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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

BY THE CABLE.

Banquet of the Lord Mayor of London —Speech of Mr. Gladstone—He Deplores the State of Affairs in Ireland—Eulogy on the Life and Character of George Peabody—American Matters Alluded to—Victor Emmanuel Convalescent—Why Admiral Topete Resigned his place in the Spanish Ministry—All Quiet in Paris.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 9, *midnight.*—The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-night at Guild Hall. Members of the Ministry, foreign Embassadors, and a large and distinguished company were present. Mr. Gladstone replied to a toast to Her Majesty's Minister. On rising he was loudly cheered. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of the citizens toward the Government was an omen and indication of the common sentiment pervading the land. He continued: Whatever the tendency of modern civilization; whatever its triumphs may be, do not undervalue them; they have not had, nor are they likely to have in our days, or in our children's, the effect of lightening the responsibilities of the Government. As the standard of our ideas and wants is raised, so is raised and extended the demands on those in office. It is to endeavor to give such a shape to legislation and public policy as may correspond to that elevated standard. Every social exigency causes us to rely more on the indulgence of our court; yet to give heart to our efforts, and to pardon and forgive our shortcomings. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the country one sentiment prevails in respect to the Queen, the laws and institutions of the country. But don't let us seek a fool's consolation in binding ourselves to that. Cross the channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy in the face of this great assembly to be compelled to confess that that island, which we have governed for 700 years, and over which we have have exercised sleepless and unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community; has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions. It is almost unnecessary to remind you that we were called to office in connection with this important crisis in the affairs of Ireland—a crisis in which the mind of the country was more seriously addressed than formerly, toward making endeavors to put an end to what has been a problem and a spectacle the fair fame of our country for so many generations. In Ireland we see society politically diseased. We see a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibility, whose heart, in many cases does not beat with a warm and lively attachment to her sister countries, and who do not, in all respects yield to the authority of the laws which regularly recognize us on this side of the channel. This year has been marked by the augmentation of agrarian outrages throughout which the country is elegantly free. The general tendencies to crime there acquire a painful notoriety, and strike the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill. As to the causes of these outrages it would probably be permature now to decide. To those connected with these outrages, I would suggest that their way is not the way to success in the legislature. Committers of outrages are enemies to the interest of their country. We are justly to be cheered in our own endeavors to give all Ireland the strength and unity which a considerable part of the island now enjoys. For that end we shall labor, encouraged by our generous country men.

In regard to our foreign policy, it would be idle to say that this department of affairs has same interest for England. Importunate interference I hope we shall always avoid—a meddlesome and ambitious desire for influence we shall always forswear. But the sentiment of a true brotherhood for those countries with which we are united by so many costly ties every minister is bound to cultivate, and should not venture to renounce. Happily we are discouraged from prosecuting quarrels with the world in general, having none to prosecute. But the friendly assistance of England, though not obtained, is always ready when sought for, and has had no small influence in allaying disturbances and compoosing differences which have had might have arisen in various parts of the world. His noble colleague, Lord Clarendon, since his return to the foreign office, had received liberal and handsome acknowledgements for his contributions toward the accommodation of such differences. One partial exception I ought to make, and it is an exception which is of the deepest interest to all Englishmen; namely, our relations with America. But there is no occasion on which I could more appropriately refer to these relations or better describe them than as those of peace and concord. Were I to attempt to depart from them I should be schoolmasted to judge more correctly and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened within this city during the last few days. I refer to the death of George Peabody, a man whose splendid benefaction will secure immortality for his name, in that which he regarded as his old mother country; but whose fame likewise in a broader sense is applicable to all humanities. He has taught us the most needful of all lessons—how a man can be master of his fortune and not a slave, and it is most touching to know what he has learned from his friends, that while some men would have been unhappy at the idea of dying in a foreign land, his affections were so divided between the land of his birth and the land of his ancestors, that that which had been his fondest of wishes may now be realized, to be buried in America, but to die in England. With Mr. Peabody's country we are not likely to quarrel. It is true that care and skill in diplomacy, unfamiliar though it has been by the purest and most upright feelings, although it has not imperilled our peace, has failed to lead to the first issue. Up to the present moment upon the single question of law which tangled question of law which have been in discussion between the two countries, considerable delay has taken place; yet every delay, instead of leading to danger, was prompted by considerable good will, and a desire to allow the intervention of a limited time to obviate the difficulties. [Cheers.] I believe the world would view with horror a fratricidal strife between England and America. But such a state of things is not likely to arise from our present relations, and my confidence is in the sentiments, which I know animate the American Government, as well as our own, and which cause us to animate the minds of the people of these two great countries with the sentiments of confidences and regard. [Another cheer.] Changes we will be connected with us. Yet my an interest in every country. There is growing up public opinion and international into a standard of conduct higher than that formerly set up, and it becomes necessary for our own interests that the conduct of this country not only conforms to our own idea of its claims and rights, but to that sense which is entertained of international rights and duties by the whole mass of the civilized community.

