The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1869.

THE Treasury Architect reports, upon the practical operation of the Eight-Hour law, that it increases, by almost one-third, the cost of all the public buildings erected.

STATE TREASURER MACKEY announces that the Pennsylvania five per cent. loan, which matures in July next, will be redeemed now, upon presentation to the Department.

THE total vote of Ohio last month was 54,593 less than in November, '68. Of this, the Democrats lost 10,451 and the Republicans 44,140. But Mr. Pendleton had 12,641 votes less than were given for Thurman the preceding year. The inference is not a flattering one to the popularity of the greenback candidate.

AN abatement of the Chinese immigration is anticipated at the Pacific ports. Less than 100,000 of these Asiatics have altogether reached that shore since 1852. Many of these are now dead or have since returned home. The entire number to arrive this year will not exceed 16,000, every man of whom is wanted on the Pacific slope. Southern Democrats, who can no longer "wallop their niggers," and who yearn for a more docile class of laborers in the Coolies, must wait a while before their wishes are gratified.

THE TITUSVILLE *Herald*, on the 25th inst., charged the GAZETTE, in the matter of the late Attorney General, with a "reckless, flippant, wanton and outrageous defamation, which is the plague, bane and reproach of political journalism." Our dispassionate, intelligible and not yet contradicted statement of facts was termed by the *Herald* "a wanton and outrageous ill-usage" of that officer. In view of the later developments in the case, we suggested to the *Herald* that this language should be withdrawn. It is its own affair, not ours. The opinion so intemperately expressed does not annoy us. But we shall find it difficult to maintain our respect for a journal which persists, tacitly or expressly, in such unfriendly vituperation, after events have so clearly established its injustice. We cannot suffer the matter to pass over silently. Something more is due to the *Herald's* own reputation, if not to the GAZETTE which it has gratuitously maligned. Other journals of the same region, which were in equal haste to censure us, might justly recognize the same responsibility now.

REPUBLICAN FACTS.

It is understood that, in every Department of the Federal Administration, the expenses of the last fiscal year were brought strictly within the sums regularly appropriated by Congress. The next session of Congress will therefore witness what has not been before seen within this generation, an entire omission of those extra appropriations for past deficiencies upon which a looser practice of the Government has regularly relied. It is found that the expenditures for the current year, since July 1, '69, have been faithfully guarded by the same limit, and that no extra appropriations will be required.

A brief statement epitomizes the results attained by a Republican government in carrying out its great policy of public economy. The current fiscal year will show a saving of $20,000,000 in the War Department, probably very near $5,000,000 in the Navy, of about $2,000,000 in the Post Office expenses, and of a very considerable sum in the general service of the Government.

In the meantime, the resources are collected with a rigorous fidelity and success never before attained, and the Treasury, strengthened by its economy and enriched by its faithful execution of the laws, has, in eight brief months, been able to apply nearly sixty-five millions of dollars to the redemption of the public obligations.

No language of eulogy could add aught to the force which is palpably inherent in this statement of the facts. The record, has, itself, a voice more eloquent than could be expressed by exhausting the vocabulary of commendation. The results stand out to the public eye, simple but massive. No praise can add to their attractions, and no partizan clamor can pervert the conviction which they carry to the approving judgment of the nation. The monument to the architect, WREN, in the great church of St. Paul's, bears on it this suggestive inscription, "*Si Quæris Monumentum, Circumspice!*" So, the American people may behold, in the financial triumphs of this Administration, a monument to the solid worth of Republican principles which rises far above the chagrin of an ephemeral faction, and marks its ineffaceable testimony upon the annals of the Republic.

THE RUT OF THE CURRENT.

