The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1869.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 68¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 62f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 126⅛@126⅜.

GREAT activity is noticed in our naval preparations, which is somewhat hastily attributed to designs of the Government in favor of Cuban intervention.

BOTH Republican and Democratic papers throughout the State are advocating the repeal of the repeal of the law authorizing borough and township elections to be held in the fall. Spring elections are preferred.

WHILE the main body of the new Constitution for New York has been rejected by the people at the recent election, there is a possibility that the Judiciary Article has been adopted. The official canvass of the votes, now in progress, will settle the current doubts.

PHILADELPHIA is called upon to appropriate the sum of $1,844,216 for the expense of supporting her public schools for the year 1870. This sum does not include the cost of fuel, light, cleaning, repairs, &c., which, with books and stationary, are estimated at $275,000 more.

THE TENNESSEE RAILWAY COMPANIES now in default to the Government plead certain releases granted to them by President Johnson. These releases were illegal and will not stand. It is also hoped that the public curiosity will yet be more satisfied as to the peculiar considerations for which those releases were granted.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped that the Senate, before it shall confirm the Executive nomination of one Embry, of Tennessee, for the Ecuador Mission, now four years vacant, will inform itself upon the political antecedents of the nominee. He is a brother-in-law of ex-Senator Fowler, and has been known to have taken a prominent and obnoxious part in promoting the escape of A. J. from the impeachment of last year. Better that Ecuador should wait a year or two longer, than that a politician of that stripe should be sent thither to represent our republican institutions and policy.

LET US report progress! The Democratic proposition to recall the assent given by the last Republican Legislature, of New York, to the XVth Article, has brought the leading journals of that party to an explicit acknowledgment, of the existing privilege of a State to amend an act of rejection by a subsequent act of ratification. This is something gained. By and bye, the Democratic Doctors of Constitutional Law may rise to the higher level of comprehending the just distinctions in the respective effects and conclusions of a vote to ratify and a vote to reject. We must have patience with dull pupils!

IN PRINTING the report of the Commissioner, appointed by the New York Board of Education to distribute the "Sectarian-School-Fund" so-called—a fund of $200,000 which was smuggled into the tax-levy at Albany last winter, to be divided among the sectarian schools of the metropolis, the N. Y. *Times* observes that the Commissioner has done his own duty well, but that he, for the appropriation itself, "it has been regarded by the public, and justly, as an initiatory step toward the destruction of our common school system. The appropriation was asked for only by opponents of that system, and it was to gratify them alone that it was made."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT seems apprehensive of a renewal of troubles with the Indians of the plains, and orders all the available military force to be sent thither at once. It is possible that the tribes which have been quiet enough during the summer are to be left to shift for themselves, during the severer season now approaching, and that the Department is justly alarmed by the danger of these tribes being driven by starvation to attack the settlements. Indian hostilities have usually been terminated by the approach of winter, for which reason the Sheridan campaign of last December and January was all the more effective in securing a temporary submission. But public information at present supplies no specific data to explain the present orders from the Department. It would be interesting to learn precisely upon what grounds these preparations for a state of hostility may now be urged.

THE REPUBLICANS OF MINNESOTA elect Austin, their candidate for Governor, by a meagre majority of but a few hundreds, the rest of their ticket averaging a majority of twice as many thousands. This result is explained by the Democratic press as wholly attributable to the personal unpopularity of the candidate in particular districts of that State. Like our own "Pride of the Valley," he developed a plentiful lack of popular support in districts where he had been supposed to be especially strong. Indeed, it appears now that he would have been defeated had not the aim of the temperance movement in that direction been gratuitously nullified by the short-sighted tactics of its engineers in adopting a violent extreme prohibitory platform, and also saddling its special candidate with a "free trade load. These two mistakes have saved Austin with Republican votes which he might otherwise have lost.

