The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1869.

NEW YORK gives a majority of about 18,600 for the Democratic State ticket. Gen. Sigel ran ahead of Greeley. Our latest reports, at this writing, make the Senate a tie and the Assembly in doubt.

THE West Virginia Legislature will stand 18 to 4 in the Senate, and 32 to 24 in the House, for the Republicans. In these figures the Wheeling *Intelligencer* concedes the extreme opposition claims, in counties not yet fully reported. About one third of the Republican members are favorable to the abrogation of existing restrictions upon the franchise. We should be glad to see all agreed on that point.

It is reported that the eastern part of the State will claim the State Treasurer. The names of several persons in that part of the State are reported in connection with the office of Treasurer, but as yet no open announcement has been made.—*Commercial.*

State Treasurer Mackey seems to have no competitor, and will probably be re-elected without serious opposition.—*Philadelphia Post.*

The *Post* is the better authority on that point, especially as it is sustained by the unanimous voice of the country press, which expressly, without thus far a solitary exception, desires the re-election of a most capable and popular officer.

THE Cuban fillibuster, Jordan, writes home that about 3,000 more American volunteers, trained to military service, are "essential to the success of the insurgent cause." Instead of sending these recruits as desired, the Cuban agents in this country propose to fire a paper broadside against the Spaniards, by inducing Congress to pass a joint resolution recognizing their belligerent rights. The House may accept such a resolution, but the Senate will dismiss it as promptly as it did a similar declaration last winter. It would be more to the purpose for Representatives to adopt a resolution censuring the cowardice of Jordan's volunteers in taking refuge at Wilmington and Nassau.

IN ORDER to be prepared to vote understandingly, on the question of annexing San Domingo, a party of Congressmen are to sail in a few days, on a visit to that island. There might not be any serious public objection, if these gentlemen, or friends accompanying them, should, while on the ground, make a few judicious selections for town-sites, coffee plantations, or sugar estates. It would perhaps be better to assign this part of the business to the outsiders of the party, in deference to that uneducated prejudice which still obtains with a portion of the American people. The Representatives, while *en voyage*, should not slight their particular friends who are just now engaged in a very tough job in Cuba. It will be quite a matter of course, and eminently proper under all the circumstances, for Messrs. Banks, Butler, Brooks, Casserly, &c., to drop in on General Jordan and see how he is getting along. They might thus kill two birds with one stone.

THE INSTRUCTION OF MUTES.

Acknowledging, during the last winter, the receipt of a copy of the Annual Report, for 1868, of the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," we then improved the occasion to suggest to our readers some of the more striking considerations which fortify the claims of that very excellent public charity upon the regard of an enlightened people. We shall not now renew these suggestions in any particular detail. Let us rather congratulate our fellow citizens upon the very laudable promptitude with which they have always shown themselves quick to recognize the justice of similar claims upon their thoughtful care and ample resources. The people of Pennsylvania will not suffer their noble scheme of philanthropy, in behalf of the mute, the blind, the insane, any more than of the little ones who were orphaned for the security of our liberties, to languish in any department, if they know it.

A private letter, from an officer of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, advises us that the plan of that Institution does not seem to be as widely and thoroughly understood throughout the State, as it should be. There must be several thousand mutes in our total population. Probably there is not a township in the whole Commonwealth where one or more of this unfortunately afflicted class may not be found. Their proper education is, as an usual thing, entirely beyond the reach of any local capacities. Excluding the State Institution of which we now speak, there is but one other school for the deaf and dumb, in all this great Commonwealth. To Pittsburgh must be conceded the acknowledgment that, out of her municipal resources, she has just established such a local institution, for the instruction of the mutes of the city, and that it bids fair to accomplish quite all of the beneficent results which are proposed. But this is purely a local privilege, not designed for, or admitting of a general appropriation by others than our own citizens.

The State, however, has made a reasonably extended provision for the mute children within its borders. The Institution at Philadelphia is not only a psychical school, for the service of parents who are able to meet an annual charge of $240, but it also receives, under the bounty of the Commonwealth, such applicants, between the ages of ten and twenty years, as have good natural ability, freedom from incapacitating constitutional maladies, and whose parents are unable to meet the expense of their education and support. Yet, unfortunately, the fund annually appropriated by the Legislature, to meet these charges, is so limited that new pupils can be admitted upon it, only as vacancies may occur at the Institution. Of course, the reader will understand that the Institution is a private charitable corporation, independent of the State, but recognized and thus moderately subsidized out of the Treasury.

