The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1869.

It is a fact worthy of special note that our National securities are now selling at rates only from 9 to 12 per cent. below the current price of gold. It is true that as gold goes down, the bonds may also recede in their nominal value, but by no means with an equal step. A continuance of the present movement would eventually bring both to the same equality, and that might be above the currency par.

Although it has been understood that a sum of at least $200,000 has been contributed by the public sympathy for the sufferers by the great calamity at Avondale, the local Treasurer of the fund has as yet advices of not more than half of that amount. It is not worth while to credit for a moment the unworthy suspicion that any of these contributions have been diverted from their proper direction. Collectors have simply been tardy in remitting; we are unwilling to believe that a single dollar of this fund has been so scandalously misappropriated.

A Washington special to a Democratic journal says:

> The heavy break down in gold is now known as caused by a general belief that Secretary Boutwell, in a very few weeks, will make a grand *coup d'etat*, and at once return to specie payments, thus forestalling the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which will undoubtedly declare the legal tender act unconstitutional. About the end of the year this action of the Secretary will undoubtedly cause temporary distress throughout the country and create a panic in produce and general merchandise, but as the step has to be taken some time, the present is considered most convenient—politically better, indeed, than at any other period, now, so remote from a Presidential election.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that Mr. Watt, the Republican Senator-elect in the First district at Philadelphia, would be found, on a careful counting of the poll, to have had a legal majority of not less than 1,150 votes. In this connection, we are reminded to observe that, although the opposition declare their purpose to contest the elections of the Governor and Senators Watt and Scull, yet they really have not the remotest idea of making good their threats. This is merely their little game, to let down their Democratic following as easy as possible, from the over confident assurance by which not a few of them have been sharply phlebotomized.

A Washington dispatch states that Judge Bingham, of Ohio, "who was opposed to Cuban recognition at the last session, has become convinced during the recess, that the revolution has assumed a magnitude which warrants encouragement by our Government." We should prefer to see better authority for an assertion which will not readily be credited by a great many people, who have indulged themselves in the habit of repeating the opinions of the distinguished Representative from Ohio. Since the same irresponsible authority associates him with Mr. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, in the proposed championship of the Cuban revolt, we may be permitted to suggest that Judge Bingham will probably feel an equal partiality for the cause and for that particular association with its other friends on the floor of the House.

We reprint an old letter, from Secretary (now Chief Justice) Chase, written in reply to some suggestions volunteered to him by an outside friend, and which has just become public. It could not have been the kindness of a friend which has prompted this revelation, of the prevailing want of practical harmony, between the Secretary and a President to differ with whose views so constantly was really a sharp reflection upon the good sense and statesmanship of his critic. Had Mr. Chase more freely and cordially accepted the judgment of Abraham Lincoln, the opinions of the world would be far more complimentary to his political reputation now. Here is the letter, which reflects more credit upon its central figure than upon its writer:

> Washington, D. C., July 15, 1862.
>
> My Dear Sir: Your excellent note is just received. I will send it to the President, and shall be glad if he will read it and heed it. I have seen little of him for some time past; when he thinks fit to seek my counsel or to impart his own, I attend his summons. Otherwise, I confine myself to my own special work. What I think ought to be done is so generally left undone, and what I think ought not to be done so generally done, that I am led to doubt greatly the value of my views on any subject.
>
> Your friend, S. P. Chase.

## THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Upon the advices of yesterday afternoon, we presume that New York has elected the Democratic State ticket, by a majority slightly increased over that for Seymour last year. Our friends gained heavily in the city, in the face of a very heavy illegal vote stuffed into the boxes by the Tammany politicians, and would have elected Sigel and Greeley handsomely, had the rural districts fairly done their duty. But we have lost heavily in the interior counties, and the general result is an adverse one. In the city, Mr. Greeley ran largely ahead, the independence of his personal canvass having enlisted an usually indifferent public sentiment in his favor, but, taking the State altogether, General Sigel leads him in the poll. The victory is a barren one to the opposition, who would rather have gained the Legislature, since the Republicans have secured the decisive control of both branches.

