The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means will unanimously recommend, at the approaching session, that large additions be made to the free list in the present tariff.

THE Steubenville *Herald* subscribes to our own doubt, of the accuracy of a recent allegation that Judge BINGHAM will join the ranks of the Cuban filibusters at Washington. Those who know that gentleman best are least likely to credit this extraordinary imputation upon his political sagacity.

THE survey of the Denver branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway (formerly known as the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.,) is completed, and the work of extending that important highway to the metropolis of the mining district of Colorado is progressing vigorously. Coal veins seven and a half feet in thickness, of excellent quality, were discovered on the plains some seventy miles east of Denver.

AT THE last session of the Legislature an Act was passed to create a Board of Public Charities, to supervise all institutions to the support of which the Commonwealth contributes. This Board was to consist of five members, to serve without pay, and to appoint an Agent and a Secretary who should be compensated. A room, also, was provided for the Board in the Capitol at Harrisburg. The members of this Board, and its Agent, when acting under instructions, are to have access, for purposes of inspection, at all times, to the Penitentiaries, Houses of Refuge, Jails, Poor Houses, Lunatic Asylums, and all disciplinary and charitable institutions of the State.

On Saturday last the Governor, in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid act, appointed as Commissioners General THOMAS L. KANE, of McKean county, Hon. GEORGE DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, JOHN WELSH, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. WILMER WORTHINGTON, of Chester, and Mr. FRANCIS R. PENNIMAN, of Allegheny. These appointments are to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

An universally pervading belief possesses the mind of the American community that the shipping of our country has dwindled down in its proportions to the merest shadow of its former greatness, and that our flag threatens to disappear altogether from the mastheads of the merchantmen that plough the great ways of traffic between our own and foreign shores. This belief has been intensified, though in a degree, innocently perhaps, by the proceedings of a recent convention of ship builders and owners, some of the leading spirits of which startle us by proclaiming the loss of our entire shipping to be so imminent as to demand the remodeling of our impost duties and the overthrow of much of our present wise system of protection to home industry. There is grave error in all this; the shipping traffic of our country is not near so limited as we have been lead to believe from the usually received statements relative to it. Even the most truthful of these statements are only mere comparisons of the number of our own and foreign vessels engaged in foreign trade, where foreign vessels naturally have the advantage, especially while the bulk of our imports are heavier than our exports. When we apply a comparison of *tonnage*, however, the result proves much more consoling to our national pride. The year 1867 is referred to by those who prate loudest about the decline of our shipping as one of peculiar distress to this interest in our own country. Now, what say the returns for 1867?

American vessels entered	9,795
Foreign vessels entered	15,956
American tonnage	4,022,493
Foreign tonnage	4,115,575

Showing that while by the usually accepted comparison of the number of vessels, the foreign shipping seemed to exceed our own nearly *forty per cent.*, its actual excess as proved by a comparison of tonnage *was less than two and a quarter per cent.* Foreign superiority has heretofore been in small, swift sailing vessels, carrying valuable imports, but in this respect we are steadily gaining.

It would be unfair to a just conception of our shipping interests to ignore the coasting trade of our country, from which we have the following returns:

1867. Tonnage	23,355,296
1868. "	25,105,375

Showing an increase for 1868 that is nearly half as great as the entire foreign tonnage for either year, while the coasting trade in all was *five times greater* than the entire shipments by foreign vessels to our shores. Coasting trade was far more affected by the war than foreign traffic, and the slow return of American vessels to foreign trade is mainly due to the absorption of vessels, especially small ones, in the domestic traffic of country where a large vacuum was suddenly opened that required all our available shipping to fill. It is scarcely fair to overlook these items in speaking of our loss of shipping. Yankee ingenuity and perseverance are not easily crowded out of any field of enterprise.

THE "QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

We adverted, on Wednesday last, to the sensational rumor that Secretary BOUTWELL, in view of an anticipated decision by the Supreme Court adverse to the legal-tender currency, is contemplating certain steps which would have the effect to forestall that decision, by placing the Treasury on a specie basis. We then observed, and it is still our opinion, that the Secretary would take no action whatever unwarranted by the financial situation; that he will aim to keep pace with events, and carefully avoid any policy which should look like forcing a premature resumption of cash payments.