Yesterday's quotations for gold were lower than have been before made since 1863. And the Treasury contained on the 1st $88,000,000 of free gold, with $36,000,000 on deposit. Of the former, over $25,000,000 has been paid out for interest within the two days past. This is more than the "bulls" know what to do with. That speculative element in the market is very sick. Nor will the Secretary give it its own time to recover. It is understood that he will proceed also with his regular sales of gold for the current month. The effect of this position of affairs is receiving serious consideration in financial circles. A lower decline is looked for. Its causes are patent and legitimate, and the result is inevitable; although its precise extent is not yet clearly foreseen. Candor requires us to say that, in some quarters, there prevails the impression that the elements now at work will ere long have the effect to neutralize the premium on gold altogether. What that means, the reader will understand.

We have no faith in the sensational rumor that the Secretary proposes, by a grand *coup de finance*, in a few weeks, to forestall the expected judicial decision adverse to the legal-tender currency, by placing the Treasury squarely upon the ground of metallic redemption. But, if the downward movement now observed in the gold market shall not be soon checked, or if there shall appear no early prospect of its interruption, it is difficult to see how the Secretary shall avoid his legitimate improvement of the situation. It is evident that resumption need not wait for the absolute equalization of values between gold and paper. How large, or how small, shall be the margin which the Secretary may judiciously bridge over? He might certainly venture it at ten, but how much risk will he, or the financial public, encounter if he undertakes it at twenty? The current movement may soon make the latter inquiry a reasonable and pertinent one.

Nor have we any serious fear that any judicial decision, upon the legal value of the greenback currency, will be so promulgated as to disturb the financial world suddenly. It is mere folly to suppose that nearly four hundred millions of our currency is to be so mischievously meddled with. If such a decision be contemplated, Congress will have ample time to provide in advance for the supply of the public needs, in another direction, without causing any public distress. We do not believe that the Secretary will here find the reasons for a step which will be justified, if ever, by the situation as it will be shaped by elements already existing. We think the country may rely upon it that he will be guided by that situation, without any attempt to force it.

A STEADY FINANCIAL POLICY.

The financial officers of the Government are all agreed upon the wise policy of maintaining the existing legislation for revenue purposes upon its present footing, without material alterations, and will so recommend to Congress. Neither in the tariff upon imposts, nor in the internal revenue scheme, do the people find any occasion for serious complaint. A few British and Continental importers are making an effort to organize a raid upon the first, in the interests of a "free trade" which means death to a home trade altogether, and it is quite possible that an effort will be made to secure the repeal of the income-tax.

It is purely speculation to hazard any conjectures upon the temper which may be maintained during a long session of Congress, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that either of these movements will have any success. It will be simply impossible to suggest any modification in the tariff, which will not arouse a serious conflict of interests among the very parties who dislike the existing laws. If the tariff, as it is, were not secure in the protection of a Congressional majority, it will be largely protected by the intrinsic difficulty of agreeing upon the imposts to be substituted.

The income tax will be retained until the people demand its repeal, or until the public engagements can dispense with its aid. Clearly, the last contingency is yet some distance from us in the future. And the popular feeling, in relation to the tax, is decidedly in favor of its retention. It is a burthen which the masses of the people do not feel. It falls only upon a class who are able to bear it, but too many of whom have succeeded in illustrating their expertness in avoiding its just claims. If the popular voice means anything, concerning this tax, it signifies rather that it should properly be one of the very last in the existing schedule to be dispensed with, that its continuance will present a decisive augury of the permanence of that policy which is now reducing the public debt at the rate of One Hundred Millions per year, and that its assessment and collection should be insisted on with even greater vigor than we have yet seen. It is onerous only to a class of citizens who derive a corresponding benefit from the public protection of their personal rights, and it is properly odious only to the few who would, if they could, elude even the smallest contribution to the public necessities. We trust that the masses of the people will cause it to be understood, at Washington, that they want this tax maintained and its collection faithfully enforced. With its avails, we are moving none too fast in the reduction of the public debt, while, if it be now suffered to drop, without the imposition of an equivalent burthen in some other direction, the diminution of the Treasury receipts would scarcely fail to prejudice the prevailing public confidence in the ultimate vindication of the public faith.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