The earlier returns from New Jersey encouraged the hope that our friends may have reversed the complexion of the Legislature, at least securing the lower House. Only a portion of the Senate was to be supplied by this poll. Later returns may be found elsewhere. A new Republican Legislature would mark a victory with solid fruits indeed, since that would ensure one more vote for the XVth Article.

Illinois chooses a clear Republican majority for her Constitutional Convention, the vote showing satisfactory gains even upon last year's handsome performance.

Massachusetts is thoroughly Republican as ever, in State officers, in the Legislature, and in filling the Congressional vacancy made by Mr. Boutwell's resignation.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are also Republican throughout, the vote showing considerable gains over last year.

Maryland, which gave 31,847 majority against Grant, has of course elected a State Controller and Legislature in opposition to the Republican sentiment of the country generally.

In these important elections, as in those which have preceded them this year, the friends of President Grant have more than held their own, in every quarter of the field. Every State which gave a Republican majority in November, 1868, and which has again been canvassed, on local as well as National issues in 1869, has clearly reaffirmed its undiminished confidence in the same principles and policy. In this, the off-year succeeding a Presidential election—always a trying and usually a disastrous season for the party previously triumphant—the organization which then swept the Union for Grant and Colfax has lost not a single State from the old Republican column, while the opposition have themselves failed even to maintain their meagre footing of last year. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, all these stand in '69, as in '68, faithfully supporting the Republican conduct of affairs. And Tennessee voted the same way, upon the square issue made by Senter after the Chicago platform as interpreted by Gen. Grant.

With every State, which was with us last year, thus reasserting its unchanged Republican faith, we may feel a just pride in pointing to this political steadiness as, under the circumstances, without precedent in the experience of the present generation. It is a reliable indication of the depth and permanence of the popular faith in a truly Republican Government.

London may out-do Pittsburgh in the matter of fogs but we venture to doubt it—at least we are contented with the excellence we have already reached in that respect and don't care about anything more superlative. For the last three or four days our atmosphere has exhibited, in the mornings, that thick, tawny complexion, peculiar to smoked salmon before it is cooked, which we are in the habit of calling the Indian summer, while we must wonder all the time what the poets find to admire in it, when the sun hangs like a boiled beet in the sky and the early portions of the day seem to have entered into a combination with the gas companies. We have this specialty every year now, and unless we go away far from the smoke and reeking mists of the city we can scarcely imagine how glorious this season is where an unpolluted nature has the sole and undivided control of affairs.

In his reception of the Empress of the French, the Sultan, "sick man" though he be, is said to have surpassed in magnificence any thing ever attempted in the boasted splendors of western capitals. The illumination was so resplendent as to dwarf into utter insignificance the renowned displays of Paris and Rome. In their grand feasts, the ancient Romans have been generally supposed to have excelled in luxury any thing possible to modern times, but where they regaled their oriental guests with the fricaseed brains of the splendid peacock, the Sultan proposes to feast this occidental Empress upon the brains of the still rarer ostrich, to say nothing of the heart's blood of Turkey. As to wine, although we have heard no particulars, much may be expected from the Sublime Porte.

### The Future of Pennsylvania.

It has been calculated that if the whole republic were peopled as densely as Massachusetts is at the present time, it would have 618,000,000 inhabitants, an aggregate far transcending even the vast multitudes of China, and making the greatest empire of ancient or modern times. This would be at the rate of an average of one hundred and seventy-three persons to the square mile, which is by no means large. In the State of New York the average is about ninety-four to the square mile. According to the estimate, made long ago, of a population of 100,000,000 in the year 1900, the average would only be twenty eight persons to the square mile.

There can be no doubt that all these results will be reached in due time, and we quote them in support of our assertion that Pennsylvania can and will, in time, sustain with ease, a population of thirty million of souls, to all of whom Philadelphia will be a natural metropolis. Hence there is really no exaggertion in our estimates of the future of this city or State, and all that seems to be needed is that, as regards the State, we should go ahead to open up and improve its boundless resources of iron, coal, petroleum, salt, marble, lime, limestone, serpentine, &c.; to put the forests that clothe our mountains to their true uses for lumber and bark for tanning, to multiply industries; to stimulate wool growing and woolen manufactures; to convert our hamlets into villages, our villages into town, our towns into cities, and our cities into places of wealth and power. The railroad is our civilizing agency, and with the railroad our progress must go hand in hand in every corner of the Commonwealth.