Walter Brown, the American oarsman, has been enthusiastically received at Newcastle, and has commenced training at once for the sculler's match recently arranged with Renforth, the Champion of England.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 9.—During the session of the Cortes yesterday, General Prim said, in reply to a question, that Admiral Topete had resigned on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, but that he would continue to favor a revolution, and aid him (Prim) in the discharge of his official duties.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, November 9.—The official organ of this city publishes the following announcement to day: The physicians attending King Victor Emmanuel now report him entirely out of danger.

THE CAPITAL.

President Looking into the Annual Reports—Will not Purchase—Accepts the Presidency—Indicted for Embezzlement—Sinking Fund Statement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT LOOKING OVER ANNUAL REPORTS.

All the Cabinet officers were in attendance at the meeting to-day, excepting the Postmaster General. The President was engaged during the forenoon in reading the annual reports of his Cabinet officers, and other officials, in consequence of which he was unable to give attention to any of the large number of visitors anxious to have interviews.

SINKING FUND STATEMENT.

The Sinking Fund statement showing the description and amount of Five-twenty bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Sinking Fund to October 31, 1869, inclusive: Loans, act of February 25, 1862, $2,740,500; do. March, 3, 1864, $137,000; do. June 30, 1864, $2,025,700; do. March 3, 1865, $1,041,050; consols of '65, $3,713,300; consols of '67, $7,570,950; consols of '68, $51,600; total, $17,844,500. Special purchases, statement showing the description and amount of 5 20 bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury, and held to await the action of Congress in relation thereto: Loans, act of February 25, 1862, $3,395,700; do. March 3, 1864, $569,400; do. June 30, 1864, $5,718,800; do. March 3, 1865, $2,962,550; Consols of 1865, $16,350,450; Consols of 1867, $13,955,600; Consols of 1868, $1,442,500; Total $45,000,000.

ACCEPTS THE PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Draper, of New York, has accepted the Presidency of the American Union Academy of Literature Science and Art, formed in Washington. The Academy numbers one hundred and thirty-four members, including President Grant, Chief Justice Chase, Vice Admiral Porter, and others of distinction.

INDICTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Treasury Department has received information that L. G. Easter, Sollcitor Second District, North Carolina, has been indicted for embezzlement of the money appropriated about $50,000 Government funds to his own use.

WILL NOT PUNCH ORS.

Senator Sprague who had opened negotiations to purchase the *National Intelligencer*, has declined to buy that establishment.

NEW YORK CITY.

Officers of the Privateer Hornet Held to Bail—Letter from Father Hyacinthe—Another Cuban Expedition—All Quiet at Port Jervis—Arrival of a Pardoned Staff Officer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1869.

Captain Harris, late commander of the steamer Lillian, which had Colcoria's expedition on board, arrived in New York yesterday from Nassau, where the vessel was seized.

The officers of the privateer Hornet were brought to Brooklyn yesterday in charge of Marshal Pease, of Northern Florida, and turned over to Marshal Dalton, who held them in $10,000 bail each to answer before the United States Circuit Court.