The Canadian Minister of Finance, in his speech introductory to the Budget, in the New Dominion Parliament, last summer, officially recognized the existence of a large degree of distress caused to the commercial and agricultural interests of that people by the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. But he thought that the popular idea of this embarrassment had been exaggerated beyond its just limits, and that, in the event of a continued exclusion from the American markets, other markets would ultimately open to the requirements of the Canadians. He alluded to significant indications at Washington, that reciprocity, abandoned under the irritations of a palpable Canadian sympathy for our rebels, is again regarded with favor by our statesmen. If these hopes should prove fallacious, the Minister thought it would be necessary for the Dominion, it is true, to abrogate American privileges in the fisheries, of free transit for goods over the upper Canadian peninsula, and of a free importation for various articles of our production for Canadian consumption. His speech was, altogether, cautious yet candid and statesmanlike.

We now learn that a very energetic push is to be made at Washington, the coming winter, to secure the negotiation of a new treaty. The Canadian interests are already represented there in force, and making their arrangements for a vigorous campaign.

The Canadians certainly are the greatest sufferers by the present suspension of reciprocal trade, yet our own people will not be wholly without profit by the resumption of the policy, which will be sustained and justified so far as its reciprocity may be a substantial equality and not a one-sided advantage. A new treaty is not unlikely to be made, but its details will give a far more just and practical idea of what a true reciprocity should be than was illustrated by its abrogated precedent. Arrange those details upon the basis of anything like a fair equality, and the two peoples can then come to a satisfactory understanding. Canada is suffering terribly now for the want of it, but we doubt if she is to be compelled in that way to accept the alternative of annexation. In the absence of any reciprocal arrangement, such is now sought to be restored, our own citizens are, by the sufferance of the Canadian authorities, at this time constant trespassers upon their inshore fishing grounds along the north-eastern coast. The old treaty gave to our own fishermen an equality of right there which legally expired with that treaty, but has been persistently claimed and exercised ever since. Unpleasant collisions have only been avoided by the forbearance of the Colonial government. The adjustment of the mutual privileges of the two peoples in this direction will present an important consideration in any future negotiation. Nor do we hesitate to say that it is not statesmanlike to defer the final settlement of a question like that which may, at any moment, embroil us with our neighbors, and we entirely in the wrong. We shall observe the progress of the expected negotiations with a deep interest, and with a sincere wish for their success.

During the last one hundred years, according to a Prussian exchange, there have been sixty-three theatres burned down. Naturally the utmost care is taken by the managers and subordinates, as, owing to the especially inflammable nature of the scenery and properties, if fire once begins there is rarely anything saved, and generally the lives of those who may be within the building are imperilled. That so comparatively small a number of play-houses have been burned during the past century shows how carefully they are generally managed in this respect. Yet enough have been destroyed to show that in cases of conflagration, if the hotise be filled with people they cannot escape unless the means of egress are easy and ample—in fact every theatre should be capable of being completely emptied in ten minutes without crushing or dangerous hurrying, as more than that time can scarcely be depended upon after a fire has once broken out in a house filled with combustible matter.

IN New Orleans the other day an estteemed lady went out with her husband and children for a short walk. The husband left her on a street corner telling her to wait for him a few minutes. The patient Griseida waited an hour, and then went home only to find that her husband had taken all there was of value in the house and then disappeared. Such cases are not uncommon; we frequently have to chronicle other instances of the most heartless desertion. Yet it is a mystery how any man capable of so base and unmanly a deed can gain the affections not only of one but of numerous otherwise sensible women. We generally find that these "levanters" are devoted to numerous wives and bottles before they wind up with the "Black Maria" and the "Stone Jug."

A STORY comes from England of a large number of Anglican clergymen who wish to petition the Council of the Vatican, in case that body should decide that the orders of the English Church are invalid, to allow them to be received into the Roman Church, ordained as priests and employed as such, those who are already married to be allowed to continue so until their present wives may die, and to exercise all of the functions of the priest excepting that of confessor. Singular as this story may seem, it is vouched for as being in every respect authentic by a leading Roman Catholic journal of London, and is followed by the editorial remark that "no doubt it will bridge over a great difficulty, and bring over to the Church an immense body of the very best men among the Anglican clergy."