OPPOSITION JOURNALS and orators told us, before the election, that, under Radical rule, these Northern States would be speedily overrun with a colored immigration from the late slave-holding States. Yet, here are coming the Southern journals, of all parties, all concurring in the statement that throughout the Northern most of those States, an astonishing number of the blacks are on the move Southward. What does this mean? It is either that the freedmen prefer a warmer climate and the more tempting labor markets of the Gulf States, where scores of Emigration Societies, organized by the white planters, are offering to them the most tempting inducements, or that they have learned enough of current politics to perceive that the Northern Democracy is making itself ready to embrace them, and they can't see it in a corresponding light. Be the facts as they may, whether the colored race want steadier work and better pay, or less of the Democratic alliance, it is evident that the way is yet far off when Pennsylvania and Ohio are to be "over run with Southern negroes." The opposition press in this State will doubtless note this fact, as soon as the editors reach some satisfactory explanation of the defeat of the Pride of the Valley.

THE UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

This morning at ten o'clock—all preliminary matters having been harmoniously arranged—the two Assemblies meet in the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, to blend together in one, under the presidency of both moderators. Thus have these two bodies of Christians, after a separation of more than thirty years, after having each grown to be greater in numbers and power than both were at the time of the schism in 1838, and after having been drawing towards each other for years, flowed together, as two mighty but calm and placid rivers mingle their waters, thence to flow on, we trust, in ever increasing volume, blessing the world, conserving all that is good in human institutions, and guiding millions to Heaven.

In the afternoon, after mingling their congratulations upon the happy consummation of the great object for which they met, they will meet in the First church, on Wood street, and together, and in company with other Christian friends of that and other folds, commemorate the love of their common Redeemer. So will close one of the greatest and most auspicious events in the history of the Christian Church. It was in Pittsburgh that the sad schism took place; and it is a matter of felicitation that here the breach then made should be healed. The report of this great Convention will be as an echo, a repetition, of the angelic song at Bethlehem, "Glory in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men." Return, friends and brethren, to your own homes and make them glad; and be assured that the Christian people of these cities will long cherish your brief sojourn among them as among their most pleasant memories.

ANOTHER VETERAN DEAD.

Major General JOHN ELLIS WOOL died at his residence, in Troy, N. Y., at half past two o'clock A. M. of the 10th, in the 81st year of his age. Born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1789, he entered the army, as Captain in the 13th Infantry, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, and distinguished himself at Queenstown, Plattsburg and Beekmantown, being shot through both thighs in the first action. In 1821 he was commissioned as Inspector General, and in 1826 brevetted Brigadier, taking the full rank in 1841. During the Mexican war, he was employed in raising volunteers in the West, equipping 12,000 troops, subsequently taking command of 3000 men and marching 900 miles from San Antonio to Saltillo, without the loss of a man. For his active services at Buena Vista, he was brevetted Major General, and in 1854 was complimented, for his services in that war, with a sword and a Congressional vote of thanks. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was equally prompt and judicious in his service, taking command of the Virginia Department in 1861, capturing Norfolk in May, 1862. He was then transferred to Baltimore and commissioned as a full Major General. He has since lived in retirement at Troy, now passing away almost at the same hour with Admiral STEWART, the two being of the few survivors of the war of 1812. His record was honorable, although not splendid for its brilliancy, attesting always his military capacity and his patriotic devotion to his country. The day for his funeral has not yet been fixed.

MORE CORNERS.

The Erie Railway clique, since its experience in the gold market, finds itself in several new and embarrassing corners of another sort, and probably without any "pocket judges" handy to let down the bars. For example, the State of Ohio sues that model concern, to recover a penalty of $7000 for its neglect to comply with the law of that State requiring from every railway corporation an annual report of its doings. Since Erie gobbled up the Atlantic and Great Western line, this clique seems to have found it to be monstrously inconvenient to meet these legal conditions, which would require a very searching exposure of their corporate proceedings. That is not the way the clique does its business, and thus the penalty has been incurred as above. But there are neither Barnards, Cardozos nor McCunns on the Ohio Bench, whence it is safe to predict either that the $7,000 will be realized by the State Treasury, or a very interesting expose, of railway transactions quite without parallel, will be smoked out for the delectation of the public.