We may add that this situation presents several points with which the Secretary, no matter how desirous of dispensing with mere paper values, would be entirely unable to deal in the absence of further legislation by Congress. He may mature, as he is no doubt doing, his plans for the substitution of a four or a four and a half per cent. loan for the existing bonded debt of the government, but it is only the Federal Legislature which can give this proposition any legal effect. He cannot withdraw one dollar of the greenback currency without the same authority hereafter to be given; whatever he receives, he must again pay out, whether it be at the par of gold or not, until Congress legalizes the ultimate retirement of this kind of circulation. He would certainly not venture, without that authority, upon a financial *coup* of so radical and decisive a type as a metallic redemption would be, with results probably so marked in their effect upon the daily operations of the public finances, without an express authorization, which Congress will grant only after an exhaustive consideration of the premises. Not only the greenback currency, but the National banking system is concerned in this business, and the Secretary will be in no haste to meddle with either. He has retired three millions of the three per cent. certificates during October, not by calling them in, which the law now forbids, but by redeeming that sum, as the law permits, on the application of the holders. Until the law shall be changed, not a dollar, either of these or of the greenbacks, can be taken away from the present volume of currency. And every scheme of redemption must legally provide for their absorption at once.

In this view, legislation would also be required to provide for a supply of currency, in some other form, adequate to the necessities of the people, in addition to the $300,000,000 of gold then to be unlocked and put in circulation. Whether this shall be done by authorizing the unlimited establishment of new banks on a gold basis, by authorizing new banks with a circulation proportioned to the sum of greenbacks to be retired, or in any other mode whatever, it is clear that Congress is to be consulted before any important step can be taken by the Secretary. It is also apparent that the same authority m[illegible] make provision for the more or less general [illegible] funding of the outstanding non-interest bearing debt, in all its forms, under the new loan which the Secretary is said to contemplate.

—In the meantime, gold is settling down slowly. The effect of this, with the anticipations of the wisest financial observers, is shown in the following extract from a New York dispatch:

> A shrinkage of values is slowly but steadily being recorded, and although gold has shown a sharp reaction to-day, yet the belief in a permanency in present prices is not generally entertained.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

Under the law enacted at the last session of Congress, the President will nominate to the Senate, at an early day in the session ensuing, nine Judges for as many Federal Circuits into which the Republic has been divided. These offices are an entirely new creation, being an addition to the *personnel* of the former system, by which it is proposed to accelerate the course of justice in the National tribunals, and so to popularize these Courts as to meet all the public needs.

The jurisdiction of the Federal courts has, until of late years, been much more extensive than suitors or the profession have inclined to avail themselves of. But, the situation has, in that respect, undergone a marked change within the experience of the present bar. In addition to the very important and wide-reaching Admiralty-business which has, within twenty years, grown up literally from nothing, until it now spreads all over the records of these Courts, in the States watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, we perceive that the Federal Courts have come to have the almost exclusive charge of litigations between citizens of different States, as well the sole custody of all suits involving the construction of the Federal laws. This latter class of cases is a very broad one under the Internal Revenue laws, while the increasing mercantile practice, in the interior cities, of making direct importations from foreign ports, is found to bring questions under the tariff schedules constantly before them for adjudication. The result is that the District and Circuit Courts, the latter hitherto requiring the presence of one of the Supreme Justices on the bench, have become engorged with litigations which the present judicial staff is not strong enough to dispose of, with the rapidity and care demanded by the interests of suitors and the public. And the very large number of cases in which points occur demanding consideration by the full bench of Justices at Washington, is seen to require that these higher officers shall be wholly released from their circuit duty. Here are substantially the reasons which have led to that addition to the system which Congress has recently directed.

