continually thronged with visitors.

CHARITY FAIR.—A more pleasant place to spend an evening cannot be found than at the Charity Fair, in the basement of the Cathedral, and we know of no more laudable enterprise or praiseworthy object than that for which the Fair is being held.

Mount Nebo Literary Society.—The Mount Nebo Union Literary Society, which meets weekly at Campbell's school house, in South Fayette township, is in a very flourishing condition. On the last night of meeting a very animated discussion was had on the question, "Is there such a thing as disinterested benevolence in man?" W. J. Sterling and J. G. Slater maintaining the affirmative, and Wm. Johnston and Wm. Hill the negative. Several other performances were had, among which might be named a very humorous extemporaneous speech by J. G. Slater on the subject of "Balls," a lengthy essay by George A. McBride on the subject of "Women's Rights," and the reading of the weekly paper. The editor on this occasion was J. M. B. Robb. The meetings of the society are well attended.

—English papers of the 19th ult. state that Americans arriving in the South of France have frequently suffered annoyance from not being provided with passports. The continued efforts of General Dix have at last obtained the regulation that such passports shall not be required. A circular from M. Pinard, when Minister of the Interior, and bearing the date of December 8th, 1868, declares that all citizens of the American Union shall be hereafter permitted to enter, travel and sojourn in France on the simple declaration of their nationality.

A GENTLEMAN'S diary of his wife's temper: Monday—A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unseasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterward. Saturday—Gleams of sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight southwester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

VIVANDIERS.—It is reported that Marshal Neil is about to abolish the position of vivandiere in the French army. The *Chicagoan* observes that French vivandieres have often become celebrated. One called "Double Breton" killed a Russian Captain and captured six Prussians at Eylau, taking them bodily before the "Little Corporal," and was finally badly wounded at Waterloo. Another, Therese Jourdan, was in action in fifteen or twenty battles. Several of these vivandieres received the Cross of Legion of Honor.

IT SEEMS that an election was held in Texas last November, notwithstanding the law. It was very secret, and only a very few persons participated; but it was the plan, if the vote of Texas would turn the scale in favor of Seymour, to claim that this private election be held valid.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND FEEBLE.

The drafts which searching cold makes upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of over-heated rooms and offices, at this season, and the frigidity of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alternations of heat and cold referred to, the vital organization should be strengthened and endowed with extra resistant power by the use of a wholesome invigorant; and, of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoeia or advertised in the public journals,) there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organ which converts the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its anti-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and the sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter these vicissitudes with safety, unless their tender systems are braced and strengthened by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated, and were it otherwise, mere alcohol is simply a temporary excitant which, when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (and the mind as well) in a worse condition than before. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, on the other hand, contain the essential properties of the most valuable tonic and alterative roots, barks and herbs, and their active principal is the mellowest, least exciting and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

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 operators 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 LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE 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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
fe2:d89-MF JAS. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of 25 PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable forthwith at this office, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street.
JOS. KIRKPATRICK, President.
WM. F. LANG, Secretary. fe2:d90

☞ OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at CONCERT HALL, No. 1,219 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
fe2:d88 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Allegheny county.
In the matter of the application of the "SHERMAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION" of Allegheny City. No. 70, March Term, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that an application of the above named Association for a charter of incorporation, and the same will be allowed at the next, unless exceptions thereto are filed.
[From the Record.]
JACOB H. WALTERS, Prothonotary.
fe2:d87:F

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The Trustees are now prepared to grant licenses for the use of the ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.
The superior quality imparted to good iron, the great improvement in inferior iron, and the reduced cost commend it to all manufacturers of iron.
Parties wishing to use it can obtain licenses by applying to
JAMES P. SPEER,
Attorney for the Trustees,
OFFICE, 366 PENN STREET.
Parties interested are invited to visit the SHOENBERGER WORKS, where the process is now in successful operation. fe2:d87

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
—The Board of Directors of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY have THIS DAY directed that the public be warned from negotiating or purchasing the following Due Bills and obligations, as they were issued without legal authority from said Company:
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $420, due January 31.
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $575, due February 28.
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $630, due March 31.
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $735, due April 30.
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $840, due May 31.
Due Bill dated January 7, 1869, favor Samuel Lewis, for $945, due June 30.
All the above obligations were signed by John McKirdy, Secretary, by order of David Kirk, President.
M. DE LANGE, President pro tem.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1869. ja30:d56

WILLIAM FECKE,
(Successor to WILLIAM STEVENSON.)
JANUARY 18th, 1869.
NOTICE.—Having this day disposed of my large and fine assortment of Jewelry, &c., to
WILLIAM FECKE,
and given lease of my store and dwelling, No. 320 Liberty street, to him, I cheerfully recommend him to my former patrons.
All persons indebted to me will please pay the same to my nephew, JOHN S. CRAWFORD, at 291 Liberty street, in the office of John B. Herron & Co.
fe1:d56 WILLIAM STEVENSON.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
LATEST PUBLICATIONS
AT
METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY,
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No. 129 Smithfield Street,
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70,000 Acres of Land for Sale,
In Iowa and Minnesota; price from $3.00 to $5.00 per acre. Land bought and sold on commission. Taxes paid; Titles examined; abstracts furnished; Surveying and Plotting done.
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G. W. DeCAMP,
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Office, No. 137 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, (formerly occupied by Hon Walter H. Lowrie,) will practice in the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, in the State Supreme and all the Courts of Allegheny county, and make collections in most of the adjacent counties. ja29:d73

J. B. YOUNGSON & CO.,
FANCY CAKE BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY, ICE CREAM and DINING SALOON,
83 Smithfield street, corner of Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.
☞ Parties and families supplied with Ice Cream and Cakes on short notice.

DRS. COOPER, WALLACE and WILLARD,
HOMEOPATHISTS,
Will remove their Office on the First of April next to No. 72 Diamond, Allegheny city, rear of City Hall. ja30:d79

SEED.
200 BU. CHOICE CLOVER SEED.
250 bushels choice Timothy Seed,
In store and for sale by
MEANOR & HARPER,
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TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, will be added to former large list.
10 shares Tradesmen's National Bank.
fe2: A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BASKET WILLOWS.—9 bundles (large) to arrive on steamer Sallie, and for sale by
fe2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

EAR CORN.—297 bags to arrive on steamer Grey Eagle, for sale by
fe2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

2,000 BUSHELS OF PEACH BLOWS.
ja15 DILLINGER & STEVENSON.