The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1869.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 69¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 127.

THE Yerger Case is likely to await the action of Congress, with the full consent of a Court which finds itself in a quandary with an elephant on its hands.

IT is understood that the Supreme Court is quite equally divided in opinion on the legal-tender questions before that body, and that no decision will be made until near the close of the present term.

THERE will be such a multitude of currency-tinkering propositions submitted at the coming session of Congress, as quite certainly to preclude any action—which is not sustained by the earnest recommendation of the Treasury officials.

IN a recent letter, Mr. C. L. Vallandigham "doubts whether a single accepted issue of the day will, at least in the present shape, constitute any part of the subjects of discussion in 1872. It seems evident, too, that the positions of public men will be greatly changed."

WE have so often heard the cry of "Wolf, Wolf," from the Revenue Bureau, that such citizens as have made false returns of their incomes for taxation, seem to entertain no more fears that the frequently threatened investigation by the Commissioner is ever likely to be made. Yet possibly the wolf is really coming at last. It is reported from New York that these inquiries have been already set afoot in that city, to the infinite dismay of the fraudulent. Yet perhaps the wolf will not cross the Alleghanies!

SECTARIAN RESPONSIBILITIES.

Presenting yesterday to our readers a comprehensive resume of the history of the very powerful religious denomination which is now engaged in this city in the consummation of a final reunion, healing the lamentable schisms which have for thirty years divided it against itself, our space did not then permit us to allude to certain considerations which this event forcibly suggests to a reflecting observer. An act which proclaims the attainment of the complete solidarity of a sect boasting of over four hundred thousand American members, and claiming to shape the religious opinions of nearly if not quite seven millions of our people, is an act of such far-reaching import that it could not fail to arrest the attention, and challenge the critical consideration not only of all religionists, but of the politician, the publicist and the patriot. We have neither the inclination, nor could we find any sufficient data, for any disparagement of the purely religious importance of this imposing event. Nor does our province of secular journalism lay at all in that direction. Recognizing the immeasurable public consequence of a movement which arms a powerful element in American society with redoubled ability, and, let us hope, with a vastly enlarged influence, we find quite enough in the social and politico-economical aspect of the business to occupy all the time and space which we can spare for its discussion.

Great issues are impending—and not far away—which shall cleave a well-defined line through the midst of a free, republican and enlightened people. Never did ploughshare divide the field with a more sharply-cut furrow, leaving this to the right hand and that to the left, than will those problems,—which radically concern the more complete vindication of civil and religious liberty on this continent, and which already begin to press themselves upon the clearer judgments of our forecasting statesmen—drive themselves irresistibly through the American mind, compelling over forty millions of people to stand squarely on one side or on the other.

The educated intelligence has always clearly seen that politics, in the higher sense of the term, should be but practical illustrations of the religious faith. Nowhere has this truth been more convincingly self-evident than in this American field. The era draws on which shall equally establish the reflex operation of a living religious faith, a faith proved by its works, upon the political and social status of this Republic of ours, in that wonderful future which, as we sincerely believe, shall see our continent the chosen seat of an advanced and advancing civilization, the central empire of all an enlightened world.

Between these two oceans, expands that vast theatre upon which every problem concerning the political and religious conditions, separately and together, of the race, is to approximate if not attain its ultimate solution. There can be no progress, for either element, without an absolute freedom of thought and the unrestricted liberty of its practical illustration along with the current of events. It is the American boast that we have this freedom, as the untrammelled birthright of every citizen of the Republic. That boast is not yet wholly just. So far from that are the facts, that we can therein trace the clear outlines of the great problems to which we have alluded, and which a really absolute religious and political freedom—to every human being within our borders, to Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, alike to all who accept the one solitary fundamental dogma of a Divine Supremacy over the nations—could alone reduce to their true solution.

The free empire of the individual conscience is recognized in all the theories of American statecraft, but is to day measurably denied in the statutes of every American State, which enforce any form of religious instruction under the sanction of the civil authority. Here, then, is one of the impending problems before this people. How far shall religious instruction of any sort, no matter how closely restricted to the fundamental points upon which most of our populations are agreed, be required by the secular authority, and enforced in the system of popular education, which is that corner-stone of our political fabric? This is to be a question of momentous consequence. We must not shut our eyes either to its imminence or its significance. And if the hour shall come when the State will sever the last link connecting it with the Church, what the civil power lays down, the rudimental religious instruction of the young, the Church should then be ready, with its trimmed lamps all burning, to take up and bear onward.