The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter to the Boston clergymen: I am very sensible of the high honor conferred in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent. I am touched by your expressions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Protestant bodies. I believe that the true Church, embracing all who hold Christ as their head, is far wider than any existing organization. My purpose in coming to America is to escape excitement and to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to visit this country. I shall see Boston in November if possible, and then should be glad to see those whom you represent, to explain more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I shall obey my conscience to the end. Greet, in my name, with Christian salutation, those in whose name you greet me.

The *Times* says that intelligence was received at a late hour last night, from a reliable source, of another Cuban expedition being now in progress in this city, Philadelphia and Baltimore. We also learn that one or two very fast steamers have been purchased by parties unknown, and will at an early date, if not stopped, attempt to run the blockade of Cuba to that marked out for the steamer Cuba.

A Port Jervis dispatch says: Gould and Rudder are here, and are not employing any of the old brakemen. The yards here are full of freight, and but little is going out. It is said those on the Delaware division are awaiting word from the men on the eastern division, and will also stop work. Everything is being conducted quietly. There are but one hundred men who arrived from Jersey City have mostly returned, not seeming to like the look of affairs.

Among the passengers by the steamer De Soto from Havana is Balvir Munsegeta, ex-Captain on the Staff of General Jordan, and captured in one of the late engagements by the Spaniards and pardoned through the influence of the American Minister at Madrid.

The officers of the Erie Railway announce all freight and passenger trains running on time, and all quiet at Port Jervis.

CHICAGO.

Lutheran Convention—Minnesota Proposes Questions which are Answered —Reports of Committees.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 9.—The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church re-assembled this morning. Rev. Heise presented the reply to the questions asked by the Minnesota Synod. The Synod of Minnesota asks concerning the declaration of the General Council on the four points: Whether it is a right interpretation in them that heretics and those that err in fundamental doctrines cannot be admitted to our altars as communicants nor into our pulpits as teachers of our congregations and whether the principles enunciated at Pittsburgh are meant to apply to those who in the distinctive doctrines of the Lutheran Church are not in harmony with the pure doctrine of God's Word as taught and held by our church. To both questions the answer is, "yes." Exceptional cases in the second instance being necessarily left to be determined on by the faithful pastor as they arise. After the 4th, the questions were referred back to the member from Minnesota, with the request that he present them in a more lucid manner.

Rev. Dr. Passavant, of the Committee on Foreign Missions, reported that the principal difficulties that the Missionary Committee had met were a want of means to support the missionaries. The receipts of last year were but one thousand dollars; the second difficulty was the inability to obtain laborers for the missionary fields. The missionary labors of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, New York, Canada, (English,) Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Augustana, and Iowa Synods deserved credible mention. The amount expended by these bodies for domestic missions is between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. It is proposed to plant missions in the West and South the coming year.

Rev. Mr. Schaffey, from the Committee on Constitution for Congregations and Synods, presented a long Constitution, which was not read, but will be printed for distribution.

On motion, the consideration of the report was postponed until next year.

Adjourned till afternoon.

Judge Lynch Still at Work.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—On Sunday evening a party of one hundred men came to the Richmond (Ky.) jail, took out a man named Zearly, the author of five murders, and hung him in the Court House yard, with a placard on his back not to cut him down until 7 o'clock not to cut him down until 7 o'clock Monday evening. The crowd then dispersed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Dr. Lott, who murdered young Barnes at Oakland, Miss., a few weeks since, was taken from the Coffeeville jail on Sunday night by citizens and hung.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

Third Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association —An Immense Concourse and Interesting and Impressive Exercises —What Has Been Accomplished—The Outlook for the Future—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Last evening the Third anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the spacious and elegant auditorium of the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. The occasion attracted to the edifice an immense throng of the friends of the enterprise and others interested in the cause it represented, and the hour for the opening exercises found pews, aisles and galleries crowded in every available space. Across the church, fronting the pulpit, a large platform had been erected, which was occupied by the officers, speakers and other visitors, among whom were many remembered as chief among efficient and active Christian workers. The assemblage entire was one of the largest and most brilliant ever called together in the city, and reflected in a highly satisfactory manner the deep interest felt in the noble enterprise.