Among the appointments to be made under the new law, the people of this, the Third Circuit, comprehending the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, are especially interested that the best possible selection shall be made for themselves. A considerable number of names, of gentlemen all of whom hold high rank in the profession, have been suggested by their friends, and by local influences, for the consideration of the Executive. We hear of five candidates in the western part of our own State, of two at least from Philadelphia, of one or more from New Jersey, and we presume that Delaware will also ask to be heard. It will certainly be difficult for the President to make a choice among the conflicting, and personally perhaps equally meritorious, claims of so many candidates. But the people of Western Pennsylvania may justly feel that other elements should not be without weight in the selection. Geographically, this portion of the circuit must contribute a very large share of the business of the Court. Politically we may insist, since it is fair to presume that the post will be entrusted to some well-known suporter of the present Administration, that a region which gave to Grant and Colfax four-fifths of the Republican majorities of the entire circuit, has therein at least a fair title to be considered by the President. New Jersey has already a Cabinet officer, and Delaware can ask for nothing on political grounds without exciting a smile. We are aware that our past experience does not flatter the official aspirations of Western Pennsylvania, but we are confident that no fault should in this respect be found with the President. We shall rely upon his sense of what is fairly due, to the Republican people of a district which embodied all of its effective Republicanism in November 1868, and that our claims, in this respect, will have a just weight in the premises.

We are permitted to know, and deem it proper to say, that the President has not yet indicated any shadow of preference among the candidates. Of one gentleman who was named to him, he remarked that probably that gentleman was not aware of his name being so used; of the others, he has spoken, generally and individually, in the warmest terms. But he has given no promises to, nor encouraged expectations with, the friends of any particular applicant. He will nominate in December or January, and until then probably follow his usual custom and keep his own counsel. Efforts to anticipate or to embarrass his decision will have as little weight with him, as profit for the candidate who may be annoyed by such injudicious friends.

OUR SHIFTING EMPIRE.

The mere fact that the leading men in the States lying west of the original thirteen are holding conventions to concert measures for the removal of the National Capital from its present one-sided locality to some point near the centre of the Missisipi basin, although not likely to result speedily in effecting the object sought, is nevertheless a most striking evidence of the amazing progress of our country in that direction within the memory of men yet living. In the United States decades mark more changes and greater advances than ever centuries did in the nations of the old world, and thus people practically live as long as they did before the flood.

To the man who has watched closely the progress of things in this country through a period of fifty years it is exceedingly interesting to go back in memory and trace it up to the present day—from the slow-moving wagon of the emigrant of 1818 or '19, who was then seeking a new home in the far-off forests of Ohio, to the arrow-like speed of the daily, almost hourly trains which are bearing thousands of families to regions far, far beyond Ohio—from the feeble beginnings in distant territories to the present populous and mighty States into which these territories have grown—States which now claim to be the seat of empire, the centre of political power.

This continent would seem to have been so formed by its Creator as to secure infallibly this result—to lead its people onward and onward towards the setting sun. On the hard and sterile soil of New England the first progressive colony set their feet, and were soon followed by others on more Southern portions of the Atlantic border. After years of patient and disciplinary toil, people discovered that better land could be found farther westward, and better still yet farther, and to this day the end of that farther and better country has not been reached. The thousands and hundreds of thousands that have been pouring across the Mississippi and Missouri into Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and are still going forward with unabated volume, attest this fact.

[illegible] one who has not visited that region [illegible] can form any just conception of country [illegible] or of the mighty movement of the country [illegible] is the theatre. It is [illegible] ments of which [illegible] ing of the kind altogether unlike anything [illegible] any other ever before witnessed in this [illegible] power, country. Civilization, with all its [illegible] and comfort, and privileges, and blessings, and with its intelligence, refinements, gaities, fashions and follies, flows on at once, sweeping away the thin scum of restless, thriftless, demi-savage population that always precedes its march.

The truth is the older communities in this country have been sifted by this immense migration. Of those of their people whose fortunes needed bettering the more ambitious and energetic—probably the more intelligent—moved on with the current, leaving those who were less so behind them. We see this in the results of the elections. Look at Iowa with its Republican majority of nearly forty thousand. Look at Kansas, where there are not Democrats enough to form a wholesome counterpoise. Look at emancipated Missouri, where not only slavery but the spirit of slavery is dead, and then we can see what manner of people are going forward. Why, in Kansas alone there are New Yorkers enough, had they remained at home, to have turned the political scale at the late election.

It will be well for the older States when the work of filling up this trans-Mississippi paradise shall be accomplished. It is by no means boundless, and before 1880 the current must necessarily begin to slacken. In Missouri there is still very much desirable land to be occupied; but at the rate people are going in a few years will suffice to do the work. In Kansas the tide must stop about 200 to 240 miles west of the Missouri; for beyond that the Plains begin, and they can never be filled by ordinary settlement. In Nebraska the arable belt work of the Missouri is still narrower than in Kansas. Iowa has already a million of a population, and the current in that direction is already materially checked. In that way something like an equilibrium will ere long be established, and then the older States will cease to be drained of their most energetic elements, and their people will be compelled to make the most of their own resources.