We are happy to renew our assurances to the public that, speaking as we do from a personal knowledge of the Boards of government and instruction, the Institution is thoroughly deserving of a larger confidence and support of the people of the Commonwealth than it has yet received. Over eleven hundred mutes have been thoroughly educated there—so thoroughly that a class of citizens who would otherwise probably be found, for palpable reasons, most difficult to govern, actually exhibit a smaller per centage of their number in our criminal records than is presented by any speaking class whatever. We learn from this that our mutes have been well taught, not only in all their moral obligations, but also in those useful arts which enable them, without a single exception, to become self-supporting and respected members of society.

We commend to the members of the next Legislature, not so much the claims of this Institution upon their benevolent consideration, as the inexorable demands of many hundreds, if not thousands, of speechless children, who must otherwise grow up ignorant and unprotected from the vicious instincts which prevail with all unenlightened intellects. These are demands which the State should not gainsay. These are diverse directions in which the public benevolence is regularly and largely invited, and it may be that our resources will not fully satisfy all. But we submit that all should have even a more generous consideration than has yet been accorded to them. A few thousands more from the Treasury to each of our public charities would vastly increase their influence, and, for the institution of which we now write, would come very near to the absolute limit of a clear public duty.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

In the United States at the incoming of the year 1870, we shall have completed and in operation enough railways to twice encompass the earth; or, in other words, we shall have fifty thousand miles of tangled tracks running in all directions, weaving and uniting together our whole people as one community. The enterprise which led to this progress in railway construction is without parallel in the history of the world, and yet it would seem, from the great activity manifested at the present time in the projecting and making of new roads that we are but entering the true railway building period, and that, as great as has been our progress in this direction in the past, our future work will over-shadow what we have done. If any evidence is wanting of the pluck, courage and enterprise of our people, it is furnished in the continued and persevering efforts which have supplied the States of the Union, with forty-two and a half per cent. of the railway mileage of the entire world. Most of our great roads were constructed under embarrassing circumstances, but difficulties were bravely met and surmounted, the projectors standing squarely to the work till the turning points were attained and the golden fruits of their enterprises were realized. Just in proportion as we have advanced in railway matters the country has improved in her commerce, agriculture and manufactures, while by the introduction of a safe, cheap and rapid method of travel, the people have been brought together and morally and mentally profited immeasurably by the intermingling.

In view of the general good accomplished by providing avenues for the introduction of the iron horse into the internal and remote sections of our land, we cannot fail to hail with pleasure the activity which now prevails in railroad construction throughout the country. On an average, each State in the Union has under headway, or in project, from seven to ten railways of more or less importance, while great national arteries of trade and travel, to span the continent and more closely chain together the Atlantic and Pacific are going forward, and others are in contemplation. The local and lateral roads of the respective states now being built will number on the aggregate at least three hundred, of average length of more than fifty miles, giving an increase of fifteen thousand miles to be put in operation inside of three years. These figures are surprising but they are correct, and show the unequaled energy and enterprize of the people.

Fifty years hence, at the present rate of progress, the United States will be fairly chequered with iron tracks, and the people will be more prosperous and more closely connected together in the bonds of union and fellowship than those of any other country in the world.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association, was held some days ago, at Mount Vernon, Ohio. The reports showed that the total receipts amounted to three hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars, and a debt of eighty three thousand dollars, mostly contracted for land. The debt was reduced four thousand dollars during the past year. During the year four hundred and ninety-six teachers and missionaries have been employed, and over twenty-seven thousand colored people under instruction. The Normal Schools at Atlanta, Nashville, Mobile, and other places, have been the objects of special interest. It was determined to add to its works, a department for Chinese immigrants, so far as they are not cared for by local churches. The opening sermon by President Sturdevant, and Gen. O. O. Howard's address, are much eulogized.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Liberal Christian*, referring to the late meeting of the Western Unitarian Conference, at Quincy, Illinois, in view of the great dissimilarity of views, in discussing certain questions, says they did "not pull kindly together." "Almost everybody was a little balky."

The *Independent*, in a notice of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Synod, held at York, Pa., represents that in ten years, but one new Presbyterian church, Dr. Prentiss's, has been put up in New York, but one in thirty years in Albany, and but one of any efficiency in Newark, for fifteen years. The particular branch of the Presbyterian family is not named—whether one of the minor or leading bodies.

According to the *Congregational Quarterly* twenty-nine Congregational churches were organized during the first eight months of this year.