At 7½ o'clock the exercises were opened with an appropriate voluntary, rendered in excellent style by the choir.

The audience was then led in fervent and impressive prayer by the Rev. J. A. Gray, of Christ M. E. church, followed with a scripture selection, read by the Rev. J. H. Hanna, from John, 2d chapter, beginning with the 12th verse.

The congregation next united in singing the 89th Psalm, commencing,

"Oh, greatly blessed the people are,
To Thee Jehovah, that know the
In rightness of the face, oh Lord,
They ever on shall go."

The President of the Association and chairman of the meeting, Mr. H. K. Porter, then read his annual report an interesting and well written paper, as follows:

Brethren of the Young Men's Christian Association:

We are met to-night in this our annual meeting for an important and solemn purpose. Our Master permits us to look back at the work of the past year for our encouragement and the strengthening of our faith, or that our experience may serve as a warning. And surely we have reason to hold prominently before our mind the blessed thought that Samuel spoke of when he set up the stone called Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Our last annual meeting followed the sessions of the Christian Convention of this country, and, sharing the spirit and influence of those and organized action and prayer, it was the glad beginning of the work for the year. With much that called for deepest gratitude in our prayer and thanksgiving, there was peculiar and dearly bought experience that was invaluable to us in the direction of our affairs. We had every needed support full proof of the sympathy with which every effort honestly made for Christ will be met in this community. The most gratifying appreciation of our organization, of purpose and purity of motive was manifested on every side, in the willingness to aid, and in generous gifts. We had the assurance that our position was clearly understood, and that the cordial welcome of one city pastor, who extended to us the hand of fellowship three years ago, was now again reiterated by the whole Christian community, who welcomed to us as an organization to duty in the blessed work of extending that kingdom of our coming Master. We greeted its disciples evermore to labor and to pray.

This cordial recognition of our association on the part of others has resulted, we believe, from the fact that we ourselves have always regarded it simply as an instrument of the divinely appointed church—an instrument called into being for a specific purpose, and deriving importance only as it remains auxiliary and beneficial.

Those who have been at all intimate with similar organizations throughout the land, and have not been misled by their prejudices to target practice, have known that this, its true position, has always been kept prominently before it, and that had it made the fatal mistake of claiming to be the church, it would early have been deserted by its membership. Our own Association has been peculiarly favored in the unanimity in which we have felt it in it throughout the city, nor would any special remark be called for at this time, only that we desire to see in this the greatest security by being used by the ministry and by the church at large as one of God's instruments for good.

One indication of growth apparent to us all is the quietness with which our various duties have been performed. At times we have questioned whether the Association was not lessening in its activities and losing its influences, but examination has always proved that its working members were faithfully engaged, and that there was manifest a determination to discharge every obligation in the best manner possible.

Removal from active work by sickness or change of residence and by death, has deprived us of these members, in time large, but there have also been additions of those whom we now recognize as most to be depended on for the discharge of important trust; additions not merely from Christian ranks, but also from those one year ago in rebellion against our King. Another cause has operated to lessen our active forces—a cause which we find as the legitimate result of the work to which we pray to be permitted to do, viz: the increase of responsibility placed upon some of our most efficient young men in their various churches. There have been numerous instances where some of the most laborious have found it impossible to continue actively with us on account of the rapidly growing work in their church home.

Our meetings for prayer, which have ever held so prominent a place, have been vigorously maintained throughout the year.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING,

which has always been under our charge, is not an Association meeting, but a meeting strictly of Christians, drawn by the love of Jesus to confer together daily, and daily to seek His presence. And yet there have been weeks when it has, seemingly to a great extent, assumed the character of an Association meeting, because so few not numbered with us were in attendance. Were it possible adequately to express in this report the feeling of those who have the interests of this daily gathering at heart, surely such an expression could not fail to awaken the liveliest sympathy in this assemblage; and many who never think of this meeting now would be found on stated days, if it might not be daily, longing encouragement to others and gaining it themselves by joining in these services of prayer and praise. There certainly is not a Christian in Pittsburgh who is not thankful that this meeting is held; there is not one who does not believe that it may be the means, as far as used, of softening the asperities of business and of elevating the standard and tone of our commercial life by infusing something of the spirit of Christ, and yet the attendance is so small as to make it seem as if such results were regarded as of little moment.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT PRAYER MEETING,

always dear above any other that we hold, has been sustained with uniform excellence. It has often been remarked of this meeting that it seemed to matter little who should lead it, for it has always been easy to discern the form like the Son of God in the midst.