But when that day comes the centre of political power, and possibly the National Capital, will be far west of the Alleghenies, perhaps west of the Mississippi. The Pacific will dispute with the Atlantic for commercial supremacy, and the arena of the contest will be on the banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri. These things are not in the far future. Much is already accomplished fact, and the movements which are hurrying us on to our bright and hopeful destiny are as steady and resistless as are those which govern the procession of summer and winter, seed time and harvest.

DR. SCHAFF has reported the results of his recent mission to Europe. He saw many of the most distinguished Protestants abroad, and his invitation to the great Convention or Council, to be held in New York during next September, was favorably regarded and generally accepted. The Archbishop of Canterbury does not at present see his way clear to coming, but will correspond with Dr. Schaff on the subject hereafter. The Earl of Shaftesbury is very much interested in the movement. Dean Alford will be happy to be present, and Mr. Spurgeon says he cannot come, but Dr. Schaff thinks he will. On the Continent he met everywhere with a cordial reception, and most of his invitations were accepted.

THE time for the annual harvest of public documents is fast coming upon us. State and National officials will give us the reports of their several departments and bureaus, at length and with a voluminousness which seems to intimate that their writers are determined to give the people who pay them the full worth of their money. A New England Governor recently issued a very short annual message and thus earned the gratitude of his constituents. From the President, we may always look with confidence for brevity, but from other officials we have no hopes. Words are cheap, and we get them in proportion. The Louisville *Journal*, in discussing this topic, declares that "the days when these official reports had weight are gone." But with this we cannot agree, for however it may be with our cotemporary we find them to be just as heavy as they ever were.

MR. PARKER PILLSBURY decides, in the *Independent*, that reconstruction is a failure, and that the reason thereof is that it began, with the negroes, where it should have left off—with political organization, with suffrage and sovereignty, when the first lessons in civilization had not been learned. Mr. P. may have in his school-boy days have seen in his "Lovell's Speaker," the words of a famous orator and statesman at the time when the spirit of '76 was warming up to the explosive point, they were something like this: "They tell us that we are weak and unable to cope with such an adversary, but when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? etc., etc." Almost every old boy has spoken that on "speech days" at school; it suggests queries, the answers to which might be of benefit to the correspondent of the *Independent*.

JUDGING from the weather signs we shall not have to wait very long for hard smooth ice in quantity sufficient to delight the roles of the thousands of capital skaters hereabouts. Dutch rolls will be popular, and antics on the outside edge will not be unattempted. The return of this season is always received with joy by a large portion of the community. Formerly when "the island" and Herr's Island were the most available fields for the display of skill with the keen edged steel, the art was not so popular as now. The river winds were very keen and cold, and accidents by drowning, to say nothing of frozen feet, were not uncommon occurrences. But now so great is the comparative comfort of the parks and rinks that skating has taken a new start, and since this renaissance, it may be regarded as one of the most luxurious among the modern arts or sciences applied to the amusement.

WE READ a statement that an observer went about London a few Sunday mornings since and discovered but one hundred and sixty-two worshippers in fourteen churches, the pastors of which receive $7,074 salary. Now, the evident purport of this paragraph is to prove that the priests of the established church in England receive exorbitant salaries. We have no idea of advocating the existing state of things in England, but fair play is a jewel and we like to see it glisten. Fourteen gentlemen, necessarily graduates of universities, receive an average of $2,500 a year each, to live, support families and dispense charities in crowded city parishes, looked upon as public almoners by the poor, and often forgotten by the rich. If these fourteen were Dissenters, would they maintain the appearance demanded of them, and do their duty for less compensation? We should like to see the statistical observer who visited fourteen churches in one morning put into the place of one of those pastors for a short time; we think he would have new light. Attacks like those, without reason, logic or charity, are often made upon ministers of all denominations, who are pretty sure to be accused of all sorts of extravagance, if they are fortunate enough to receive a salary large enough to keep them from starving.

Railway Travel in Russia.

(Correspondence of the Methodist.)

MOSCOW, RUSSIA, Aug. 28, 1869.