The Free Will Baptists, at their recent anniversaries, devoted considerable time to educational matters. For years the location of their Theological School, at New Hampton, New Hampshire, has been unsatisfactory. It is likely that Buffalo, New York, will be selected, and a college will be connected with it, provided one hundred thousand dollars could be secured for ground and building, and two hundred thousand dollars for endowment.

Rev. Henry Boehm, the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, during the last years of that venerable apostolic bishop's life, is thought to be the oldest living Methodist minister in the world. He is now in his ninety fifth year, and has been for sixty-nine years an itinerant. During the past summer, in the eastern part of this State, he preached thirteen times, sometimes twice on the Sabbath, and attended three camp-meetings, sleeping seven nights in a tent.

The *Jewish Messenger* editorially affirms that so long as rabbis consent to external alliances with those foreign to their faith, and so long as parents encourage them, from feelings of pride, as either elevating their children or themselves, so long the society for propagating the gospel among the Jews will be needless.

The *Western Advocate*, of Cincinnati, referring to the late meeting of the National Local Preachers' Association, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in that city, says that the discussion on manuscript sermons, for order, tact, fluency, and ability, would not have disgraced any ecclesiastical assembly in the land. The speeches were short, pointed, comprehensive, and delivered with a rhetorical correctness and precision of language seldom attained.

The Third Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held several evenings ago, at Cincinnati, Bishop Clark, presiding. The report of Dr. Rust, Corresponding Secretary, shows that sixty schools are in operation in the Southern States. Also that Normal Schools have been established at Nashville, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., Orangeville, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Holly Springs, Miss., New Orleans, and Franklin, La. Total contributions for the year, $94,313,59. Teachers employed, 105; pupils in day schools, 10,000, pupils in sunday Schools, 8,000; Biblical Institutes, 2, Colleges and Normal Schools, 6, Primary schools, 6; Orphan Asylum, 1; persons converted, 1,000. Addresses were delivered by Bishops Thomson and Janes, at the close of which the meeting closed with the Benediction by Bishop Ames.

Orange Judd, Esq., the well known editor and proprietor of the *American Agriculturalist*, has given the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., fifty thousand dollars, for the Scientific Department. Buildings are to be erected for the purpose. Mr. Judd is a graduate of the class of 1848, and has been a very successful business man, and is now using his wealth in honoring God and his cause.

Rev. James Calder, of Harrisburg, Pa., formerly a Methodist missionary to China, and now a Free Will Baptist, has been elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan. While in China he became a convert to immersion as the sole form in baptism, and on his return to this country joined the Free Will Baptist Church. He is a fine scholar, being a graduate of Wesleyan University.

The United Presbyterians, at Chicago, are not numerous, and at present worship in a chapel. They are making a determined effort to erect a suitable church edifice, worthy of their denomination, and call upon their friends to aid them in the enterprise. The *United Presbyterian* of this city commends them to the friends of the Church, as worthy of sympathy and help in their laudable movement.

It is gratifying to note the noble stand taken by Bishop Baley, of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, New Jersey, on the evils of intemperance, denominated by him "the dreadful sin of intemperance." He calls the attention of the clergy to the sin, and says it is making most fearful ravages among their people. He threatens those who will not abandon the practice, with excommunication from the Church, as they have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, or a Christian burial when they die.

The editor of the *Standard of the Cross*, thinks the letter of Dr. Tyng will precipitate a rupture in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he being regarded as the leader of the movement, and his influence is such that "one blast upon his bugle horn is worth a thousand men."

Dr. Brooks, a Universalist preacher, in a sermon delivered at the Church of the Messiah, Philadelphia, founded on Romans xii: 1, argued—1. That, having surveyed the whole moral economy of God, the Apostle, though seeing fearful judgments and retributions as part of it, finds reason at last only to adore the infinite and saving mercy of Him, "of whom, and through whom, and to whom, are all things." 2. That the Gospel places its chief reliance on this all-comprehensive mercy of God as its means for converting and saving souls. Both these points were used to establish the identity of Universalism with the Gospel which Paul preached.

At the close of the sermon in one of the Catholic churches in Philadelphia, in honor of St. Michael, the hymn, *Te Spiendor and Virtus Patris*, was sung, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies a Grand March was performed by the orchestra.

The American Christian Missionary Convention, recently held at Louisville, Ky., was a large gathering in the interest of the Campbellite body. About six hundred delegates were present from all parts of the country. The next Convention is to be held at Indianapolis.