NOR is that all! It is reported from Cleveland, that the clique has come up very short in its performance of its contracts with the English stock holders and with the McHenry interest in the A. & G. W. Road, and that, unless negotiations now going on at Cleveland result in a satisfactory compromise, legal proceedings will be at once instituted to take the road from its present custody, restoring its possession to its original owners.

FISK and GOULD should arrange with their pocket-judges, who have stood them in such good stead at New York, to remove at once to Ohio, and keep things level. Otherwise, there can be but a few months of delay before the great broad-gauge railway from Salamanca to Dayton will pass into other hands, to the course of a fresh deal of the time-line railway cards.

THE INVASION OF CHINESE.

A score of years ago the thought of an immense influx of people from China to the United States never entered men's heads; yet here they are; they have come and are coming by thousands, and may number millions before the tide ebbs. Our statesmen and moralists see in this thing, or think they see, a strange, unlooked for, and perplexing political problem. Some hail their coming a great accession of physical power—just what we need; while others are alarmed at such an avalanche of heathenism upon our shores. Politicians are puzzled to know what to do with them; for it is confessed that the XVth Article, which is just about to be ratified, will make voting citizens of every man of them, forgetting that naturalization is necessary to constitute a citizen and a voter.

But why and how do they come? Certainly not to conquer and dispossess us, as did the fierce hordes of barbarians from the heart of Asia, who overrun western Europe in the middle ages. Not to revolutionize and supplant our civilization by establishing theirs. Not to interfere at all in any of our own affairs, either political or religious. They come to work. They heard that there was plenty of money in America, and that the wages of labor were very much higher than those in their own overcrowded country. We may therefore point to the Chinaman coming to our shores, and exclaim in the language of Burns:

"See yonder poor, o'erlabored wight,
So abject, mean and vile,
Who begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil."

That's all he is, and all that the incoming generation is likely to be. The children of such of them as settle permanently will assimilate, and rapidly adopt our language, customs, faith and political ideas, and under Providence be efficient agents in the regeneration of the old peopled land of their fathers.

In this country the children of Africa had their education as slaves; and here those of Eastern Asia are coming in as hired servants, and are doubtless sent in for the same purpose. Their moral and political *status* at home is forty centuries behind that of the people among whom they have come; and however ingenious they may be in their way, they have almost everything to learn before they can take their places and act their part in the great stream of human affairs, as it now rolls on.

These Chinamen are on all hands represented as being industrious, sober, honest, frugal, peaceable, and remarkably apt to learn, rather by imitation than by any clear conception of the nature or principle of the thing learned. Hence they are excellent laborers and servants; and the poor among them so far, do not aspire to be anything more. Thousands of them labored upon the Central Pacific Railway, and gave great satisfaction. Indeed, it is doubtful if that great and difficult enterprise could have been accomplished at all without their aid. Many are gathering gold at what they deem a profit, out of the old placer mines abandoned by the whites; while many others are employed as domestic servants, farm hands, and as laundereres. Others are employed in factories, and take hold of the various processes, to them entirely new and strange, with surprising aptness. As operatives in woolen manufactories they are said to be the best in California. Docile, quick, faithful and contented with their wages, they give no trouble; while their labor, which is the only real source of wealth, adds vastly to the prosperity of California.

These Chinese suffer many wrongs and outrages at the hands of white men of the baser sort. But, inured to oppression, deeming it the normal condition of the race, they endure them patiently, and generally triumph by the mere force, if it may be so-called, of their flexibility and non-combativeness. Until recently they were denied the privilege of giving testimony in the courts of law in California; but that is now changed; and gradually their social status is becoming higher and their condition better.