For once, at least, the American in Russia feels at home, and that is when he is seated in one of the through American cars built by the Winans Brothers for the road between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The seats of all are very comfortable, while the first class cars are divided into little rooms, and provided with every accommodation for sleeping. There are enough people in Russia to complain that the shrewd Baltimorean firm have made immense sums of money out of the government, but no one dare say that they [illegible] managed the road as well as have [illegible] that they have not been possible, [illegible] above board in the dishonorable and [illegible]. That they charge of every [illegible] the Russians, have been the shrewd for [illegible] business and have understood their [illegible] well, does not admit [illegible] for when the Russian government found that they were deriving enormous profits from their management of the road, and, when after the contract had expired, a new one was made with a French company, the road was so badly managed that the aid of the Winanses was again invoked, and a contract was then closed with them, which has again proved so advantageous to them that the Russian government has just paid them six millions of rubles to be released from only the last two years of it, which, according to the original terms, should have extended to 1872. Even this was a very low price, and it is conjectured that the Winanses only accepted it with the understanding that they were to have in hand the completion and conduct of the greater part of the road already commenced to the Caspian Sea. These facts are given on the authority of a gentleman who has been connected with them in railroad management and enjoys their confidence.

The fastest train on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow occupied twenty hours. This road was devised and ordered by the Emperor Nicholas purely for military purposes, and was therefore made in a straight line. It scarcely comes within sight of a large town during the whole distance, and there are no branches. It is now regarded by Russians as a special favor to be permitted to pay their thirteen rubles and ride over the same distance that used to occupy a week to traverse. At appropriate intervals there are splendid restaurants, probably the best on any railroad in Europe; ample time is allowed for eating. In the same rooms are offered for sale collections of objects peculiar to Russia, such as cutlery, silverware, fancy leather articles and Asiatic embroideries and gold stuffs. I enjoyed the tea at these stations more than anything else on the way, for it was, without exception, of delicious flavor. Next to brandy, tea is the national drink of the Russians. It is brought overland from the fields of Asia. In the restaurant it is served in large glass tumblers, and costs from ten to twenty cents a glass. A slice of lemon is given to those who do not wish for milk. As for sugar, the Russian does not put it into his tea or coffee, but into his mouth, and lets lump after lump dissolve as he drinks. The favorite resting place for the sugar is between the lower front teeth and the tip of the tongue, and the tea is made to pass through the sugar as through a sponge. A Russian has already given me a lesson in the art, but he has had the poor encouragement of seeing me afterward relapse into my former extra Russian barbarism.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The Last of the Penns.

In the London *Times* recently appeared the following notice:

"On the 10th of September, at Tunbridge Wells, Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, second son of the late Granville Penn, Esq., of Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, aged 64.

Few who read this meagre obituary know that the gentleman in question was the last male descendant of William Penn bearing the name of his illustrious ancestor; yet such is the fact. Thus far the writer has seen no further illusion to his memory. Why this apathy and indifference?

When Richard Penn, a brother of the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, died in 1863, his obituary was duly copied in our papers. When another brother, the late Granville John Penn, visited Philadelphia, he was tendered the freedom of the city, and eventually his death also was respectfully noticed. Now, however, when the last of the race passes away, there is none to do him reverence. It is due to the memory of the founder of Pennsylvania that some notice should be taken of the death of his last direct male descendant.

'Tis true that Thomas Gordon Penn did not wear a bag-wig—that he did not dress in drab—that he did not live in Letitia Court, or the old State Roof House. 'Tis true that he never wandered over the broad domain of Pennsbury Manor, or sat quietly in his great arm-chair in the porch of this manor, gazing upon the Delaware and musing over his infant colony and his own troubles. 'Tis equally true that he never offered rewards for gory scalps, as did Governor John Penn, or cheated the natives out of their land, by doubtful, bogus deeds and rascally "walks," as did Thomas Penn. But for all this, should not some steps be taken to respect his memory in a memorial or brief biography? Why could not the Historical Society take the matter in hand? Thomas Gordon Penn was a clergyman in the Church of England, though of late years he became imbecile, and retired from public life.

Some time ago a paper called "An Evening with the Penns" was read before the Historical Society, which, by all means, should have been published, but was not; and we are not much mistaken when we assert that many of our citizens would be glad to see it soon reproduced in our magazines or newspapers. Cannot the author of the paper referred to also furnish a memorial of the late Thos. Gordon Penn? More than this: cannot both appear in tangible form? Let us hear from him. CORN PLANTER.