Free traders have reproached us with our devotion to coal and iron; let us show them in earnest what coal and iron can do. They know already somewhat on the head, but not a tithe of what they may and should be made to see. Iron is a necessity the wide world over. The cannon of the conquerer, the ship of the merchant, the plow of the farmer, the machinery of industry, all alike are of this mighty agent that lies imbedded so richly all over Pennsylvania, and the possession of which gave strength to the national cause in the civil war. Sixty per cent. of all the iron made in the United States is produced in Pennsylvania. They are hunting everywhere for rival mines to build up some formidable competitor against us. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and show them that it is not so easy to bend the old Keystone State. Seventeen millions of tons of coal are produced annually from our soil, and we supply alike the valley of the Mississippi and the seaboard and the lake region. They are stimulating competition against us, threatening to repeal the protective duty in order to invite foreign coal, and, in fact, seem to be all aiming to bring us low in the dust. But we are not of the stuff to bend to such a storm. The field is ours. Let us hold it by main strength. Let us open more mines, produce more coal, build more steam coal transports, and defy rivalry. A great deal has been said about railroad monopolies, yet it is chiefly by the indomitable energies of the great railway corporations that so many branch and tributary lines have been built and have proved profitable; that more regions have been opened to industry and trade, and that treasures of the mines, long neglected, have been brought to light and put to use. These companies are still doing their mighty work, and if they retain a confidence they will cheerfully toil on.—*Phil. N. American.*

### Interesting from Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, November 2.—The returns of the election for Supreme Judge were opened and counted this morning in the House of Representatives, before the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Governor, a number of citizens being present. Governor Geary being very ill, he had to be taken to the Capitol in a cab.

This morning Judge Brewster, the new Attorney General, appointed as Deputy Attorney General Joseph M. McClure, a young and promising attorney at the Harrisburg bar. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

There are four individuals now awaiting death-warrants in Pennsylvania for conviction of murder, namely, James Field, of Lycoming county; William A. Black, of Butler county; Abraham Titus, of Cumberland county, and Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle. All these cases have been placed in the Attorney-General's hands for report, and the probabilities are that the reports would have been acted upon to-day had the Governor been in a physical condition to attend to his executive duties. In the case of Dr. Schoeppe there is an unusual pressure brought to bear upon the pardoning power for his pardon or reprieve, some of the medical fraternity being prominent in the appeal, on scientific grounds, and the Governor will give them a full hearing. The judges presiding in every case above cited have written the Governor that they see no reason why there should be any further legal efforts or process for the pardon or mitigation of the offences.

### The Pacific Railroads.

The report of the Special Commission on the Pacific Railroad has been placed on file. They report that $585,000 is necessary to bring up the Central Pacific Railroad to the requirements of a first-class road. This company have on deposit with Secretary Boutwell four and a half millions of dollars in first mortgage bonds, as security for the fulfillment of their promises. Secretary Cox contends that, in addition to that which the Special Commission require, the alignment on the Sierra Nevada must be improved at a very heavy expense.

The Union Pacific Railroad is reported as requiring $1,581,000 to be expended. They have also deposited in the Treasury Department $1,600,000 in first mortgage bonds. They have not yet succeeded in drawing subsidy bonds for forty-three miles east of the Promonotory, which is to be sold to the Central Company. Hon. Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Company, reports the October receipts at over $800,000.

## GENERAL NEWS.

In New York last week there were 458 deaths, 123 marriages, 291 births, and 43 still births.

In an old barn, in one of the country villages of New Jersey, there is rotting away a very curious and valuable collection of books and autograph letters, formerly part of the library of the late Mahlon Dickerson. Merely as a collection of choice autographs, the contents of this barn loft are of great value; but the rats have found out the treasure, and feed upon it undisturbed.