At least fifty cottage or neighborhood meetings have been held in various districts of the city, and now the Church Committee, recently reorganized, is making special endeavors to extend the usefulness of this branch of work, and to enlist scores and hundreds, if possible, of new workers by having one of these meetings, at least, held by every church each week. One church has already reported twenty-five of its male members as ready to engage in the conduct of such meetings, since the proposition has been made by this Committee.

The meeting at

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

Has been a regular weekly appointment, and many services have been held, in which the men were deeply interested, and from whose conduct profit and pleasure were derived by those who went from the Rooms; but the appointment has not been as faithfully kept as it ought. This is owing to no lack of interest on the part of the soldiers, or that of the Superintendent of the Home, who has always been anxious for the maintenance of the meeting, but partly, we think, to the inconvenience of the evening when it was held, and partly to the fact that our working forces are really so few and our calls are so many.

THE OPEN AIR MEETINGS,

First undertaken by us a year ago, were this year resumed. The number held has been fewer, on account of the long continuance of the unsuitable weather at the beginning of the summer, and because of postponements caused by the frequent heavy rains; but we feel that in many respects there has been decided improvement. The same spot has been visited several Sabbaths in succession, giving to the hearers and to residents in the neighborhood the idea of a permanent, deeply rooted desire to do good and giving opportunity to reiterate again and again to the same attentive listeners the blessed tidings of Christ's love. Thus we have tried to tell the old, old story in a plain, familiar way, and to find common ground to stand on with those whom we addressed. We have constantly endeavored to avoid arousing prejudice and to bring those who were attracted to listen to meet with us frequently, that the Holy Spirit's influence, by which we hope we consecrate, might be exerted upon them. Little strips of printed hymns, all bearing some of the precious promises of the Gospel, have been scattered far and wide, with the hopes that the truth they embodied, though sown by the wayside, might fall on good ground, made ready for its reception by the sweetness of the melody or the beauty of the sentiment. Thousands of pages of tracts and of religious papers also, (none of course denominational), have been scattered there. We have gone to do their appointed work, out of our sight it is true, but not beyond the eye of Him who seeth in secret. At the close of these services the most laborious and responsibility presents itself to every warm, loving heart for reaching those out of reach. In the midst of the throng the bow may be drawn at a venture, but these personal appeals afford a more distinct mark and greater steadiness of aim. In this direction the improvement over the meetings a year ago is marked. More of our young men avail themselves of this privilege, and it has been customary this summer for the leader to extend an invitation to any one wishing to converse with personally to remain for that purpose. Many and many are the men who have thus had opportunity, without feeling of restraint, to inquire for the way, who would always have they heard echoed, as we would affectionately echo to night to any troubled, heavy laden one, the precious invitation of Him who is Almighty to save, "Come unto Me and I will give you rest."

Closely connected with this work in the open air is the Sabbath evening service at the Rooms, which is peculiar in its character. One feature of this meeting, not so marked in any other, is the mingling of all classes and conditions of men. No one would think of excusing himself from attending by reason of his common or ragged dress, for coming to the street with a crowd no one can be singled out for observation. Thousands of passers by have wondered at the strange sight—a group of young men gathered on the sidewalk in the twilight of the Sabbath singing hymns. We may not know what the general thoughts for I are regarding it, but one instance we do know of, where a homeless stranger in our city, who had come to think of himself as utterly cast off, heard and in his voice of God. He accepted, as have hundreds of others, the invitation to meet with us, and God gave him such a hour such peace as he had ever dispaired of knowing. The deepest solemnity pervaded these meetings and a solemn hush has fallen on every spirit, such as the prophet must have felt when he proclaimed, "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before Him."