Again, the flagrant and increasing inquities of the world need to be combatted by the more faithful labors and the sounder teachings of a living religious faith, which discerns and pursues far more direct and effective methods than hitherto for awakening the consciences, purifying the perceptions and fortifying the hearts of the young against the perilous temptations which threaten now to overflow the social order with their deadly tide of sin. Legislation can do much to arrest this fatal flow, but religious education, such as we bespeak, can effect, under the Divine blessing, far more to save this land from its impending deluge of moral death. This problem is also one that must be soon met, or it will be too late for any other solution than through some convulsion rending the civic order to its lowest foundations. Here the Church has a work before it, which must be done far more effectively than it has been.

The Presbyterian denomination in this country has ever been a powerful one, in its numbers and resources. Its responsibilities have been in the ratio of its capacity. These responsibilities are now to be redoubled. Much as that branch of the Church may have accomplished, in the religious field, still greater achievements may justly be required from it hereafter, as the legitimate results of the present re-union. To whomsoever much shall be given, from them much shall be expected in return. This re-union brings Presbyterianism face to face with more weighty obligations than it has yet met. Its strength is reinforced, its resources are more compact, its moral power is redeemed from the scandalous weakness of schism, and it must go forward to broader undertakings and a clearer usefulness, in that moral and religious field which belongs to the Church alone. This field is world-wide, but its cultivation should begin at home, extending therefrom only as breadth after breadth shall be thoroughly subdued. Its culture will not consist in dealing with mere forms, empty ceremonies, verbal technicalities or nice points of abstract doctrine, but sacrificing the practical interests of a visible and elevating faith—quarrelling over small tithes and ignoring the weightier matters which concern the American people in this day and generation. The instruction of the distant heathen is a commendable illustration of a broad Christian charity, but the religious elevation of forty millions of our own people seems, to the philosophic observer, to be a far more pressing duty for the hour. The intolerance which expends the denominational strength in combatting schisms may be a conscientious duty to religionists, but it leaves choking tares to grow in fields which should be made ready for the reaper—and it must cease at the grave. For how simply contemptible must be the religious influence of any creed, in either domestic or domestic fields, which disfellowships other creeds on earth, and yet concedes their ultimate inclusion in the great plan of redemption! How much of true catholicity can there be in a creed which thus loses all its just types at the grave, to meet those whom it excommunicates here on a wholly equal footing at the Judgment Bar? The question of religious union or disunion here is very often found to represent either a faith in the future damnation of its non-believers, or a flagrantly non-religious intolerance on earth. The tendencies of the age, towards a more close cementing of the bonds which unite all religious faiths in harmony with each other, encourage a delightful hope that the old intolerances of mere schism are not much longer to lend a show of justification to the foes of a sincere faith, and tarnish with a boundless scandal the proper glories of the human submission to the Divine Will.

It is a conclusion to which the American people are certain to come, that whatever lingering relics may yet attest an illegitimate union of Church and State in our politico-religious polity, shall be torn out by the roots and extirpated forever, in the vindication of that free empire of the conscience which forbids every form of proselytism by the State; which should forbid every form of religious instruction by public authority, which demands, in more or less a proportion of its youthful recipients, a humiliating confession of the real inferiority of religious beliefs which have come down to them and their parents through all the generations of antiquity, which forbids anything like an established church, so called, whether it be one establishment like that which totters to the dust in the English Islands, or the five and forty small establishments which will follow the first successful push of any creed in securing State recognition and aid for the religious instruction of its youth in our own Republic?

The American system of a popular and wholly non-religious education of the young will be always, let us hope, under the protecting care of the State.

The responsibilities of their religious instruction will always rest properly upon the parental authority, powerfully aided by the various sectarian organizations. These organizations will be far better able to maintain their own positions respectively when they shall be willing to forego indefensible encroachments upon the equal privileges of the believers in other creeds.