A citizen of Lawrence county, Ohio, who is a magistrate, recently had occasion to make a transfer of real estate. The deed was drawn up and he and his wife signed it. Then, as Justice of the Peace, he acknowledged his own deed before himself, and stated that he examined the grantor's wife separate and apart from her husband, and that she was willingly a party to said deed.

A hard-working man, who had spent most of his life in trade at Pittsfield, and accumulated $12,000 or $15,000, sold out there a few months since and went to reside in one of the suburbs of New York. Having a son who was a clerk in a banker's office in that city, he placed his surplus funds in his hands for investment. The young man put them into the gold pool, the memorable 24th of October came, and he was "cleaned out," and the father, at 60, is ruined.

A non-explosive lamp, filled with non-explosive oil and capped with a non-explosive burner, exploded in Cleveland last week. A gentleman in the room suddenly noticed that "the lamp seemed to enlarge; he drew back a step or two, when the lamp exploded, sending a hundred pieces of glass flying through the room." It was standing on a bureau at the time, and was properly trimmed and in good order; yet with all these "non-explosives" it did explode.

Boston has another sensation which eclipses the Jubilee. It is averred that about four o'clock the other morning a lady in that city saw in the sky the "blazing form of a man resplendant as the sun in its meridian glory, with forms of infantile beauty hovering around him." The words, "Come, now is the accepted time, come now," in large green letters, were distinctly perceived surrounding the vision, which is said to have been seen and vouched for by respectable parties besides the lady.

Somebody played a practical joke on the officers of the City Hall building, at Lawrence, Kansas, on Thursday week, by procuring a black snake six or eight feet long, which had been killed, and coiling it neatly inside the entrance. It repeatedly frightened away several parties who came upon it suddenly, but each returned in force to kill it, among the rest a delegation of the police of the place, whose prowess was tried in this way by the Sheriff, who had also been a victim. The dead snake died seven times before its final dissolution.

At South Bend, Indiana, recently, a man was stationed in the loft of a barn to pitch sheaves down to the feeder of a threshing machine. While engaged in his duties he made a misstep and fell headlong from the loft, his head striking the cylinder, which was running at full speed. He was instantly drawn into the machine, head first, and in less time than it takes to tell it, his head and upper portion of his body were reduced to a shapeless, unrecognizable mass by the teeth of the cylinder and concave.

A lady living at Conneaut, Ohio, was recently severely injured, and at one time it was feared that she would die. Her husband had been absent in California, and the last four months neither had heard from the other, although frequent letters had been written. Some days ago he arrived at Conneaut, on his way home, and stated that a few weeks ago, corresponding in time with the night of the day upon which his wife was injured, he seemed to see her crying and holding a child toward him. The dream made so deep an impression on him that he soon started for home.

The process of "canning" eggs in their own shells is something new. It was explained at a late meeting of the New York Farmers' Club. When two or three dozen eggs are obtained from the nests, place them in a dish and pour scalding water over them, and immediately turn it off. This process is repeated three times, by which means the albumen is fixed or coagulated, the pores of the shells closed, and the egg, as it were, canned in its own covering. The eggs thus prepared are then packed in salt, with the apex downward, and they are said to keep perfectly fresh for many months.

The efforts which will undoubtedly be made by interested parties to influence Congress to increase the tax on whisky during the approaching session are doomed to failure. The President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue concur in the opinion that such a step at this time would be decidedly injudicious. They argue that the arguments advanced in support of it are very strong, and that whisky might be taxed more for the purpose of reducing the tax on articles of necessity, but they are satisfied that the present income from the spirit tax cannot be increased.

Concerning the Onondaga image, the New York State Geologist, and the Secretary of the Regents of the University, say: "The object is a statue wrought by the hand of man, and as such is wonderful in the highest degree. The material of which it is formed is gypsum, and was probably taken from some of the deposits of that mineral in the county of Onondaga. When the statue has been raised from its present place there will be a better opportunity of examining the character of the stone, of determining its relations to existing gypseous strata, and of ascertaining whether it was wrought by stone or steel implements. The statue lies on a bed of gravel and clay, and was covered by an alluvial formation of nearly four feet in depth. This has every appearance of having been formed after the statue was placed in its present position. As a work of art, it is impressive. When it passed from the hands of the artists it must have been expressive and beautiful."

Count Wratislaw Mitrowitz, a royal and imperial Privy Counsellor, Curate of the Austrian Museum, and President of the Vienna Bank, was found dead in his study recently. He had stabbed himself once in the neck and once in the breast, near the shoulder, with a stout, sharp dagger; but neither of those wounds, though both were severe, having proved mortal, the Count, with grim determination, had contrived to gather up strength enough to force his dagger, literally like a screwdriver, between two of his ribs, into his heart. His suicide is a result of the recent financial panic. The Vienna Bank suffered tremendously in the financial crash—the decline in Austrian securities for a single week, from the 19th to the 20th of September, amounted to no less than 858,000,000 of gulden, or about $175,000,000. Count Wratislaw himself, it seems, was involved in the general catastrophe to the extent of some three millions; and finding that he could not meet more than two-thirds of his obligations, he gave way to a sort of despair. It was testified at the inquest that ever since disaster overtook the bank this despair had been gaining on him visibly. It is reported that the Emperor Francis Joseph was so profoundly distressed when he heard the news that he wrung his hands and exclaimed: "Oh! why did he not reveal his troubles to me?" It is also reported that a "consortium" of gentlemen has been formed to make up the deficit of the load which broke down his life. He was but 51 years of age.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says that near the close of the war a colored soldier found his way up the Mississippi and landed at La Crosse, with $2 50 in his pocket. He bought an ax, ammunition, a coarse blanket, and a few provisions, and started for the woods, where he built a rude cabin. That was five years ago. Since then our colored soldier has flourished. He has now a homestead of 160 acres, with a ten acre clearing, a double log cabin, wild fruit trees, swarms of bees, a sugar bush, a pasture lot for his Indian pony, and a bank account at Eau Clare. He has been offered a thousand dollars for his homestead, but he is satisfied as he is. He hunts and farms betimes. Last winter's hunting receipts stood him over three hundred dollars. He killed six bears and thirty deer. Lumbermen pay a good price for his corn and hay at his door. During the spring and fall he makes trips to Eau Clare; stays a week or two with his barber friend Bowler; gets trimmed and posted up; sends provisions round by lumber teams going to the woods, and then puts back home by the way of his old Indian trail. Our sable brother reports he has had offers of young Indian girls in exchange for his pony or his rifle. So far he has stood proof against all the blandishments of the forest maidens, and has shown no ambition to perpetuate his name or his race among the tribes of the red man. He will hereafter be known as the first colored soldier in Wisconsin who had the manhood and independence to push off alone in the forest and hew out a farm and fortune for himself.

## GUSHING MEN.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The picture of a gushing creature all heart and no brains, all impulse and no ballast, is familiar to most of us; and we know her, either by repute or by personal acquaintance, as well as we know our alphabet. But we are not so familiar with the idea of the gushing man; and yet gushing men exist, if not in such numbers as their sisters, still in quite sufficient force to constitute a distinct type. The gushing man is the furthest possible removed from the ordinary manly ideal, as women create it out of their own imaginations. Women like to picture men as inexorably just, yet tender; calm, grave, restrained, yet full of passion well mastered; Greathearts with an eye cast mercy ward if you will, else unapproachable by all the world; Goethes with one weak corner left for Bettina, where love may queen it over wisdom, but in all save love strong as Titans, powerful as Gods, and as unchangable as fate. They forgive anything in a man who is manly according to their own pattern and ideas.

The gushing man, as judged by men among men, is a being so foreign to their ideal that very few understand him when they do see him. And they do not call him gushing. He is frank, enthusiastic, unworldly, aspiring; perhaps he is labeled with that word of power, "high-souled"; but he is not gushing, save when spoken of by men, who despise him. For men have an intense contempt for him. A women, who has no ballast, and whose self restraint goes to the winds on every occasion, is accepted for what she is worth, and little disappointment and less annoyance is felt for what is wanting. Indeed, men in general expect so little from women that their follies count as of course, and what might be looked for. They are like marriage, or the English climate, or a lottery ticket, or a dark horse heavily backed, and have to be taken for better or worse as they may turn out, with the violent probability that the chances are on the side of the worse.

In manner the gushing man is familiar and caressing. He may be patronizing or playful according to the bent of his own nature. If the first, he will call his superiors, My dear boy, and pat them on the back encouragingly; if the second, he will put his arm school boy fashion round the neck of any man of note who has the misfortune of his intimacy, and call him Old fellow, or Governor, or *rex meus*, as he is inclined. With women his familiarity is excessively offensive, and he gives them pet names, or calls them by their Christian names from one end of the room to the other, and pats them in all fraternal affectionateness, after about the same length of acquaintanceship as would bring other men from the bowing stage to that of shaking hands. His manners throughout are enough to compromise the toughest reputation; and one of the worst misfortunes that can befall a woman whose circumstances lay her specially open to slander and misrepresentation is to include among her friends a gushing man of energetic tendencies, on the look out to do her a good turn if he can, and anxious to let people see on what familiar terms he stands with her. He means nothing in the least degree improper when he puts his arm round her waist, calls her my dear and darling in a loud voice for all the world to hear, or when he seats himself at her table to write her private messages before folk, which he makes believe to be of great importance, and which are of none at all; he is only familiar and gushing, and he would be the first to cry out against the evil imagination of the world which saw harm in what he does with such innocent intent. The gushing man has one small defect—he is not safe nor secret. From no bad motive, but from the blind propulsion of gushingness he cannot keep a secret, and he is sure to let out sooner or later all he knows. He holds back nothing of his friends or of his own—not even when his honor is engaged in the trust—being essentially loose-lipped, and with his emotional life always bubbling up through the thin crust of conventional reserve. Not that he means to be dishonorable, he is only gushing and unrestrained. Hence every friend he has knows all about him. His latest lover learns the roll call of all his previous loves; and there is not a man in his club, with whom he is on speaking terms, who does not know as much. Women who trust themselves to gushing men simply trust themselves to broken reeds, and they may as well look for a sieve that will hold water as expect a man of the sieve nature to keep their secret, whatever it may cost them and him to divulge it.

### Wearing Mourning.

We long for the day when this custom shall be obsolete. It is unbecoming the truly afflicted one. The wearer says by the black garments: "I have lost a dear friend. I am in deep sorrow." But true grief does not wish to parade itself before the eye of the stranger; much less does it assert its extent. The stricken one naturally goes apart from the world to pour out the tears. Real affliction seeks privacy. It is no respect to the departed friend to say we are in sorrow. If we have real grief, it will be discovered. When God has entered a household in the awful chastisement of death, it is time for religious meditation and communion with God on the part of the survivors. How sadly out of place, then, are the milliner and the dressmaker, the trying on of dresses and the trimming of bonnets. There is something profane in exciting the vanity of a young girl by fitting on a waist or tying on a hat, when the corpse of a father is lying in an adjoining room. It is a sacrilege to drag the widow forth from her grief to be fitted for a gown, or to select a veil. It is often very oppressive to the poor. The widow, left desolate, with half a dozen little children, the family means already reduced by the long sickness of the father, must draw on her scanty purse to pay for a new wardrobe for herself and children, throwing away the goodly stock of garments already prepared, when she most likely knows not where she is to get bread for those little ones. Truly may fashion be called a tyrant, when it robs a widow of her last dollar. Surely your sorrow will not be questioned, even if you should not call in the milliner to help display it. Do not, in your affliction, help uphold a custom which will turn the afflictions of your poorer neighbors to deeper poverty, as well as sorrow.—*The Central Baptist.*

### Marriage.

Marriage is a woman's one career, let women rebel against the edict as they may; and though there may be word rebellion here and there, women learn the truth early in their lives. And women know it later in life when they think of their girls; and men know it, too, when they have to deal with their daughters. Girls, too, now acknowledge aloud that they have learned the lesson, and *Saturday Reviewers* and others blame them for their lack of modesty in doing so—most unreasonably, most uselessly, and, as far as the influence of such censors may go, most perniciously. Nature prompts the desire, the world acknowledges its ubiquity, circumstances show that it is reasonable, the whole theory of creation requires it; but it is required that the person most concerned should falsely repudiate it, in order that a mock modesty may be maintained in which no human being can believe! Such is the theory of the censors who deal heavily with our English-women of the present day. Our daughters should be educated to be wives, but forsooth! they should never wish to be wooed! The very idea is but a remnant of the tawdry sentimentality of an age in which the mawkish insipidity of the woman was the reaction from the vice of that preceding it. That our girls are in quest of husbands, and know well in what way their lines in life should be laid, is a fact which none can dispute. Let men be taught to recognize the same truth as regards themselves, and we shall cease to hear of the necessity of a new career for women.—*From the November number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

### A Feather in Your Hat.

A Paris letter tells us that it is very hard to tell the male from the female tourists now on the streets of that gay city. The young swells there have adopted the Tyrolean felt hat with a peasant, peacock, or cock's feather, which gives them a *faux air* of Victor Emanuel's *Bersaglieri.* Of course our adoption of this fashion is a mere question of time. Fourth street will soon be thronged with gentlemen sporting a variety of feathers of every shade and color except white. There are many who already have feathers in their caps, only you cannot see them; they are invisible feathers. Some are made of women's smiles, others of shrewd bargains, others of generous deeds, and not a few of accomplishments excelled in. There is one feather, however, which, let us hope, neither man nor woman will wear this Sunday morning, and that is the blackest of all feathers—a want of consideration for the feelings of others, particularly those whose happiness in a great measure depends upon them.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company, New Jersey, have been convicted of nuisance in setting fire to property by their coal-burning locomotives.

## MUSICAL NOTES.

Madame Sass is singing in Florence.

Alboni sang in Rossini's mass with great success at Cologne.

Nillsen is to come to America in 1872 with Palmer, of ballet renown.

Liszt composed lately an offertory for a special religious service, ordered by the Emperor of Austria in honor of St. Francis.

Minnie Hauck has secured a first rate engagement at Moscow, and has done very well indeed wherever she has appeared.

On the 15th of August next the new grand Opera House in Paris will be opened to the public, revolutions etc. permitting.

"La Clef d'Or" is the title of a new opera announced in Paris. Octave Feuillet wrote the libretto, and M. E. Gauthier the music.

Miss Rose Hersee was so pleased with her reception in New York that she published in the London *Musical World* a full page of extracts from favorable notices in the New York papers, upon the occasion of her first appearance as Amina in Somnambula.

Auber, it is rumored, has the ideas of writing a grand farewell opera, in which Patti, Nilleson, Carvalho, Sass, Bloch and Marimon will all take part, thus indicating all the prima donnas of the day that are really popular in Paris. This is a rather brilliant idea for an octogenarian, if it is not really the canard of some Parisian journalist.

Schubert once wrote an operetta called "Die Freunde von Salamanka," and the overture thereto has just been produced for the first time in England at one of the Crystal Palace Concerts. It is described as having a melodious freshness and genial charm, though not so characteristic of Schubert's individuality as his more mature productions.

## 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.
oc20:q21

Office Western Insurance Co.,
Pittsburgh, Oct. 28, 1869.

☞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 2 P. M.

oc29:q48 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
October 13, 1869.

☞AN ELECTION for ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 2d, at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. ROSEBURG,
Cashier.
oc14:p78-TT

## DIVIDENDS.

Exchange National Bank,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 2, 1869.

☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of

FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

Free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.
no3:q40 A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 2d, 1869.

☞THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 12th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.
no3:q41:d&F1 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

Citizen's National Bank of Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 2, 1869.

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst., the Bank assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.
no3.q38 J. E. BRADY, Cashier.

☞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. oc12p71

The Iron City National Bank of
Pittsburgh, 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 11th inst.
no2:q38 J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

Office Western Insurance Company,
Pittsburgh, November 2, 1869.

☞DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors

of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the EARNED profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
no3.q42 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.