Will these Chinamen overrun our whole country? or is it likely that they will confine themselves to the Pacific slope? Our own opinion is, that in a comparatively short time they will flock over to this side, and enter, as they have done in California, into all the various industries for which their well known ingenuity and readiness fit them. In California attempts were made to rule them out of several of the leading industries; but by patience and persistence they finally succeeded in becoming masters of the situation, and now some important trades are almost exclusively in their hands. The same kind of competition with organized labor may be expected wherever they come in force.

This coming of these people is in every way interesting; for their presence cannot but affect mightly the physical advancement of our partially developed country. They bring to us just what is needed, a vast accession of muscle, but very little working brains—millions of hands, but no practical ideas. Their glimmering notions of religion and philosophy will die out as soon as they touch the better and stronger light to which they come; and they will be but as so many children to be taught, so many docile helpers in our more rugged toils.

POINTS OF FORMER DIFFERENCE.

The Philadelphia *Press* alluces to certain precedents which will fall to the ground, under the plan of union now engaging the attention of the Presbyterian Assemblies. We quote:

1. The Old School decided in 1842 that marriage with a deceased wife's sister was unscriptural. This has never been a subject of New School action, and the reunion will, therefore, relieve that considerable majority of the Old School people who have long since ceased to believe in this curious doctrine.

2. Roman Catholic baptism was declared invalid by the Old School Assembly in 1845. An indefinite postponement of the subject in the New School Convention of 1859 will leave this to be decided in the united body.

3. The Old School condemned the practice of sitting in time of public prayer and that of the reading of sermons in church by laymen in the absence of clergymen, in 1849, both of which are common usages never discountenanced in the New School.

But the most important was the action in regard to the Southern churches. The action of the Old School, which ruled out the commissioners from five synods, will of course become invalid under the plan of reunion. The action of the Old School in 1855, by which the churches adhering to the rebellion were cut off from the Church, stands also to be repealed; and through this door the alienated Churches will enter into peaceful and Christian harmony.

SERIOUS DOUBTS, of the success of the proposition for incorporating the lay element into the official representation of the Methodist Church, are suggested by the present state of the canvassing for votes. The constitution of the church, which it is proposed to change, can only be altered by a three quarter vote of the constituencies, which, for that purpose, are wholly ministerial. As the figures are thus far reported, a slight increase in the number of negative votes would accomplish the defeat of the lay-delegate scheme. Whether, in that event, so large a numerical element in the Church, as to embrace but a little less than three-fourths of the entire body, would patiently submit to the proscriptive policy of a small minority, is a question which begins to loom up upon the Methodist future. Evidently, it is a question which touches the sanctity of the constitution itself. Let us hope that no menace of disunion in that quarter shall be so realized, as to interrupt the peaceful flow of a current just now apparently bearing onward all the leading Protestant sects of the country to a common tide-level upon the great ocean of a broad church universal!

SENATOR SCULL, of the Somerset district, very properly observes, in his *Herald*, that:

"Having concluded that it is about time that the Democratic politicians of this district should be taught that certain election returns are not subject to manipulation at their pleasure, we will, notwithstanding the indignation of our friend of the *Gazette* at such book assertions, insist that we are legally entitled to the seat until the Senate shall decide that county judges can assume the power, not delegated by law, to add to, or take from the number of votes certified to them."

"THE STONE CHAIR" at Cardiff, seventeen miles from Syracuse, N. Y., continues to excite the men of science. The last account is as follows: The countenance and figure are clearly Caucasian, of the complete type of manly beauty. Unless it was sculptured on the spot, of which there are no proofs, it must have required machinery or fifteen or twenty men to move it—it weighs 1,600 or 2,000 pounds. Its Caucasian type destroys the theory that it was the work of the Indians. It is so impressive and even majestic that spectators are hushed into silence.

THE Thanksgiving Proclamation of Governor McClurg, of Missouri, is quite a model of praiseworthy brevity. His Excellency contents himself with a couple of texts of Scripture, viz. "The Lord taketh pleasure in them that fear Him; in those that hope in His mercy;" "He maketh peace in thy borders and filleth thee with the finest of wheat." Then the people are recommended "to praise the name of the Lord" both in family circles and public places. The Governor signs this; the Secretary of State countersigns it, and there is the neat little document complete!