When the Church—by which we signify all the visible forms of an enlightened religious faith—shall be purged from all the interferences of the State, with all creeds alike respected and alike remitted purely to their own individual and unaided resources, we hope that it will be prepared not only to accept its enlarged duties, but to execute them faithfully.

Those great bodies of the religious whose representatives are now assembled in our city, have no doubt committed vital trusts to competent and faithful hands. It is in the interests of society, of humanity, of republican freedom, of the American future, and of the future of the race, that we express our humble hope that these good men appreciate their individual responsibilities, and comprehend the expanding vista which unfolds the future responsibilities of their denominations, for the talents committed to their stewardship. Let us hope that this very respectable branch of that true vine of God upon earth, the visible body of His believers, will mingle with their natural felicitations over reviving and swelling temporal prosperity, some clear perceptions and frank acknowledgments of the weightier work which awaits them. The time is at hand when the Church should gird up its loins for the more effective and saving execution of duties in which the State has heretofore shared its responsibilities, and which neither Church nor State has yet discharged—with that faithful thoroughness needed for the redemption of the American people from the deadly influences of religious ignorance and social immorality. Let Presbyterianism offer the shining example to other religionists, of a powerful denomination which makes itself ready to grapple with, and do its part in resolving, the momentous questions which concern the freedom of every conscience, with the better religious instruction and the deeper moral purification of American society.

THE rate of postage between the United States and England will very shortly be reduced to 24.—or six cents. The new rate will come into effect on the 1st of January next. Poor immigrants will be the first to benefit by the wise policy of the two Governments.

STATE ITEMS.

REGULAR trains now run to and from Mercer over the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad.

THE Linglestown (Dauphin county) Soldiers' Monument was dedicated on Saturday last.

R. M. JONES, of Cambria county, an employee in the Treasury Department at Washington, has been arrested for illegal voting in Cambria county. Mr. Jones gave bail and will test the question.

THE Dauphin county Bible Society held a meeting Tuesday night, and discussed the question, "Shall the combined forces of Romanism and Infidelity break up our noble system of a general Education?"

THE Governor has appointed as Notaries Public George Barton, South Erie, Erie county; Samuel P. Keller, Monongahela City, Washington county (reappointed); Henry A. Fross, North East, Erie county.

SEVEN boys, between six and twelve years of age, ran away from their homes in Wellsboro last week, intending to go to New York, where the eldest designed robbing a bank. They were captured before getting a dozen miles away.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* reports another colossal fortune to a citizen of that place, a descendant of the great Hyde family of England, but says it is a matter of grave doubt whether the young man will next season build a new house with any of the money.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG has brought suit against the publishers of *Father Abraham*, of Lancaster, for libel. The alleged libel, we believe, consists in charging Mr. Armstrong with receiving $90 for mileage, when he was a member of the Legislature, whereas he was entitled only to $9.

A LETTER has been received conveying intelligence of the killing by Indians of Joseph Whitcome, of Mechanicsburg, a private in the 8th U. S. Cavalry. He was murdered at Ash Valley, Arizona, while awaiting authority from the War Department for his discharge, having some time previous lost an arm in an encounter with the savages.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* estimates the colored vote of Lancaster county at about 1,000, based upon the census of 1860, when the colored population of Lancaster was 2,490, and the Lancaster *Enquirer* calls upon the Democratic politicians to make their peace with the new citizens, or they will be defeated in the only districts in which they have a majority.

ON Wednesday last, as Reuben Houk was engaged, in Slipperyrock township, Lawrence county, in feeding grain to a threshing machine, a fork used by the person pitching came off its handle and stuck to a sheaf, which was put into the machine. The fork was broken in the machine and a piece of it rebounded, striking Mr. Houk in the forehead, penetrating to the brain. He died in about half an hour.

ON Wednesday of last week a train of forty cars containing petroleum, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, while near Irvinton, was discovered to be on fire, and would have been consumed but for the prompt action of conductor Metzgar, engineer Deerfield, and passengers of the express train, which opportunely arrived at the locality. By their efforts thirty of the forty cars of the oil train were uncoupled and saved.