SOME time ago, when our present efficient Mayor was elected, numerous joke and attempts at witticism were perpetrated at the expense of his rather unusual name. These were generally regarded as of the most ephemeral character possible, and totally unlikely to live beyond the day of their birth, or ever to be revived again. Yet yesterday, in Buffalo, the Republican who was probably elected Mayor was also named Brush, and we now look confidently for the old Pittsburgh puns to reappear—there can not be many new ones manufactured upon the name, and probably, as far as the first perpetrators here are concerned, the Buffalonians are perfectly welcome to them all, from that one about "a new Brush sweeping clean" up and down the whole list.

RUSSIA has established and thoroughly organized an overland trade with China. Nearly all of the tea used in "all the Russias" and much that is used in Germany is obtained in this way; in fact, in Germany this Russian tea fetches a higher price than any other. We too have an overland route to China, which shortens by several thousand miles the distance between London and Hong Kong or Canton, and teas and other celestial or Japanese goods procured in this way, should in time become as popular as those which reach Europe over the Ural mountains. In the meantime, with these two great inland routes in full operation, the occupation of the British tea ships ought speedily to be among the things that were.

ALTHOUGH of the making of books there is no end, the stock of reasonable titles seems to have about run out. Why otherwise do modern writers choose such outlandish and idiotic cognomens for their literary offspring? "In Silk Attire," "Out of the Depths," and many others too numerous to mention, are to be found upon the shelves of our book-dealers now a days. In fact, there seems to be a sort of race between modern bookmakers in this matter of nomenclature. We may award the palm of absurdity to a certain anonymous writer known as the author of "Cometh up as a Flower." This person has written a new book which is entitled, not "Goeth down like a Stick," but "Red as a Rose is She"!

The German Democrats.

The New York German Democrats are leaving the so called Democratic party by thousands and uniting with the Republicans. In New York city several clubs have resolved to support the Republican ticket at the ensuing election. They are getting tired of the Irish rule in the so-called Democratic party. This is the feeling that is beginning to prevail everywhere. They declare that all the vital principles of the old Democratic party are represented in Republicanism—that Democracy is now controlled everywhere by the Irish element only—and many intelligent and honest Irishmen are also leaving the party because it is arrayed against universal suffrage and supports English industry in opposition to American industry. In an address of German Democrats published in New York the following facts are stated:

"The rings" in the Democratic party of New York have wasted millions upon millions in receptions, banquets, street openings, contracts of all sorts, and swindles of all kinds; but have never spared time to find ways or means to elevate the workingmen, without whose votes the party never would have acquired power. Democratic politicians have, solely by their political influence, aggregated millions of money. They can build brownstone fronts, own railroads and open opera houses, and spend millions on sprees; but not one of them has ever originated or promoted any humanitarian work likely to mitigate the hard lot of the workingman and his family, who live in tenement barracks, and yet pay all the taxes in the shape of high rents and the increased cost of the necessaries of life."

This is true to the letter everywhere, and the observing workingmen are finding it out daily.

Small Fruits.

The extent of the trade in the "small fruits," such as berries, grapes, and the like, carried on in New York is far from being fully appreciated, even by those who are accustomed to seeing them offered for sale on every street corner. A few years ago, when the trade was in its infancy, seven or eight tons of grapes, for instance, were considered an ample supply for the entire population of Manhattan Island, while last year the leading firm in the trade sold over one hundred and thirty tons of this luscious fruit, and this was not over a quarter, if so much, of the entire sale. The prospect is that the trade this year will be even more extensive. It has been found that the greater the supply of this kind of fruits the greater the sales can be made by taking proper pains for extending the market. The past Summer, for instance, brought an almost unprecedented supply of strawberries to market. The firm to which we have alluded becoming satisfied in advance that much would be the case, made arrangements early to supply the large towns around New York, and with success that they did a more profitable trade than ever, and could hardly fill their orders. On one occasion one hundred crates of strawberries shipped to Hartford were sold in that town by the consignee in half an hour. The cultivators of these fruits certainly ought to grow rich.