During the winter the Opera House was occupied, as the Old Theatre had been before, for religious meetings on Sabbath evenings. The great difficulty experienced at both these places is the inability to keep them warmed. The invitation to come in, however kindly given, was quite likely to be unheeded by those who felt that they had been exposure enough to know what cold was, and that an economical use of the funds indicates more judicious management on the part of the Board of Directors. The largely attended meetings of the Board, especially during the past six months, speak also of the deep and growing interest of the Association in its work.

To-night we come to bespeak the interest of others also. New plans are always being sought for usefulness, which we hope may result in great good, but it is more fitting that these should be spoken of when the contemplated work can itself be passed in review.

Your response, in former years, to our appeals for co-operation, has always been generous. By that response, to-night, will be decided in great measure the extent of the work to be undertaken for the coming year.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. W. L. McClintock, which was next presented, exhibited the balance in the Treasury last year, $20 90, which added to the donations, fees from membership, &c., made the total receipts during the year just closed $5,081 01. The expenditures for the same time were $5,051 84, of which $1,600 was for room rent, $975 05 salary of Superintendent, papers and periodicals $433,72, religious services, including tracts, &c. $244 45, printing and stationery $633 21, Manchester Branch, $233 65, and the remainder for Janitor, gas bills, room expenses, &c.

After the presentation of the reports, the coronation hymn was sung, commencing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name
Let Angels prostrate fall."

The President then announced that the programme had been changed at the request of the speakers, and that he had the pleasure of introducing as the first speaker, the Rev. John Hall D. D, of New York.

DR. HALL'S REMARKS.

Dr. Hall, upon taking the stand, said that he had much satisfaction in being present at this anniversary meeting and joining in the congratulations on the great success which had crowned the efforts of the Association during the year. He thought if the report just read was any criterion, that the enterprise was wonderfully prosperous, and was doing a noble work, which deserved and should receive the sympathy and encouragement of all Christian people. He felt glad to see such a large audience, and recalled with feelings of the liveliest pleasure the remembrance of a former visit to Pittsburgh, when he made many friends, and was more than ever thankful for the privilege of being associated with hospitable, generous hearted Christian people. But, he said, the time and place was one not for the indulgence of private feelings. A greater and more important work was to be done, and although not present from any request of his own, he wished to improve the kind invitation, and the occasion, to speak a few words, practical and earnest, to the glory of the blessed cause—especially did he wish to speak to young men concerning their lives, those words which, as a young man in former years, he would gladly have received and endeavored to profit by. They were just sent in life, surrounded by all its allurements, and added a few cautions and a few suggestions, which he hoped to give, though humbly, from his own experience.

Life was divided into several phases or departments, which might be considered in four parts. First, there was the Physical life, which developed itself in the growth of the man. This was the lowest order, but nevertheless demanded an equal care and attention with any other. Higher than this was the Intellectual life, the cultivation of the mind. Activity, constant and persistent, was required in order that the intellect might be fully developed into useful and vigorous growth and strength. Higher still, yet intimately associated with it, was the Moral life, and there were those in the assembrage who could appreciate and feel in them, the highest and most important of all—the Spiritual life. Each fell these in a greater or less degree.

"These different phases of man's nature, or four lives, need each a distinct though not separate culture. In the first there is truth in the old adage, "a sound mind in a sound body." It is the duty of all young men to care for the wants of the body—their physical natures should be cultivated with attention—not to be an extremist, or to merely develop the physique to the exclusion of all else. It is good for all to remember that it is a glorious record. In the last, the highest and most glorious results had been achieved. The past fourteen years were but as a preparation for the baptism of fire which was to be the portion of these Associations, at least in this country. It came with the war which devastated the country, caused mourning throughout the land, and left a record which could never be effaced. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on this point, during which he related a number of thrilling incidents, illustrative of the work of the Christian Commission, the outgrowth of the Young Men's Christian Association. At the close of the war these enterprises, or this grand Christian movement, had attained its majority—the 6th day of June, 1855, was its twenty-first year. Since that time it had been doing a noble work and had already made its influence felt in all the great cities and smaller towns of the land. The speaker then rapidly reviewed the work of the Christian Associations in the United States, giving a number of interesting statistics, and closing with an earnest and practical appeal to the generosity of a Christian community for the support of that branch located in Pittsburgh, which was about to enter upon its fourth year.