Two onions, grown from the seed the past season, weighing one and a fourth pounds each and measuring fifteen and three-fourths inches in circumference, have been presented to the editor of the Bradford *Reporter*. They were produced in that county by a farmer who says he usually sows his onion seed the first new moon in April or May; after covering the seed he tramps the earth down solid, and he never fails of getting a good crop.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE President is said to have declared himself most positively against the movements to repeal the tariff on bituminous coal.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL is still unable to secure a successor to Butterfield as Sub-Treasurer at New York, all persons offered it having declined it.

A CABLE dispatch, announcing the death of Mr. Peabody, says the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs, and he passed away without suffering.

A MAN who saw Major Andre executed, and witnessed the capture of West Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne, is living at Hanover, Rock county, Wisconsin.

THE Cleveland Board of Trade has appointed a committee to confer with the City Council of Erie, on the subject of the ship canal connecting Lake Michigan and Erie.

THE firm of A. Binney & Co., the oldest liquor house probably in New York, has failed for a large amount. They say that their assets are double their liabilities, but their inability to get paper discounted forces them to suspend.

THE prisoner Gregg, confined in the Ringwood jail (W. Va.) for burning the Preston county court house, and sentenced to be hung next January, escaped on Monday night of last week, by digging out underground, and is now at large.

THE Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, at Northampton, Massachusetts, will derive $215,000 from the estate bequeathed by the late Mr. Clark, the founder. New buildings are to be erected on the family system. The present number of pupils is forty.

A NEW HAVEN paper complains of recent acts of vandalism and malicious mischief on the part of Yale students that would better become Camanche Indians. It thinks that the "little of Jaffer Webster's treatment would have a healthy effect, and is what is needed."

An eccentric capitalist in Buffalo offered a man, presumed to be lazy, $75 and some groceries if he would wheel a barrow containing one hundred pounds of stone a certain distance twice a day for twenty-four days. The offer was accepted, and the contract faithfully executed.

THE STRIKE of the brakemen on the Erie railroad is of a formidable character, but it is said Fisk is determined to squelch it, and has been scouring New York city for employes. A riot was reported as imminent at Port Jervis, Fisk having gone there with a large crowd armed to the teeth. The engineers on the road also threaten to strike.

A CASE occurred the other day in Davenport, Iowa, in which a Mrs. Rowena French, who has been figuring in the divorce courts, by due process of law, found herself legally separated from her husband. She waited not a moment, but passed out of the court house door, and, where a bran new husband was awaiting with a license in his pocket, and they were made one.

In a village of Medina county, Ohio, recently, a child was born with one of its hands shaped like a dog's paw. The arm from the elbow down is much smaller than the other, and the fingers are webbed about half way up. The child holds the hand as a dog does his paw when beat. The mother was frightened a few months ago by seeing a wagon run over a dog, and one of her children was run over at the same time.

Late Buenos Ayes papers received at the State Department contain the statement, which is sustained by semi official advices, that Lopez has entrenched himself so advantageously as to be able to hold out against the allied army for another year, if not longer. There is similar authority for the assertion that his army has received numerous accessions since his retreat into the mountains, and that his supplies, which he receives from Bolivia and the wonderfully fertile country in his rear, are almost inexhaustible.

CITIZENS of Newburyport, Mass., were much excited by heavy firing on Friday and Saturday evenings a week ago, but were relieved from their apprehensions when they learned that a resident of Salisbury thus celebrated his acquittal, at a court in Lawrence, of a charge of bigamy, which was preferred against him by a worthy maiden lady, who resided in the same house with him, and who felt scandalized at his bringing home a new wife in the place of one who had deserted him, she not being aware that he had previously obtained a divorce.

AFTER December 1st the President is authorized by law to appoint the nine new Circuit Judges for the nine Judicial Districts of the country. There have been numerous applications made indirectly, in most cases, by State Judges, lawyers, ex Judges &c., residing in the various Circuits or Districts, and there is not a day that the President is not importuned in behalf of some of these applicants. The Supreme Court Judges, who now sit on the Circuits which the new Judges will occupy, have, as a general thing, refused to indorse the papers of any of the new applicants. The President promises that every one of these life appointments shall be made the subject of careful Cabinet deliberation.