The Pension Bureau.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show a vast amount of work done. During the past year 87,721 new claims were allowed, amounting to $2,993,663. 83. The number of pensioners on the rolls on June 30, was 185,125, and the amount of military pensions paid during the past fiscal year was $27,992,868.04. The aggregate amount of naval pensions paid during the year was $430,018 04. The total amount paid for pensions of all classes, including expense of disbursements, was $28,422,884.06, an excess as compared with the proceeding year of $4,411,902.09, which will during the current year probably be increased to $5,000,000. The claims disposed of during the year amounted to 43,718, of which 37,108 were admitted, and 6,603 rejected. There are 69,101 cases yet to be disposed of. Daniel F. Bakenan, the only Revolutionary soldier who was on the pension rolls at the date of the last annual report, pensioned by special act of Congress, died on the 5th of April. There are 887 Revolutionary widows on the pension rolls. In the bounty land division there were issued during the year ending September 30th, 1869, 1,650 land warrants, covering 260,045 acres of public domain.

KIND WORDS.

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE drops the quarto form it has assumed for the past nineteen months, and comes out this morning with four sides instead of eight. The GAZETTE is a square paper, right up on the bit all the time, and fully merits the success which it has met with at the hands of the public.—*Steubenville Herald.*

THE GAZETTE appeared again yesterday in her former garb, in the folio form. The appearance is tasteful, and the contents tell at the same time of the business prosperity of the sheet as well as of the tact and capability of its management. The GAZETTE as the oldest journal of Pittsburgh, has a large circle of readers and a numerous patronage, which she has well earned by her merits and principles. We hope for her further successful work.—*Freiheits Freund.*

THE Pittsburgh GAZETTE is now published in folio form, having abandoned the eight page shape. This paper is the oldest in the West, and is a thoroughly readable, reliable and independent journal, accurate in its information and sprightly in its tone. Mr. Amos Crall furnishes the Daily, and subscriptions for the weekly can be left at our office.—*Monongahela Republican.*

"THE OLDEST," as that staunch Republican journal, the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, is termed by its irreverent young cotemporaries, last week doffed the quarto form and put on once more the folio. It is a strong, vigorous, prosperous old fellow, though, "in the sere and yellow leaf."—*Erie Dispatch.*

THE GAZETTE is one of the very best political and newspapers in the State, and whether it retains the new form or, after some experience, shall fall back upon the old, it deserves all the patronage the Republicans of Pittsburgh and the West generally can give it.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE GAZETTE is a good newspaper, whether in eight pages or four.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CHIPS AND PENCILINGS.

NOLEMAN HUNT, the painter, is in Jerusalem.

J. F. WEIR directs the school of Fine Arts at Yale College.

ROSSINI'S "Madonna," by Raphael, has been sold for $6,000.

A DRAWING by Gustave *Dore* is said to be the only ornament of Napoleon's study at St. Cloud.

HENRY P. LACY, though not a tonsorial artist, is engaged on the "Head of a French Girl."

BIERSTADT has painted a portrait of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which is now on exhibition in Boston.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS has been devoting much of the past summer to the painting of fruit or flower "pieces."

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS' marble group, known as "Forever Free," has been purchased and presented to Rev. L. A. Grimes.

A PORTRAIT of W. C. Bryant has been painted by Hennessey, which is said to be superior both as a likeness and as a work of art.

THE Brooklyn Art Association is about to erect a new building for its own use. The new structure will cost about $100,000 and will join the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE King of Bavaria has had a fine bronze statue of Goethe erected in the Carl Square in Munich. There are few available places for monuments or statues left in that beautiful city.