Mr. Stuart's address was a remarkable, effective and eloquent one, and we regret that the crowded state of our columns this morning prevents us from giving a fuller report. At its conclusion, a collection was taken, which netted the handsome sum of $2,875 10.

The Hymn was then sung commencing

"My Faith looks up to thee
Thou Lamb of Calvary
Savior divine."

After which the audience was dismissed with benediction by Rev. J. S. Dickerson.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nine Frame Buildings Consumed by Fire Whole Family more or less Burned—An old Man Jumps from a Third Story Window—Funeral of Admiral Stewart—Business to be Suspended.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—Nine frame dwellings in Camden, New Jersey, were burned this morning—loss, $12,000. The fire originated from a defective flue in the house occupied by Mr. Elliott, whose family in their efforts to escape the flames, were all more or less severely burned, viz: Elliott, his wife and five children. His aged mother was thrown from a second story window and received such injuries that her recovery is thought impossible.

The body of Admiral Stewart arrived here at 3 o'clock this evening, from Bordertown, by steamboat, and was taken to Independence Hall by a guard of marines and sailors. It will be exposed to public view from 8 o'clock until 9 P. M. to-morrow, when the funeral will take place. The body will be interred in the Romancoke Cemetery, an old burying ground in the northern section of the city.

Very extensive preparations have been made for the funeral, and business will be generally suspended during the afternoon.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of the First Overland Train—Bret Browne Delivers a Lecture on Mormons.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—The first overland train from the east reached Oakland last evening, and was greeted with the firing of cannon, fireworks, bonfires and illuminations of the principal buildings, and a general jubilee among the citizens. Arches were erected over the streets along which the train passed, inscribed with mottoes, among which were "Minimum Fares," "Maximum Travel," "Oakland bears on end the largest hog," "Oakland and the East" and Oakland bound together with ties strapped with iron."

Bret Browne lectured on China last night, was well attended and favorably received. He detailed his experience at the Chinese court, and contrasted the warm welcome of the Russian Embassy in Pekin to the splendid reception given Burlingame in the United States and European courts. He related numerous hostilities of the Chinese to foreigners, and asserted that the Chinese court was never more exclusive than at present.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Ex Gov. Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland, died yesterday, aged 65.

—Swarthmore College, under the direction of the Hicksite branch of Quakers, attended by many Philadelphia, was opened yesterday.

—It is understood that the office of Assistant Treasurer in New York, which has five place, is to be made a clerkship, giving a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER" to its purchaser free or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Permanent Catalogue Cards for Subscribers, $1 per year. Address, CROUT & PHILLIPS, Pittsburgh Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 60 feet deep, improved by a two story brick STORE HOUSE, Gas, Bath Room, &c. For terms apply to

ELI EDMUNDSON,
98 and 99 Third avenue.

GOLD PENS.

Repaired and Repointed,

AT

W. G. DUNSEATH'S,

56 FIFTH AVENUE.

Opposite Masonic Hall.

☞ A fine stock of Mable, Todd & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand—the best in the market. Every Pen guaranteed.

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Made and Kept on Hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of

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STEAM PUMP.

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Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following additional accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on ADVISE DAY, December 6th, 1869:

1st. The first and second accounts of Jacob Vogel, executor of Mrs. Margaretta C. Stevens, late of Allegheny, deceased. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

2d. The first and second accounts of Jacob Vogel, executor of Mrs. Margaretta C. Stevens, late of Allegheny, deceased. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

3d. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Ella Edgar, one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

4th. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Mary Edgar, one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

5th. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Ella Edgar, one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed Nov. 6th, 1869.