A Good Game.

(From the American Builder.)

There is a simple and very interesting play to which our young folks have given the name of "Verbarium," and which has had a remarkable effect, within our observation, in stimulating the faculty of language in many somewhat sluggish brains. A number of persons—the more the merrier—are provided with pencils, and a word chosen as the verbatim, which each writes at the head of his sheet. The object of the game is to draw out the vast number of words which lie folded up, as it were, in the verbarium, and this is accomplished, amid much excitement, and amusement, in the following manner: Let us suppose, for instance, that the word chosen is "treason." One of the company is appointed time-keeper; and the signal being given, each writes as rapidly as possible all the words beginning with a "T" which can be spelled with the letters of the verbarium.

At the end of the two minutes the time-keeper calls "time!" and the eager pencils are obliged to stop. The company then read, in order, the words they have written. As each word is read, those who have not written it call out "no," and those who have it cross it out from their lists, and place opposite to it a number of credits, equal to the number of defaulters. If three persons, for instance, fail to have the word "tea," the rest take three credits. Two minutes are then devoted to words beginning with "R," and so on, until the whole verbarium is exhausted, when each player counts the aggregate number of credits, and the one who has the largest number is declared the winner.

The possibilities of fun in this game do not all appear from a dry description like the foregoing.

The lamentations of those who, in their zealous pursuits of complicated anagrams, have overlooked the simplest combinations; the shouts of laughter that attend the defeat of an attempt to impose triumphantly some word that "isn't in it;" the appeals to the dictionary to settle disputed questions, and a hundred other lively little incidents of the game, render it the most popular with old and young that has ever been introduced into the parlor.

To illustrate the extensive range of language which this simple amusement covers, it is only necessary to say that not less than one hundred words may be derived in this way from "treason," which is, after all, not a good verbarium.

Try verbarium, and you will find it infallibly successful as a means of amusement, while it is as we have pointed out, highly useful.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

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

KEYSER would respectfully invite those [illegible] to get Relief from other sources [illegible] to inquire into his [illegible] 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 remittent 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 [illegible] harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal [illegible] than any other tonic at present known, will [illegible] break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty eight hours to ten days. [illegible] is the universal testimony from districts where [illegible] have been comoatted with this powerful vegetable Cholagogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poisons 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.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The people of Allegheny and adjoining townships are respectfully notified that the third of a series of Public Meetings will convene in the COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH, on Water street, Allegheny, THURSDAY, Nov. 11th, for the purpose of completing preliminary measures to send delegates to the COLORED MEN'S NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION, which will assemble in Washington City, D. C., the first Monday of December, 1869. The meeting will be organized at 7½ o'clock P. M. Several prominent persons will deliver addresses. All persons, of both sexes, who are interested in the adjustment of the great question of labor, with reference to both sexes, are cordially invited to be present and participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

BENJAMIN F. PULPRESS,
MOSES HOWARD,
JOHN E. LUCAS,
CHARLES JACKSON,
no6 S. A. NEALE, Ch. of Com. W. & M.

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. McGinley's, 161 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.
no4:q44 D. P. CORWIN, Sec'y.

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

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the City Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. McGinley's, 161 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.
no4:q43 D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, 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, November 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.
no4:q49

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.
oc28:q31

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.

oc28:q43 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—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. 20th, 1869, until which day the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board,
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
Nov. 1, 1869. no4:q

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 12th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.
no3:q41:d&F1 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.
nov4:q43

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.
no,:q49

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. R. 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. oct19:71

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 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:q43 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 $18,000 per mile of completed road, and is secured by First Mortgage upon 140 miles of Railroad, including equipment, franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

This 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 PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

Are payable in New York city, in

UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in 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 ourselves believe 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.

1870. DIARIES. 1870.

Pocket and Counting House,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.

no6:q34-d&F

HAIR JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Persons desiring to have Hair Jewelry made for holiday presents, would do well to leave their orders now, to be sure to have them in proper time. We have a sample book, from which you can select anything in the Jewelry line you wish made.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—EVENING CLASSES commence NOVEMBER 24. Terms—Freehand Drawing, $3 per month; class in Mechanical Drawing, $3 per month.