THE Princess Louise, of England, is said to be an excellent artist for a Princess. She has recently completed a bust of Queen Victoria, which is said to be artistic and a good likeness.

THE London Art Union, which has existed for thirty-two years, has during that time accumulated a reserve fund of $15,000, with which it now proposes to establish a gallery and permanent exhibition.

WM. H. BEARD's grotesque pictures of Fairy scenes and personified animals have won for him much renown. He has recently completed a pair of pictures which are very highly spoken of. The first, "Le Miserable," represents a sick owl perched upon a hickory limb, his ruffled feathers and half closed eyes indicating great mental and bodily distress. Around him are gathered sympathizing friends endeavoring to console him. The other is less characteristic in subject. It is called the "Phantom Chief," and shows an Indian on horseback, charging wildly, and in mid air a weird forest of spectre trees.

The Maddening Mechanism of Thought.

Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of the Resurrection. Tic tac! tic tac! go the wheels of thought; our will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; sleep cannot still them; madness only makes them go faster; death alone can break into the case, and, acting the ever-swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled fore heads. If we could only get at them, as we lie on our pillows and count the dead beats of thought after thought and image after image jarring through the over-tired organ! Will nobody block those wheels uncouple that piston, cut the string that holds those weights, blow up the infernal machine with gunpowder? What a passion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest—that this dreadful mechanism, unwinding its endless tapestry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death, could have but one brief holiday! Who can wonder that men swing themselves off from beams in hempen lassos?—that they jump off from parapets into the swift and gurgling waters beneath!—that they take counsel of the grim fiend who has but to utter his one peremptory monosyllable, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase that is dashed upon a marble floor? Under that building which we pass every day there are strong dungeons, where neither hook, nor bar, nor bed-cord, nor drinking-vessel from which a sharp fragment may be shattered, shall by any chance be seen. There is nothing for it, when the brain is on fire with the whirling of its wheels, but to spring against the stone wall and silence them with one crash. Ah, they remembered that—the kind city fathers—and the walls are nicely padded, so that one can take such exercise as he likes without damaging himself. If anybody would really contrive some kind of a lever that one could thrust in among the works of this horrid automaton and check them, or alter their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery? Men are apt to try to get at the machine by some indirect system of leverage or other. They clap on the brakes by means of opium; they change the maddening monotony of the rhythm by means of fermented liquors. It is because the brain is locked up and we cannot touch its movements directly that we thrust these coarse tools in through any crevice by which they may reach the interior, alter its rate of going for a while, and at last spoil the machine.—*Oliver Wendell Holmes.*

THE amount of meat obtained from a domestic animal sold by its live weight is very variable, and experiments have recently been made in Liverpool to ascertain the proper allowance to be made. From the statistics to be derived from the public slaughter houses or abattoirs of Paris and Brussels, it appears that the race and the condition of the animal, besides many other circumstances, affect the result, and that certain animals yield as much as 70 per cent. of meat, while others only give 50 per cent. The mean weight of meat produced, however, is calculated at 58 per cent. of the live weight in beef cattle. In the case of sheep, the proportion is from 40 to 50 per cent. From experiments made, it appears that the different products obtained from oxen and sheep are as follows: An ox of the live weight of 1323 pounds yields meat, 771.4 pounds; skin, 110 2; grease, 88; blood, 55.1; feet and hoofs, 22; head, 11; tongue, 6.60; lungs and heart, 15.33; liver and spleen, 22.5; intestines, 66.15; loss and evaporation, 154.322—making the total of 1322 pounds. The products from a sheep weighing 111.02 pounds are as follows: Meat, 55.1 pounds; skin, 6 714; grease, 5.51; blood, 4.408; feet and hoofs, 2 204; head, 4.408; tongue, lungs, heart, liver and spleen, 4 408; intestines, 7.012; loss and evaporation, 19.036—making the total of 110.3 pounds.