The Third Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, will be held in the Third Presbyterian church, Rev. F. A. Noble pastor, on Tuesday evening, November 9th. Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., late President of the Christian Commission, and others, have promised to be present and participate in the exercises. The report of the President for the past year will be read. It is expected the occasion will be one of rare interest, and doubtless many of the members of the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church will be present.

FIGHTING in male attire, as her fathers side, in the Rebel army, running the blockade, perverting the faith of a naval officer, sourced, married, divorced, married again and separated from her husband. Actress, lecturess and social reformer—such was that widely known female Belle Boyd. Her foot and brain had no rest; buffeted from pillar to post, with no guide and no support but her own instincts and fiery Southern passions, we cannot admire, but we must pity this strange soul, and be astonished at its wild, romantic career. Year after all, when so many stormy years have been stored and so many dangers passed through, the high spirit has succumbed at last. We read that Belle Boyd has gone stark mad and is now an inmate of a mad-house in California.

BRITISH influence along the margin of civilization has been and is being largely increased in a quiet way. For years it has been English policy to induce the sovereigns of their numerous Oriental or savage customers to send their heirs, apparent or presumptive, to study in English schools or under English tutors in England. At present this is the plan adopted to counteract the future spread of French influence in Egypt. The Prince Hassan, son of the Viceroy of that antique land, is studying in Great Britain, and is said to be thoroughly English in his tastes and ideas. The young Prince of Abyssinia and several Indian princes of high degree are also pupils in England, and doubtless will prove valuable allies or advocates of British policy in the future.

CIDER is plenty this year in New Jersey, nuts are plenty everywhere, and the beavers are putting double walls to their habitations. All these things mean a hard winter, they say, nuts being the natural provision furnished in especial abundance when most needed. And probably cider is especially plentiful because nature proposes to freeze all the water springs and some drink must be provided which even total abstinence men may drink. While bountous nature thus provides means for man to resist the insidious attacks of the Ice King, the provident and flat-tailed beaver mixes his mortar and plasters up every crack and cranny in his hut until every possible preparation has been made to resist the onslaught which his instinct has taught him to anticipate. It is comfortable to reflect how well the beaver is provided for.

SOME PEOPLE say that lemonade is better "with a stick in it;" but we do not believe that any body can think the atmosphere yesterday was any improvement upon that which we usually have although it was filled with sticks, stones and little straws. Eyes were at a discount and blind men rather had the advantage over the rest of mankind; existence would, even to an Argus, have been a terrible torture. Men went groping about amongst the flying dust and splinters, and women who ventured out must have had their false hair well secured. One chignon is reported to have been seen sailing down Fifth avenue without an owner, although several ladies, when the saw it, clapped their hands anxiously upon the backs of their heads. It is rarely that Pittsburgh is visited by so pounding, persevering a wind. The dust and *debris* of the street would have done honor to Cleveland, famed as that city is for its pulverulence.

IT is singular how unanimously some printers will blunder—that is how many printers there are who will make the same mistake at the same time, and how unanimously the editors will scold when they discover the name. Now, for example: recently a huge stone figure of a man was discovered near Syracuse, N. Y., whereupon at least ten of our exchanges, not one of which is noted for its accuracy, announced the discovery of a huge stone statuto near Syracuse. Visions of Moses and of the long lost tables of stone flashed about promiscuously, and some persons, remembering that the Indians were formerly supposed to be the lost tribes of Israel, began to imagine that they might have brought their statutes with them, and that the original decalogue had been exhumed. But all this fair edifice was shattered by the editors of those papers announcing, regardless of the Ninth Commandment on the table of stone, that the printers were at fault, and requesting for statute read statue. It is a mistake which very frequently occurs.

A SCANDAL of magnitude has started to life in the city of Brotherly Affection and has been the cause of much comment there. Everybody has heard of the Rev. Phillip Brooks, the eloquent Episcopalian divine who was so long the idol of the unmarried females who crowded into the church of the Holy Trinity Sunday after Sunday to listen to his appeals. Well! Boston called upon Mr. Brooks and he went, leaving mourning and tribulation behind him. For several weeks the pulpit of Holy Trinity has been filled by clergymen who were not acceptable to their hearers, until one Sunday, a young man of prepossessing appearance arose and delivered a most startling sermon, evincing a power and force of thought and brilliancy of conception which even Mr. Brooks could scarcely surpass. His success was a marked one. Again he preached and again his audience was delighted, and that his call to the charge which Mr. Brooks had abandoned would have ensued there seems to be little doubt, had not some well read and interfering old lady written to the vestry that they need not take the trouble to have the new preacher's sermons printed, as they were to be found in the published volumes of the sermons of Dr. Channing, the great Apostle of Unitarianism. The charge proved to be too true, and the aspiring young *padre*, who doubtless had hoped to step into Mr. Brooks' thousands of beautifully wrought slippers, now hides his diminished head elsewhere.