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

oc29 HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

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 Underskirts,
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 25c. 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 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

RAMALEY'S

HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK

Of All the New Styles

OF

HATS AND CAPS

OF THE SEASON.

DAILY ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS.

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

EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.

Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Childrens' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.

REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.

Black Silk Fringes,

Full Line of Colors.

LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,

A Complete Line.

CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,

Gents' & Ladies' Underwear.

BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES,

All styles of the new

Boulevard Skirts,

Gents' White Shirts,
Paper Collars,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 Market Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

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

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,

CONSISTING OF

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

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.

oc27

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

oc2

THE PRIEST AND NUN, by Julia McNair Wright. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.50. Note by the Author: "This book stands firmly on facts. It contains no statements that can be traversed." Art Thoughts. By James Jackson Jarvis. $2.00. Froude's England. New and cheap edition, volumes 1 and 2; each $1 25. Stories from My Attic: $1.50. The Little Boy's Story; beautifully illustrated, $1.50. A Memoir of Rev. John Keble. By Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge; 2 volumes, $6.00. Keble's Christian Year, new edition; $2.00. Keble's New Poems; $2.00. Arms and Armour. In antiquity and the middle ages, with a notice of modern weapons, $1.50. Meteors and Atmospheric Phenomena; $1.50. Tom Brown at Rugby, only 75 cents. George Eliot's Novels; 6 volumes, uniform, each 75 cents. Sybaris and other Homes. By E. E. Hale, $1.50. Her Majesty's Tower. Second series, $1.50. He that Overcometh. By Broadman, $1.75. For sale by R. S. DAVIS & CO., oc2 93 Liberty street, near Sixth.

TRADE MARK.

DITHRIDGE'S

FIRE-PROOF

Lamp

CHIMNEYS.

FINE CIGARS.—A fresh invoice of "Little Ones" and "Fleur de Lis," Media, Regalia and Opera Cigars, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, by JOHN A. RENSHAW, Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR

ATTRACTIONS!!

NEW GOODS!

Low Prices!

BATES

& BELL'S.

Dress Goods,

Cloaks,

Shawls,

Suits,

Velvets,

Merinoes,

Linen Goods,

Blankets,

Flannels,

Mourning Goods,

Cloaking Cloths.

FALL TRADE.

New Goods!
New Goods!

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

No. 27 Fifth Avenue,

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS AND BUTTONS. NEW SASH AND BOW RIBBONS. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS. NEW STYLES EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

A complete assortment for Fall.

MERINO AND WOOL

Shirts and Drawers,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

ZEPHYRS, BALMORAL AND FANCY YARN, KNIT SHAWLS, CLOAKS HOODS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at low prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

NO. 27

FIFTH AVENUE.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

BAILEY & CO.,

Jewelers.

GRAND OPENING!!

For the FALL and CHRISTMAS TRADE of a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of all the novelties in

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

Bridal Gifts a Specialty.

BAILEY & CO. have the handsomest Store in the World, and will at all times be pleased to receive and show visitors through their establishment.

BAILEY & CO.,

NEW MARBLE STORE,

CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS,

Philadelphia.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

LOOK FOR

BARGAINS! THIS WEEK

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

YARD WIDE.

BORDERED SQUARES

Suitable for Parlors.

DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

EXTRA QUALITIES

ARAB SHAWLS,

IN STRIPED AND SCOTCH PLAID, ALL SHADES.

Reversed Satin Pleating,

The Latest Novelty in Dress Trimming. Quilled Satin Trimming, Gimps, Fringes, Plain and Plaid Hercule Braids, Silk, Satin and Velvet Buttons, Scotch Plaid Glass Buttons, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Lama and Silk Girdles.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

In all sizes and qualities, Child's Merino Dresses, Ladies' Merino Skirts, Boulevards Felt Skirts.

HOSIERY.

An Unsurpassed Assortment Merino and Wool Ribbed, Fleeced Cotton, Plain Merino, Tartan, Parisian Striped, VICTORIA AND STUART CASHMERE HOSE, in all sizes. Gents' Half Hose in Wool, Merino and Super Stout Cotton, AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET.

Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA

DR. WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails. A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success. It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints. The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. JOHN V. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. [illegible] Dr. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J. [Trademark × Copyrighted.]