CARL SCHURZ says in his newspaper, the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, that in all our great cities the German Americans constitute the mass of all the reform parties, and may be steadily relied on to break up corrupt rings and combinations. The claim is a righteous one, and will not be denied by those who know the character of these unselfish citizens. They follow no Tammany, and echo no cry of the leaders of the mob.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., it is asserted, has doubled in size since the war. The newspapers of that city state that large numbers of buildings, many of them very costly and elegant, have been erected, that the boundaries have been extended until the municipal area is twice as large as formerly, and that the population has increased in like proportion, while manufactories, established many years ago, but never attempting competition with like manufactories in Cincinnati, are flourishing.

THE North German Navy, since the acquirements of ports on the Baltic, has been rapidly increasing, and greater interest is felt among the people in maritime affairs. The German Society in aid of the ship-wrecked is constantly receiving additions of members and contributions, and the operations of the Association are becoming more extended. The sympathy with the shipwrecked sailors is not confined to the coast districts, and the Society recently received a donation of $8,000 from a resident of Bonn.

THEODORE S. COTTON, of Blackhawk county, Iowa, committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum, on the night of the 25th ult. A memorandum book was found in the house, in which the deceased had made the following entries: "Rest in Peace—Died Oct. 24, 1869, by his own hand, T. S. Cotton. Reasons, because he wished to destroy himself." "Sunday morning, Oct. 24—Some time to-day I will take two ounces of laudanum. If it fails to kill me, I will cut my throat. Send word to my folks at Butler Center, Butler county, Iowa. Bury me anywhere." "My dying love to thee, darling wife. I purchased the laudanum of Forty, last Thursday evening." "'Tis almost sundown, and I am almost ready to take the poison. It will not be discovered until morning, and then it will be too late to help me."

What Are They Coming To?

A New York correspondent writing to the Hartford *Times* says:

"The vulgar desire which exists among women of fashion here to ape the manners, dress and pretensions of women of rank and title in other countries and other times, was never so conspicuous as now, when fashion itself has revived in some measure the traditions which belong to a past, credited alike with the folly of reckless extravagance and the license of undistinguished immorality. Vauxhall and Ranelagh are reproduced in their glory (or their shame) in the false hair, the powdered hair, the painted cheeks, the exposed bosoms, the bunched up skirts, the affected walk, the monstrous airs and affectations, which are part and parcel of every fashionable assemblage. We out Herod Herod. Nothing like it was ever seen in Paris or any other city in the world; for the recognized leaders of fashion abroad are few, and their notoriety, gained chiefly by the record of their achievements in the newspapers, is not coveted by women of really high character and position.

THE DAILY PROMENADE.

American visitors to Europe note with great satisfaction that there are more elegantly dressed women to be seen in the streets of New York, and proportionately in every other American city, than in any other country in the world.

The spectacle, on a clear, bright day, is brilliant in the extreme; but to me it is a sad and sickening sight. There is as little trace of gentleness or womanliness about these daily promenaders as among the painted but less bedizened creatures who walk there at night. They are bold in look, loud in speech, obtrusive in manner, and measure every woman they meet by the cost of the material of her dress, or the number of yards of trimming she wears. They are connoisseurs in everything; and like the fools of every generation, "rush in where angels fear to tread."

Less preparation and care expended on the street, and more upon details at home, which are now wholly given over to Bridget, would be infinitely more creditable to us.

Some idea may be obtained of the money expended on street and visiting dress from the cost of some of the street suits exhibited by the large houses during the present season.

STREET SUITS PRICES.

One of these was composed of blue silk and blue velvet, and was trimmed with sable. Its value was one thousand dollars. Another was of silk and velvet, with a trimming of the silk. This was three hundred and seventy five dollars. Another was of black velvet trimmed with thick corded silk; this was three hundred and fifty dollars. A poplin suit changeable green and black, rather elaborately made and trimmed with black corded silk, not at all an expensive looking dress, was two hundred and fifty dollars.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart.

Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N., died last week at Bordentown, N. J., aged 91. He was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents, entered the merchant service when only 18 years of age, and steadily rose from cabin-boy to the command of an East Indiaman. In 1798 he abandoned the merchant service, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy. In 1800 he commanded the schooner Experiment, and in 1802 joined the frigate Constellation as First Officer. He was appointed to the command of the brig Siren in 1803, and took part in the expedition to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, and afterward in the siege and blockade of Tripoli. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was placed in command of the Constellation and assisted in defending Norfolk and Craney Island. In 1818 he assumed command of the Constitution, and during a year's cruise succeeded in capturing several British vessels. In February 1815, he fell in with the British ships-of-war Cyane of 34 guns and the Levant of 21 guns, and captured them after a sharp combat of forty minutes, having three men killed and thirteen wounded, while the British vessels lost thirty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Levant was subsequently recaptured by the British Squadron, but the Constitution escaped with her other prize. On his return he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a sword, and a gold medal commemorative of the capture of the Levant and Cyane was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1817 to 1820, and was afterward transferred to the command of the Pacific Squadron. From 1826 to 1833 he served as a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington, and in 1837 he succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Upon the death of Commodore Barron he became the senior officer of the naval service. He was placed on the retired list in 1861, after an eventful career of sixty-three years' service. He has since resided in Bordentown.

Specie Payments.

A Washington letter says: "The story of a plan in contemplation by Secretary Boutwell to resume specie payment on January 1st, is a pure invention. Secretary Boutwell said this evening that such a step was not only impracticable, but impossible; that he never talked on the resumption of specie payment to any one. He had enough to occupy his attention to see that the revenue is collected, that the interest on the debt is promptly and regularly paid, and that the finances of the Government are kept in a healthy condition. The invention in question he characterized as foolish, absurd, and sensationally manufactured out of whole cloth. He further said that it would require some legislation on the part of Congress to extend his power to withdraw bonds over a certain amount, and even if it were possible to come back to specie payment, it could not be done in the time stated; so it will further be seen that the statement is false. As to the anticipated decision of the Supreme Court that the legal tender act is unconstitutional, it would be difficult to say on what ground any such statement can be founded in advance of any action of the court in the matter. The whole subject was so utterly without foundation that the Secretary considered it not worth talking about.

The Great Statue of Herrmann.

We find in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* the following particulars regarding the history of the Hermann Monument in the Teutoburger Forest: "The project was formed at the beginning of the present century, when Germany was pining under the yoke of a foreign oppressor. Ernst von Bandel, born at Arfsbach in 1800, conceived the idea when a mere lad, but it was not till 1834, when the artist exhibited a figure at Arminius four feet high in the Berlin Art-Exhibition, that the matter was taken up by the public. In 1837 Bandel traveled through and examined the Teutoburger Forest, the scene of the defeat of Varus, and fixed on the Grotenburg near Detmold, the highest peak of the Teutberg, as the site of the monument. The original intention, however, of placing the statue on a projective cliff could not be carried out, as no rock of sufficient bulk could be found in the mountain. It was consequently resolved to erect a huge pedestal, visible from a great distance, and by means of voluntary subscriptions it was completed in 1846. This great mass of masonry contains 160,000 cubic feet of the hardest freestone, and cost 27,768 thalers, besides nine years' labor bestowed on it by Bandel; for the patriotic artist refused, and still firmly refuses to accept any remuneration whatever. It was not till 1857 that the gigantic statue itself could be commenced. The figure, when completed, will measure 65 feet to the top of the helmet, or 85 feet to the point of the raised sword, so that adding five feet for the plinth, and 92 feet for the pedestal, the entire height of the monument will be 182 feet. Bandel has already completed the head of Arminius, the arm and sword, the shield and the feet, but a great iron cylinder, which will cost about 9000 thalers, has still to be procured and introduced into the statue to strengthen it against the violence of the wind. It is expected the figure will be placed on the pedestal within a year."

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 4 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 5 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharges 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,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a 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 to every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with intermittent 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 those distempers. This admirable invigorant—harmless, agreeable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been committed with this powerful vegetable Chalogogue. In a tainted neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Entering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 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. Moriarty's, 161 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secy.

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

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. McGinley's, 151 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1869.

AN ELECTION for ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 15th day of NOVEMBER next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

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

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Birmingham 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. SIMION, 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. 16th, 1869, until which day the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board.

J. S. PRIBUSON, Clerk.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 19th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

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

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

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

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

FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.