EXECUTION OF COL. WILLIAMS.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen*—In your issue of the 1st inst. you refer to a story, going the rounds of the papers, that Col. Lawrence Orton Williams, a colonel in the late Confederate army, and who came within our lines as a spy, in the summer of 1863, was now serving as an officer in the insurgent army of Cuba. You state, also, that an editor of Louisville, Kentucky, has a suspicion that Col. Williams is dead. Having been present at his execution, I entirely agree with the Louisville editor in his suspicion in regard to the Confederate officer in question. Probably the circumstances surrounding the death of this ill fated, but brave man, may interest your readers. In the spring of 1863 Gen. Rosecrans occupied Murfreesboro as his headquarters. On his right, twenty miles south of Nashville, was encamped the command of Gen. Gordon Granger, consisting of a heavy cavalry force and a battery of heavy artillery. The latter occupied the large Fort overlooking the Harpeth river, across which lay the little village of Franklin. In this force of cavalry were two brigades comprising the 2d Division. In the 1st Brigade were the 2d and 4th Kentucky Regiments, commanded by the gallant Col. Watkins. In the 2d Brigade were the 9th Pa. Cavalry, Col. Thos. J. Jordan, of Harrisburg, commanding, and the 2d Michigan, which went into the service commanded by the famous Gen. Phil. Sheridan, and which put stars upon the shoulders of three commanding officers during its term of service. This brigade was commanded by Col. Campbell, of the 2d Michigan. On the staff of Col. Jordan I had the pleasure of serving the government as a medical officer. Franklin, where this command lay, was the key to Nashville. It was tolerably well fortified. The rebel Gen. Bragg lay south of Franklin, with his headquarters at Spring Hill, only nine miles distant. Every day we had a brush with some of his cavalry, Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, usually commanding. Finally they swept down from Spring Hill to overwhelm Franklin, but the tremendous guns on Fort Granger rather surprised them, and before long they withdrew, leaving many killed, wounded and prisoners. It was Bragg's desire to take Franklin, that he might find his way back to Nashville by the railroad. His repeated efforts were futile, yet he knew that Franklin could not possibly be very strong. That they might have sufficient information in regard to the Federal command to operate successfully against it, Gen. Bragg's Chief of Staff, Colonel Lawrence Orton Williams, accompanied by a Lieutenant, Peter, from Montgomery county, Maryland, undertook to come into the Federal camp as spies. How they succeeded you will see.

Dressed in the uniform of Federal officers, and splendidly mounted, they came within our lines between two picket posts and rode directly to the camps and to the headquarters of General Baird, then commanding. Colonel Williams announced himself as an inspector of the army from Washington and exhibited his orders all properly signed. Gen. Baird received them with true soldierly hospitality, accompanied them through the fortifications, showed them his force, and at the end of the day had been well nigh spent gave them the countersign, by which they could pass the pickets at any point. They had seen everything and were ready to leave. Before starting, Colonel Williams said to General Baird that on the way from Murfreesboro, in the morning, he had given his wallet to his orderly to buy some provisions, and as the orderly had not returned he had probably been captured, and that if Gen. Baird would loan him some money he would return it as soon as he reached Nashville. Gen. Baird gave him a greenback or two. They then mounted their horses and rode away fully equipped with sufficient information to bag us all before morning. They had not gotten out of sight when Gen. Baird, who had been reflecting over the borrowing of the money, called to Col. Watkins, who was in an adjoining tent, to bring those men back. Watkins leaped upon a horse, and soon overtook them, saying to them that Gen. Baird would like to speak to them again. They returned to headquarters, dismounted, entered Gen. Baird's tent, and a guard silently surrounded it. Lieut. Peter, who accompanied Col. Williams, wore a cap covered by a Havelock; upon removing the latter the cap was found to be the regulation grey cap of the Confederate army. A drum-court martial was forthwith convened, Col. Jordan as Judge Advocate. The signal corps telegraphed from hill top to hill top to Murfreesboro, of the arrest of the men. Soon the reply came from Rosecrans, "execute them before morning." The investigation went on; they were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. They confessed, gave their name, rank, etcetra. Col. Williams, tall and elegant in his build, with a frank, generous nature, acknowledged the justice of his own sentence, but begged that the young lieutenant might be spared as he had gotten him into the adventure. It was impossible; again came the command from Gen. Rosecrans, "execute them."