6th. The final account of James Veech, guardian of Mary Edgar, one of the heirs of William M. Edgar, dec'd. Filed November 6th, 1869.

JOSEPH H. GRAY, Register.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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Proprietors.

☞ *NOTICES—"To-Let," "For sale," "Lost," "Wanted," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—A BAKEHOUSE in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address B., GAZETTE OFFICE, stating rent and locality.

WANTED—HELP—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for dissimilar kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated SAXTON & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.
H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $20. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED. — MORTGAGES. — $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts.
THOMAS K. PETTIT,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 119 Smithfield street.

WANTED. — AGENTS. — $225 per month to sell the only SEWING IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the "Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for Circular. Beware of infringers. Address SKOGAN & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO LET.

FOR RENT—Until the first day of April next, the two storied Brick Dwelling House, containing twelve rooms, situate on the corner of Stockton Avenue and Webster street, with stable attached. The good tenant these premises will be let now. Enquire of
WILLIAM J. BOYD,
209 Fraser Avenue, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FOUNDERY AND MACHINE SHOP, with tools, fixtures, &c. Rolling Mill work and a good trade established. Address, "FOUNDRY," at this Office.

FOR SALE—A Counter and DESKS suitable for a Banking or Insurance office. Can be seen at No. 66 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the Country promptly executed.
JAMES HILL & CO.,
Corner Herron Avenue & P. F. W. & C. R. W. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A fine private residence on Fifth street, 16th ward, a double brick dwelling on Fifth street, 14th ward; a fine Frame Dwelling on Main street, House for Lot on Penn avenue, Frame House on 38th street; Bloomfield lots, 20 by 120 feet, $500; lots 30 by 90 feet, $400; all on easy terms to pay. A number of House and Lots and Farms for sale.
D. S. WILLIAMS, 17th ward.

FOR SALE—SHOP ON NORTH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.—The building, 23x70 feet, is brick, two stories, Goodrey & Co. as a manufacturing establishment. One of the members of the firm wishing to close from business on account of poor health, we have decided to sell our interest, which will be found a bargain. Also good will of Steam Power (8 to 10 horse power) and machinery, which would make a good wagon maker shop; machinery cost $800, will be sold for $500; particulars inquire at No. 84 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, LESS or more, in Plum township, Allegheny county, Allegheny Valley R. R. runs through it. Two hundred feet from station. Good dwelling of six rooms, and good stable and all other necessary out-buildings complete. Plenty of small fruit trees, of all kinds; good garden, grape vine but, and greenhouse attached. Coal, worth of rock, quarry opened; will suit for residence or manufacturing establishment. Under shade, excellent place. Good indications of oil. Shipped wagon and tools, implements, &c., if desired. Inquire of A. B. KERR, on the premises.

FOR SALE.

Thorns and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $3,500; 160 acres near Fairview Station, $3,000; House and Lot, 54 James street, $3,500; 4 houses on Fifth street, $6,000 each; 8 houses and 2 lots in Pleasant Valley, $6,200; 30 acres in Reserve township, $150 per front rood, $6,000; 8 lots on Fremont street, $1,000; House and lot in Sharpsburg, $2,500; 1 acre ground in Bellevue Boro, $1,000; house and lot in Bridgewater, Beaver county, $1,000; 2 acres in Elizabeth Boro, $1,600; house and lot in Bridgewater, Beaver county, $1,000; contains 81 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$4,000; Farm on Fair Oaks station, 24 miles, 50 acres. Inquire of
M. WHITMORE,
Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE NEW BRICK HOUSE, with lot 32x110 feet, on Main, near Penn avenue, 17th ward, (Lawrenceville district); house is pleasantly located in a quiet and desirable neighborhood; contains 13 rooms, including sitting room and bath rooms; marble mantels throughout; stucco cornices and centre pieces in parlors, vestibule and hall; stone and iron window and door sills; slate shingles; gas fixtures throughout; a substantial, convenient and well-finished house. Possession given immediately. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 17th Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite St. John's Episcopal Church.

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking 1869 HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will find it to their interest to call at office, or send for a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER," containing 32 pages, or will be sent by