A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 8, 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 to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 19th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. ROSEBURG, 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 the capital stock of the Company, free of Government and state taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESSES.

Copying, Seal and Cancelling.

WRITING FLUID & COPYING INKS.

Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Worden and Hyatt's, Dessauer's, Carter's, and French Violet.

CARMINE INKS.

American and French.

PENCILS.

Black Lead, Red and Blue, Red and Green.

PENS.

Gold, Steel and Glass.

RUBBER GOODS.

Gold Mounted Pencils, Pen Holders and Rulers.

PAPERS.

Legal Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Note.

ENVELOPES.

White and Buff Business, Wedding and Pay.

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN & CO.

PRINTERS,

STATIONERS & BOOK BINDERS,

CORNER

Wood St. and 3d Avenue.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

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

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,

CONSISTING OF

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

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. H. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

Books! Books! Books!

Delegates and others attending the meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies will find at our Store, 193 Liberty street, a good assortment of

Theological, Religious and Sabbath School Books,

the Publications of the Presbyterian Pub. Committee, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Carter, Scribner, and other Philadelphia Houses. Liberal Discounts allowed to Ministers, Sabbath School Committees, and all persons buying in quantities.

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY STREET, near Sixth.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A Little Boy's Story.
Dame Nature.
Stories from My Attic.
Improvisatore; by Hans Christian Anderson.
Great Hunts; by Victor Meunier.
Dens-Gesus.
Credo; the Supernatural in the Bible.

FROUDE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Volumes 1 and 2 ready. To be completed in 12 volumes. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25 per volume.

METHODIST ALMANAC for 1870. Each 8 cents.

BLANK BOOKS.

JOSEPH HORNER,

139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.

Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.

Also, a full assortment of

Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.

For sale, wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BOWN,

No. 136 WOOD STREET.

1870. DIARIES. 1870.

Pocket and Counting House,

FOR SALE BY

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.

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,

173 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

CLASSES IN

MECHANICAL AND FREEHAND DRAWING

On TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.

Apply at SCHOOL ROOMS, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

DECORATIONS.—In Wood, Marble and Fresco imitations for Walls and Ceilings of Dining Rooms, Halls, &c., at No. 107 Market street.

JOSEPH R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN GOODS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 18c., Barred Shirting Flannel.
At 18½c., All-Wool Red Flannel.
At 22½c., double width Bar'd Country Flannel.
At 25c., heavy twilled Barred Flannel, extra good.
At 25c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 87½c., Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black and Brown Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.50, Ladies' Printed Cloth Skirts.
At $3.00, Fair Good White Blankets.
At $3.00 Fair Good Gray Blankets.
At 25c., double width Poplins and Alpacas.
At 50c., double width Corded Poplins, all colors.
At 62½c., Children's Plaid Woolen Shawls, good quality.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS.
BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
FINE SHIRTING FLANNELS.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS.
CLOAKINGS, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS.

Enormous Money Saved

BY MAKING PURCHASES AT

E. R. GARDNER'S,

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.,

No. 69.

$5.00 AND UPWARD.

Ladies' Cloth Sacques, all grades and styles. Look at them!

50c., HEAVY STRIPED POPLINS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT $1.25.

31 cents, Brown Poplin Alpacas, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 62½c.

62½c., BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, SOLD THIS SEASON AT 90c.

$1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
$3,50 Alpaca Robes,
$2,50 Army Blankets,
75c. Children's Woolen Shawls,
Bargains in Paisley Shawls,
Bargains in Black Thibet Shawls,
Fargains in Arab Shawls,
Bargains in Velveteens,
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, from $8 per Yard and upwards.
Chinchilla Cloaking, $2.50 and upwards.

Flannels, Country Blankets, Cassimeres, French Merinos, Empress Cloths.

75c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, been selling at $1.25.

87½c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, been selling this season at $1.50.

50c. BRIGHT POPLIN PLAIDS, sold this season at $1.12½.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL COLORED SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 50c. each.

ENORMOUS BARGAINS.

WOOLEN DRUGGETS AND FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2¼, 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'PARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 *FIFTH AVENUE,*

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades,

DRUGGETS.

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices