The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869.

THE Somerset *Herald*, edited by Senator SCULL, supports the general demand for the restoration of the spring elections.

THE PREMIUM ON GOLD still declines, slowly but very steadily. It is understood that the Treasury will put at least $10,000,000 more upon the market during the month. Evidently, the supply is, and will continue, in excess of the demand, and lower rates are looked for.

THE officers of the Treasury will recommend some important modifications in the present revenue system, mainly with a view to a more efficient collection of the public dues. Nor will these modifications be pressed, unless Congress shall indicate a disposition to interfere with the system as it now is.

THE Democratic party has won a splendid victory in New York. Their majority of 75,000 for Hoffman, last year, now shrinks to but 43,000 against SIGEL and only 39,000 against GREELEY. This is a serious case of political atrophy, and had better be considered in the Convention which proposes to fix things in Pennsylvania.

JUDAISM responds to the reformatory sentiment of the age, with marked innovations upon the doctrines and ritual which that Church has until now maintained inviolate through all the ages. A school has arisen, among the Hebrew Rabbis, which demands the substitution of the popular vernacular for the original tongue in the prayers of the Church, which recognizes various features of the ritual as typical and not practical, and which definitely surrenders the long-cherished expectations of the re-establishment of a temporal sovereignty. These recommendations are not yet generally received by the Israelites, but evidently gain ground.

IT is estimated that no less a sum than $635,500,000 is deposited with the banks for savings. Of this amount, the six States of New England, and New York, control $347,000,000, or more than half the total. These institutions are created by State authority, have a purely local field of operations, issue no bills for general circulation, and their business in no respect requires, suggests or even warrants any form of Federal interference. The regulation of savings-banks is strictly an affair of domestic police, which properly belongs only to the respective States which create them. These institutions are found to be always well managed, the instances of individual and public loss by the misconduct of their officers being among the rarest in our financial experience. We should, therefore, regard any proposition to place these banks under the supervision of the Federal authority as equally needless and unwise.

THE REPUBLICAN and semi-Republican press of New York are agreed upon the statement that at least twenty thousand illegal votes were polled in the city at Tuesday's election. And not a few of these journals concur in insisting that their registry-law has contributed to this result by excluding the votes of honest citizens who are too indifferent to politics to trouble themselves with the duty of registration, and by the facilities which are found for the enrollment of fictitious names. The fault is probably rather in the administration of the law. Without the cordial support of the better classes of citizens, no law, however wisely it may be conceived, can effect the good ends which its design may have in view. Registration in that great city is a delusion and a snare, only because there is neither pluck nor principle among the leading Republican politicians. A law which they have not the courage to enforce, or which they are willing to see trampled upon, in consideration of some small local or personal advantage to themselves, should be repealed at once, and the city abandoned to its own miserable self-government. There is no cure for the flagrant iniquities of New York city politics, until the better class of the citizens shall undertake the work for themselves. The remedy must come from within, if ever.

THE ELECTIONS.

The New Jersey Legislature is Democratic, as before. The New York State ticket is Democratic by not over 10,000 majority, which is about the same as last year. The complexion of the new Legislature is still a matter of doubt. The majority is claimed on both sides. Mr. Greeley's advice to dissatisfied, *i. e.* disappointed Republicans, to bolt from nominations which were not for every reason satisfactory, seems to have been generally followed in the rural districts, resulting in the loss of the Legislature, which we must regret, and in his own defeat which is a matter of no public consequence whatever. Opposition journals should find no more fault with the editor of the *Tribune*. They are now indebted to him, for the one solitary comfort which they find in all the elections of '69. But for his mischievous influence, the entire year would present for them an unbroken record of political humiliation.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The editor of the Elk county *Gazette*, the organ of the Democracy in that county, has become thoroughly disgusted with his party and in the last issue of that paper says:

"We will support neither men nor measures simply because they bear the good old Democratic name; neither will we denounce measures which emanate from the Republican side, simply because of their origin. What we deem subversive of the interests of the people, we will emphatically denounce; whatever would redound to their benefit we will heartily advocate. We admire and revere *pure* and *real* principles of Democracy, but we assert that under the teachings of the unscrupulous demagogues, led and ruled by William A. Wallace and his clan, Pennsylvanians have imbibed *anything* but Democracy, and so long as a party permits itself to be so ruled, it is worthy and deserving of nothing but defeat; and the Democratic party has fought its last battle, unless a change be speedily effected. It will be sufficient for us to know that this great-brained, able demagogue advises or originates any scheme, and we will oppose it; for we believe that Wallace and political villainy are synonymous terms.

"We will advocate a protective tariff; that home productions and native skill may find a worthy and full remuneration."

THE DEMOCRATIC FUTURE.

We were told, the other day, upon the authority of "a prominent Democrat," that his party would continue its policy of opposition to the principles of the reconstruction acts. We have repeatedly been informed, from other sources in the same quarter, that the party is to be maintained steadily in the unfriendly attitude which it assumed in July '68, and that nothing but success will be necessary to ensure the final ascendancy of the Democracy in the conduct of public affairs.

If this be course, it is admirable, if a perverse obstinacy, lamentable, if a factious but unprofitable warfare against the established preponderance of wiser aims and a purer statesmanship in the National councils, it is rendered simply contemptible by the inflexible course of events.

Either it is true that our opponents can learn nothing from the constantly unvarying line of disasters which attend their policy, or they base their hopes, of an ultimate reversal of public opinion in their favor, upon some very solid and permanent although perhaps obscure foundation. If the latter, we fail to see it, and the people have, it is clear, not yet discovered it. Nor can the sharpest scrutiny discover today, in any part of the field of politics, one principle, deserving to be so called, or one measure in which a principle is involved, with which the Democratic party is solidly identified. Everywhere agreed as the party is, to oppose Republicanism, that opposition is neither a principle nor the shadow of one. Opposing reconstruction hereafter, it will contend with shadows, every substantial question having been finally adjudicated before the close of the year 1869. Nor would even that be an opposition which the Southern Democracy would permit. Nor is there any comforting hope for them in matters of finance. The payment of the public debt, through the means and in the channels now recognized, is the settled policy of the nation. As often as Democracy may make an issue against this, so often it will be rebuked, as it has always been, by the popular voice. And if ever any form of repudiation, direct or indirect, should appear likely to succeed under the organized action of the Democratic party, a rebellion in the party itself would promptly avert the danger.

Since this opposition has ceased to be a dangerous element in American politics, it is likely to become an amusing one in its vicious but impotent decrepitude. We are all curious to know how long it may yet survive, having outlived its usefulness, exhausted its vital forces, forfeited the popular respect, and irrecoverably lost its old prestige of success with the masses who once followed it.

Certainly, the Democratic future is not promising!

THE Marquis of Westminster, long known as the richest man in the world, is lately dead, and the new Lord is the richest man, while the old one is merely a poor corpse without a memory. Some rich men so fill the world with the odor of their benevolence or with the shadows of their great charities, that when they die, they leave behind them a void which the whole world feels and remembers; but the Marquis of Westminster, to the world at large, is the same, no matter what man may wear the coronet.

TRAUPMANN, the French murderer, is said to wish that his widow and family shall emigrate to America after his own decease, because they would not here "be a mark of scorn." This an exchange interprets as meaning that the murderer believes, in common with many Europeans, that this country is a sort of colony for thieves, convicts and criminals generally. This a matter that deserves the attention of our Government at home and of its representatives abroad. Time and again, in almost every one of the northern and central sovereignties of Europe, criminals, with influential friends or extenuating circumstances to plead for them, have been pardoned on condition of departing for and staying in America. That we should object to this practice as strenuously as we know how, can certainly not be denied. Of thieves and murderers, we have a very bounteous home crop, which renders us independant of, and unwilling to receive any foreign importations.

THERE is a great deal in situation, a fact which is not always remembered when it should be. On the condition of a man's mind depends his appreciation of outside occurrences. The "rattle of battle" is sinistre silence to a deaf mute; full of common sense views, advocating relaxation in connection with mental effort. Morris' article on "Fuel" contains information of a practical sort. Few can read "Murder Most Foul" without feeling sympathetic. The duelling article is not worth reading, beyond its historical merit. "The Great Flood" and "Lists to Jerusalem," are characteristic. Tender pity will be awakened by the reading of the sketch of Prentice. As usual, "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day," are capital. Taking the number throughout, it is an advance on previous numbers.

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The *Sunday Magazine*, announced by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, ought to command a large circulation, series of five volumes can be purchased for the trifling sum of seventy-five cents per volume.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY. By John Bascom, Professor in Williams College, author of "Political Economy," &c. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It has been well remarked by a distinguished author that the progress in philosophy is slow, and open to sharp criticism for the defects which mark its history. But it should be borne in mind that if mistakes have been made, and contradictions appear in the theories promulgated, that great obstacles lie in the path of progress. The object of Prof. Bascom has been to bring out new points, and place the subject in a more consistent form, and pruning everything in the system essentially alien to its principles. In the part of Intuitive Philosophy there is a completeness and proportion that will be appreciated by the student. We think that the work will be regarded as it should be, valuable by thinking minds and students in this department of science. Such a work was needed. The work is divided into three sections, preceded by a brief introductory chapter. 1. The Intellect. 2. The Feelings. 3. The Will.

HER MAJESTY'S TOWER. Second Series. By William Hepworth Dixon, editor of the "Athenæum," and author of "New America," "Spiritual Wives," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume is unlike the preceding one in many respects. It contains the story of the Anglo-Spanish conspiracy, and also very many interesting things connected with the Tower, that are thrillingly entertaining. The interest, however, of the volume is general rather than local, and presents threads of national life woven together by a master hand. These stories are the product of the gifted author's pen for more than twenty years, and it must be conceded they are so gracefully worded that they appear like pictures of fancy, though hung on the stern facts of the nation's history.

A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. By William Henry Waddell, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Georgia. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Few will question what the author assumes that this work is simplified as much as it is possible, to master a difficult language, like Greek, but after all, it will require nerve and patience, to memorize the grammar, from cover to cover. The author, however, has smoothed the way towards an easy acquisition of the language, and he is entitled to the thanks of students. The pruning and cutting out of unnecessary matter, will tend to aid the new beginner, and we therefore most heartily commend the work, as being a valuable aid in the study of Greek.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The present number of Harper's completes the thirty-ninth volume of this grand old monthly. Notwithstanding the multiplication of magazines within a few years, it retains its hold upon the public. While its general character has not been materially changed, its progressive and fully abreast of the times. The best writers and artists are brought into requisition to cater to the lovers of such literature. Special attention is given to the departments of popular Sciences and Industrial Arts. The number of this month contains valuable papers, profusely illustrated, namely: "Beast, Bird, and Fish," "Mountaineering on the Pacific," and "A Health Trip to the Tropics" Installments of "A Brave Lady," and "My Enemy's Daughter" appear growing interesting as they proceed. "The New Timothy" is concluded, a story of much interest. Two pretty stories are to be found in "Elizabeth Hide" and "Frank Palmer." The short article "The Janissaries," is timely. "Border Reminiscence," is full of points and daring. Much valuable information may be found in "Our Digestion and Food". The various departments are well sustained this month. Now is a good time to subscribe for this excellent monthly.

Lippincott is always readable, and never fails to present some good articles. Trollope's new novel, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," absorbs considerable space, but none too much, judging from the interest aroused. "Beyond the Breakers," still is popular and readable. "Wear and Tear" will be a substantial paper, full of common sense views, advocating relaxation in connection with mental effort. Morris' article on "Fuel" contains information of a practical sort. Few can read "Murder Most Foul" without feeling sympathetic. The duelling article is not worth reading, beyond its historical merit. "The Great Flood" and "Lists to Jerusalem," are characteristic. Tender pity will be awakened by the reading of the sketch of Prentice. As usual, "Our Monthly Gossip," and "Literature of the Day," are capital. Taking the number throughout, it is an advance on previous numbers.

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LITERARY WEEKLIES.

Harper's Weekly is a marvel among the large family of literary weeklies. It is conducted with rare tact and good judgment. Events are narrated and illustrated, in a way to command admiration. Its editorials are high toned, and are worthy of the high reputation they have attained. The useful and the brilliant commingle throughout each number. It is well worth the price, and may be safely introduced into every family circle.

Every Saturday contains articles of solid value, as well as of the lighter vein of fiction. Most of the selections are made from European publications, and give the cream of them, too. Its variety and tone commends it to the lovers of a good literature. For travelers, and those who have little time to read, it is a capital companion to beguile away dull care.

Hearth and Home is a treasure, because of its specialties. It combines information, ornamental as well as practical. It is not surprising that its circulation is growing so rapidly. It seems to occupy a field by itself, and fills a want, long desired, and needed, in the domestic circle.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, announce the following new books in press and nearly ready: "The Polar World," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "The Andes and the Amazon," "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," "Romance of Spanish History," "Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record," etc.

G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New York, have just ready Mrs. Hawthorne's English Letters and Italian Journals," "Astronomy Without Mathematics," W. C. Bryant's "Letters of a Traveller," "Mr. Secretary Pepys and His Diary," "Green-Houses and Green-House Plants."

FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., of Boston, publish this month: "Whittier's Ballads of New England," William Cullen Bryant's "Iliad of Homer," "Building of the Ship by Longfellow," "Gates Ajar," illustrated; "A Tale of Eternity," by Gerald Massey; "Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil;" "Comic History of America," "Miracles, Past and Present;" "Dante," and "Among My Books."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia, have in press: "Analysis of American Law," "Vital Philosophy," "Memoirs of Alexander Campbell," "Matrical Pocket-Book," "The Trial of Job," "Manual of Hypodermic Medication," "Percussion and Auscultation as Diagnostic Aids," and also several European works of note.

STATE NEWS.

SEVENTEEN men are said to control 30,000 miners in this State.

LIGHTNING ROD swindlers have been operating in Berks and other eastern counties.

JASPER LAWMAN, portrait painter, late of Pittsburgh, has opened a studio in New York.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad engine house at Hulmville was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. Loss $800.

ON the night of the 28th ult., $7,100 in 5-20 bonds and $9,000 in money were stolen from Laughlin & Arnold, at Leatherwood, Clarion county.

THE stone-cutter employed on the Indiana county Court House have again quit work, on a strike. Their wages had been reduced from $4,50 to $3,50.

THE proprietorship and publication of the Indiana *Democrat* has just passed into other hands—Mr. Sansom having sold out to Mr. J. R. Donahoo, late of the Fulton *Democrat*.

THE following postoffice changes have been made: At Petersburg, Butler county, Jacob Fry succeeds William McKinney, removed, and at Henderson, Mercer county, M. D. Whan takes the place of A. C. Henderson, also removed.

THE Washington and Jefferson College case will be argued before the Supreme Court some time next week. James Veech, George Shiras, Jr., and Boyd Crumrine, Esqs., are the counsel for the plaintiffs, and M. W. Acheson and D. S. Wilson Esq., for the defendants. The case is one of unusual interest, and will excite very general attention.

THE remains of Wm. F. Leech, Esq., were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The funeral was attended by a large number of leading citizens, including some from Pittsburgh and other portions of the State, besides friends from New York and other places The pall bearers were H. H. Houston, J. Edgar Thompson, A. J. Drexel, Thomas A. Scott, J. H. Chambers, Mr. Harris, George W. Childs, Mr. Fry, Hon. Wm. A. Porter and General Cass, Mr. Black and Mr. Thaw, of Pittsburgh.

A LETTER has been received in Philadelphia, purporting to come from Jimmy Haggerty, the scamp who escaped from custody while being conveyed from the prison to the court room, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*. He represents that he is sojourning in Kentucky, gives an amusing account of his trip, and returns thanks to Alderman McMullen and others for their kind assistance, also to Sam Josephs for furnishing him with a free pass. The detectives are bothered, some starting to Montreal to look for the fugitive, and others believing him to be still in Philadelphia.

THE Greensburg *Herald* is informed by Mr. Nathan McGrew, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, that he has an apple tree growing in front of his door which was planted 1767—one hundred and two years ago. It is one of nineteen which were brought over the mountains on a pack horse, in the fall of that year and planted by Daniel Hamond. The ground was then known as Hamond's Park, and the deer destroyed all but this one. It is a sound, healthy tree yet—was loaded with apples this year,—and appears to have vigor enough to live another century.

In Huntington last week two young men named Miles Hampson and Howard Crewett renewed an old quarrel, and after some wrangling concluded to "fight it out" in a back yard. They went at it, and in a few minutes Hampson returned to a store where he had been previously, with his head severely cut, as he alleged by a blow received from Crewett with some instrument. The wound was dressed and no great inconvenience experienced from it for a few days, but inflammation of the brain finally set in and death ensued. Crewett was arrested and after a hearing before Judge Taylor was admitted to bail in $5000 to answer at Court.

THE Legislature, at its last session, enacted that "all deeds and conveyances shall be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in the county where such lands or hereditaments are lying and being, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyances, and every such deed and conveyance that shall, at any time after the publication hereof, be made and executed, and which shall not be proved and recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration, unless such deed or conveyance be recorded as aforesaid, before the proving and recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

THE Altoona *Vindicator* tells "a strange but true tale," as follows: A young man giving his name as Harry Stewart arrived in Altoona, not long since, in a state of complete destitution, and called upon Rev. Mr. Guyer, to whom he stated that his parents had died, in Idaho, leaving him alone and penniless; that they had come from England and moved to Idaho when none but Indians infested that territory, and that he had never enjoyed any advantages of education, save what his mother had given him. He had heard in Idaho that in Pennsylvania orphans were given education for nothing, and he desired to reach Harrisburg to obtain an entrance to one of the State institutions of learning. A pass to that place was procured for him, and he was sent on his way, those who had been willing to befriend him soon forgetting all about him in the busy cares of life. While in conversation with Mr. Guyer, the boy had stated that his mother had left him some papers which she declared were very valuable, but which he could not read. When in Harrisburg a sudden thought struck him, and he entered the law office of Mr. R. Minnich, to whom he showed his papers. A brief examination of the papers showed the latter their true nature, and he at once telegraphed to the British Minister at Washington, who in turn telegraphed to the American Minister at London, and in a short time answer was returned that young Stewart was heir to an entailed fortune amounting to $53,000,000 in gold, deposited in the Bank of London, and equal to about $77,000,000 in American currency. This fortune has been lying in the Bank for some six generations, and has thus increased to its present vast proportions. Young Stewart's identity as the legal heir to this vast possession, has been fixed beyond doubt; and he will receive the first installment of about $3,000,000 during the present month.

THE *Edinburgh Review* cannot consider Count Bismarck as a really great statesman. He is a first-rate diplomatist and negotiator. No man can captivate more adroitly those he wants to win; nobody knows better to strike at the right moment. His personal courage is great, physically as well as morally. He is a capital companion in society, witty, genial, sparkling in conversation. His private life is pure; nobody has accused him of having used his high position for his pecuniary advantage. But by the side of these virtues the darker shades are not wanting. Everything is personal with him; he never forgets a slight. His strong will degenerates frequently into absurd obstinacy. Driven into a strait, his courage becomes the reckless daring of the gambler who stakes everything on one card. His contempt of men is profound. Few things or persons exist at which he would not venture a sneer.

EXCITING SPORT.—The example set by Sir. Samuel W. Baker, as an elephant hunter in Ceylon, has been followed by many Englishmen, who have become tired of the modern sport of shooting pheasants, partridges and grouse, almost as tame as barn door fowls. A party of these modern Nimrods recently arrived at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, after an eighteen months excursion to the country lying around Lake Ngami. They had shot 82 elephants, 11 white rhinoceroses, 37 black rhinoceroses, 6 giraffes, 28 buffalos, 4 koodoos, 9 oryx, 17 elands, 21 sea-cows, 2 leopards, 10 lions and great quantities of smaller game. Their wagons were heavily loaded with the tusks, horns, skins, &c., of these animals.

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,
Discharges
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Hussing 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,
Tan 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 SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a fair visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence: while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infected with resident fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the severe forms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been domiciled with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thickly neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same solid bonbon happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the rebels enemy. Shivering victims of fever-ing in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov 4th, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. McaIlaley's Hall, Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secy.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. McIlaley's, Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. Birmingham, November 4th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

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. 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 3 P. M.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 2d, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share was declared, payable forthwith, free of National tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

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.

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 the 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 15th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF 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, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., free of Government Tax. The Government tax of 5 per cent. assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.

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.

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. MARQUFFIN, 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 or any State taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

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 BARGAINS 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 Bed 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 $2,500,000, or less than $16,000 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 loan, together with the $2,100,000 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 PRISCIPAL 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 securities may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 or $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 in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.

The holder of a Pacific Railroad bond may sell—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, at 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 richest and adjacent country being well watered 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 beconforward 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 complete detail, with maps, can be had of us on application, or of our Ag