GLYCERINE and Litharge, mixed into a paste, furnish an extremely firm cement for iron and stone, as well as fastening iron to iron, and it is said to be particularly adapted to fixing iron in stone, as for railways, etc. The material hardens very quickly, and must therefore be used at once. It is insoluble in water, and only attacked by concentrated acids. Articles joined with it can be used in a very few hours afterwards. Sandstone blocks joined by this cement, have broken in a fresh fracture, rather than at the point of the union of the original surfaces. Very dry litharge does not form so good a cement as that which has absorbed a considerable amount of water. Only the purest material is to be used.

OVER AND OVER AGAIN.

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life,
Some lesson I have to learn.
I must take my turn at the mill;
I must grind out the golden grain;
I must work out my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

We cannot measure the deed
Of even the tiniest flower,
Nor check the flow of the golden sands
That run through a single hour.
But the morning-dew must fall
And the sun and summer rain
Must do their part and perform it all,
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill wheel goes.
One doing will not suffice,
Though doing be not in vain;
And a blessing, falling once or twice,
May come if we try again.

The path that has once been trod
It never so rough to the feet;
And the lesson we once have learned
We never so hard to repeat,
Though sorrow fat tears may fall,
And the hearts to its depths be driven
With storm and tempest, we need them all
To remind us meet for Heaven.

A Woman's Kiss.

A ballet dancer, who turned the heads of the amorous gentlemen of the Russian capital last winter, is a native of Cracow, and reputed to be the illegitimate daughter of a Polish Count. She received presents by the score from her admirers, among whom was a very wealthy nobleman. He made her acquaintance, and was charmed with her. He offered her a diamond he wore upon his finger for a kiss. She accepted, and he gladly gave her the jewel, believing, perhaps, with Orid:

"Who gains a kiss and gains no more,
Deserves to lose the bliss he got before."

His suit did not prosper, however, as he had hoped. At the end of a month he presented her with a second, and received a second salute, but beyond that he did not go.

At the end of the year he had parted with nearly all of his diamonds, and was as far from success as ever. Irritated by her stubbornness, he sought an interview, and upbraided her for her resistance.

"I have no more diamonds to give you," he said.

"Then," she replied, "I have no more kisses."

"What am I to do? Your heart is made of ice. Give me some word of hope."

"I can't do that, but I'll give you a word of counsel."

"What is it?"

"Never buy your first kiss of a woman. If you do, though you were the Czar himself, you would be bankrupt before you reached her heart."

A CHURCH society in Milford, N. H., having repaired its church and raised its pastor's salary, set about providing him with a parsonage. Contributions of $5,000 were made, and a house bought, the deed drawn up and the money ready to be paid, when it was found that the former deed was given in Know Nothing times, and forbade the sale of the land to any foreigner, and also prohibited any foreigner ever to reside or build upon it. Such restrictions were not to be agreed to, and the society is now looking for another house.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 6 to 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tetter,
Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

Dr KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE GREAT VITALIZER.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for want of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of a class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed POTENTIAL TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Revenue Department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present season of chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the JONES FERRY COMPANY

Will be held at the office of A. D. SMITH & Bro., No. 94 Water street, on MONDAY, November 8th, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

W. M. HERSH, Secretary.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Oct 30, 1869. oct30:td

AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at THE OFFICE,

No. 92 Water Street,

On TUESDAY, 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

oct28:td WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct8:td

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Nov. Nov. 1, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last Six Months, payable free of Government Tax to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst.

J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

oct29:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the WHOLESALE OR CASH BUSINESS, under the style of DILWORTH, HARPER & CO., at No. 362 Liberty street.

GEORGE W. DILWORTH,
ALBERT M. HARPER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1869. no1

RARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS

FOR PRESENTS.

GEO. HEAVEN,

118 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Evening classes commence NOVEMBER 3d. TERMS—Freehand Drawing, $3 per month; class in Mechanical Drawing, $5 per month.

Apply at School Rooms, corner Wood street and Sixth Avenue.

HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

SEVEN YEARS' CREDIT will be given on a good brick dwelling house of 9 rooms, plewed brick front, new slate in good order, six rooms and cellar, hydrant, well, pump, etc. Also a frame and brick house of four rooms and lot 50 feet front by 150 deep, to an alley. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
39 Sixth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECIDED BARGAINS

FOR

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3D.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c. Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 22c. Double Width Country Flannel,
At 25c. Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel,
At 6¼c. Calico Remnants,
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
At 25c. Double Width Alpacas and Poplins,
At 50c. Double Width Corded Poplins, all colors,
At 50c. Wide Table Linen, extra good.

COOD BARCAINS IN

Heavy Country Flannels,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Shirting Flannels,
Black Waterproof Cloth,
Brown Waterproof Cloth,
Gold Mixed Waterproof Cloth,
White Country Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Heavy Red Quilts,
Blankets, Flannels,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Beaver Cloakings.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

7-40 GOLD BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.

Offer a limited amount of the

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES Railroad Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds,

At 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The whole issue is $3,500,000, or less than $18,000 per mile of completed road, and is secured by First Mortgage upon 140 miles of Railroad, including equipment, franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

This line, together with the $3,100,000 Capital Stock already taken, furnishes ample means to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad. Fifty-five miles, from Chicago to Momence, are completed and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent. semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

Are payable in New York city, in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Government may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 to $600 cash on the exchange. Then instead of six per cent gold interest on $10,000, and a still lower rate after their maturity, he will receive 7 per cent. gold, for forty years, on $12,000—a difference to profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.

The holder of a Pacific Railroad bond may roll—perhaps at a small loss—and re-invest in a bond of this road and receive 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, instead of 6 per cent. gold for thirty years. The extra one per cent. profit on his investment would, as a sinking fund, at compound interest, amount to the par value of the bond itself.

Starting at Chicago, the C., D. & V. Railroad extends in a southerly direction to the eastern counties of Illinois, the whole adjacent country being well settled and unsurpassed in richness of soil by any of the prairie States. For nearly one-third its length, the road passes through

Broad and Rich Coal Fields,

that will abundantly supply Chicago with the best coal at a low price, for generations to come. It brings the CELEBRATED BRAZIL MINES, whose coal is unequalled for the manufacture of iron, ninety miles nearer to the city of Chicago, which beneforward may become the greatest iron manufacturing and distributing center in the country.

The road receives a large volume of freight as fast as it is opened for business, and a very moderate estimate upon its local business only, gives a net revenue equal to nearly

THREE TIMES THE SUM

Required for the

Interest and Sinking Fund

upon the ENTIRE ISSUE OF ITS BONDS. (See pamphlet.)

The through traffic must add considerably to this, as the road forms part of the

SHORTEST THROUGH LINE

from Chicago, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.

Pamphlets in more ample form, with maps, can be had of us on application, or of our Agents in Pittsburgh, S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth Avenue.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
54 *Cliff street, New York,*
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD, the entire stock of goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Brocha Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
52 SIXTH STREET.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Reel, Pilgrim' popular fish stand, No. 56 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand first class articles, and can sell White Fish, Salmon Trout, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices, give us a call, we will insure a fair article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

FOR

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3D,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY

New Plaids,
New Poplins,
New Alpacas,
New Striped Shawls,
New Plaid Shawls,
New Paisley Shawls,
New Bl'k Velveteens,
New Col'd do.

Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Stockings and Gloves,
Children's Stockings and Gloves,

Cloth Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Wool Knit Hoods,
Knit Jackets,
Knit Sackques,
Men's Gloves and Socks,

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale and Retail.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY

RAMALEY'S

HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK

OF

HATS AND CAPS

OF THE SEASON.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

YARD WIDE.

BORDERED SQUARES

Suitable for Parlors.

DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

DAILY ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

Fine Silk Rows,
Wide Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs.
Roman Plaid Ribbons.

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.