It was said that previous to the war Col. Watkin was a captain in the regular army, and that Col. Orton Williams was his first Lieutenant, and that Col. Williams might have shot Col. Watkins and made his escape easily enough, but when asked why he didn't, replied that he recognized Col. Watkins as his old captain and could not take his life.

Daylight appeared, the morning mail over, the bugle sounded "boots and saddles," then to horse, and the cavalry moved to the bank of the river opposite Franklin, and formed in hollow square.

From a strong limb of a wild cherry tree dangled two ropes, a noose on either; under the tree lay two rough coffins, beside which stood a cart. Col. Williams requested that he might be shot, but his request was not granted. The prisoners were marched slowly to the place of execution. They stepped boldly upon the cart, embraced each other, the nooses were arranged, the caps let down, the cart drawn from under them and they were launched into eternity. After some minutes had elapsed they were cut down and placed in the coffins and during the day an escort bearing a flag of truce delivered the bodies to the Confederate army in our front. Before being executed Col. Williams gave Col. Watkins his horse, afterwards known as the "black spy." Soon after we entered Huntsville, Ala., where the horse was poisoned, it was thought by some rebel who recognized him. Such are my recollections of Colonel Orton Williams. A braver man never fought in a bad cause. He was a soldier by education, and at the beginning of the war declared for the South. At the time of his execution he was engaged to be married to a very near relative of a distinguished officer of the Confederate army. A brother of his since the war married the accomplished widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas.

R. S. S.

A Washington dispatch says:

Complaints are being received here from all sections of the country that Commissioner Delano's construction of the Revenue laws in many cases is producing a great deal of embarrassment in commercial circles, and that there will be a determined effort made this winter to have Congress interfere and repeal many sections of the law. There will also be attempts made to induce the President to appoint a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue; but so far there appears to be no organized movement for this purpose.

THE number of street passenger cars licensed in Philadelphia is 481, paying license to the amount of $24,150.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Hissing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Hacklitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
The 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 light 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 infested with malarious fever, or any other epidemic produced by miasma, 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 paroxysms 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 combated with this powerful vegetable Chalybeate. In a word, neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring 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. 6th, 1869.

TOP ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Moriarty's, 143 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at Two 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. F. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6th, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. Moriarty's, 143 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at Ten 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. F. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 6th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 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 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. 96 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. HERBERT, 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.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the capital stock payable, free of Government tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after Nov. 15th, 1869, until which date the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

Nov. 1, 1869.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 3d, 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 15th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3d, 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. 3, 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.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 4, 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 15th inst., the Bank 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. 1, 1869.

Dividend No. 10.

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.

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 tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
At Lowest Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
In Great Variety.
EMBRACING MANY DECIDED BARGAINS.
New Striped Shawls,
New Plaid Shawls,
New Paisley Shawls.
Good Bargains in Black Alpacas.
Black and Colored Velveteens,
Ladies', Children's and Men's Underwear,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Stockings & Gloves,
Children's Stockings and Gloves,
Cloth Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Wool Knit Hoods,
Scarfs, Mitts, &c.,
Knit Jackets and Sacques,
Men's Gloves,
Socks, Collars, &c.
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

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 issue, 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 PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
Are payable in New York city, in
UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of interest-warrants near the Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Governments 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 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, 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 henceforward 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 Agents in Pittsburgh.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not investigate as there to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates, the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

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,
Broche Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,
And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
52 SIXTH STREET.

APPLES.—200 bbls Choice WINTER APPLES, for sale by J. A. GLASFIELD, 164 First avenue.

MAPLE SUGAR.—10 barrels on consignment at WATT, LANG & CO'S 112 and 114 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POPULAR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY

At $3, Pair Good White Blankets,
At $3, Pair Good Gray Blankets,
At $4, pair good 11-4 White Blankets,
At $5, pair good 12-4 White Blankets,
At 1,25, White Merino Undershirts,
At $1,50, Embossed Cloth Skirts, good Colors,
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Black Waterproof Cloth,
At $1,00, Brown Waterproof Cloth,
At 12½c. Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 22c. Double Width Country Flannel,
At 20c. All-wool Red Flannel,
At 22c. Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel,
At 25c. double width Alpacas & Poplins,
At 6¼c. Calico Remnants,
At 12½c. Good Yard Wide Muslins
LARGE STOCK OF
Heavy Country Flannels,
White Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Shirting Flannels.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182