INDIAN SUMMER.

Interesting Paper from "G. A."

Inquiries have been made, if we should have the Indian Summer; we are near the end of its allotted space, the 11th inst. When forests were permitted to stand, the Indian Summer came on the 2d, and continued to the 11th of November. In latter days it does not develop itself within that time, but shows itself in patches, sometimes in October, early and later in November. It began its development in full earnest this season, at its allotted season, the 2d, continued on the 3d and 4th, with heavy white frosts, smoky and dark mornings, and a real pleasant midday and a red setting sun. On the 5th the signs of a great storm appeared in the West and North West, with a depreciation of the temperature of the thermometer, and a partial rise of the barometer, and then a fall of the same, which has been verified in the last few days by snow storms, the leaves and debris covered and rendered inert, and the Indian Summer annihilated.

Many theories have been sent forth; what is the origin and cause of Indian Summer? The most plausible we have examined, and drawn a conclusion from, is, that the Indian Summer does not exist until after the October frosts; when she leaves fall with the debris of nature, we have heats, ferments and thence a smoke and an equilibrium in the atmosphere, which prevents a rapid condensation of vapor by an extreme contrast. During the prevalence of Indian summer there is a regular variation at morning, noon and night, with but little difference in the thermometer, at those particular periods, which maintains a regular equilibrium in the atmosphere. In Indian Summer the thermometer may be thirty to forty degrees in the morning, fifty-five to sixty at noon, thirty-eight to forty at night, and hold so through the term, while in other parts of the year is is not so limited as it were by rule. For illustration, in March April or December, or any of the winter months, one or two white frosts will surely produce rain within twenty-four to seventy-two hours. The thermometer may range at 12 o'clock A. M. at sixty degrees, night at thirty-five, morning twenty, and you may be sure of a storm in forty-eight to seventy-two hours. It is the great contrast by sudden changes that produces immediate storms. Every morning in the Indian Summer may develope white frost, and even freezing, yet not produce storms from the regular order of the atmosphere. Usually, after a regular Indian summer, the accumulated condensation of vapors result in a long snow or rain storm, commonly called Squaw Winter. You may look at the thermometer to-night, and find it at 45 degrees; to-morrow morning you find 20 to 30; the next morning it may be 30 to 35; next 40 to 50; next 25 to 65, and on that day the storm may develope. Sudden changes, with great contrasts in the thermometer, are the beginning of the generating of storms, varying from January to May, from two days to four, before the atmosphere acquires the consistency to discharge the condensed vapors: from May to September it takes a longer time; from September to October 22th, six to twelve days, but will surely come, and the longer the signs the longer or more copious the storm. From November to May the storms are more rapid and generating.

The seasons of the year have been systematic in an order which indicates a regular cold winter. The present lunar month indicates a cold, stormy month, snow storms, more or less in discharge, being more prevalent, and fears there will not be a navigable river for a practical use, unless a south wind should prevail three or four days. In former years, a freezing November has preceded a warm December and January, but from the remarkable character of the year, for unusual phenomena, we should predict a long, cold winter.

Record from Oct. 5th to Nov. 3d: Seventeen cloudy and variable, of which nine were rain and two of snow, twelve of sunshine, seventeen frost and freezing, one thunder storm, day. Daily average of thermometer, 43 8-12; river 3 feet 8 inches; rain fall, ⅞ of an inch, which nearly scores.

Indications—very cold, storm on the 5th inst.—from Nov. 3d to Dec. 3d: twenty cloudy and variable, sixteen of which storm, chiefly snow, nine sunshine days, and a cool, squally month.

Mercury, 1868, 43 8-12; do 1868, 49, same days. Winds—1869, northwest, 21, east, 4, southwest, 4; 1868, northwest, 7, northeast 7, east 7, north 4, south southwest 2.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1869. G. A.

Exhibition by the "Oakdale Independent Temple of Honor."

A deep interest seems to have been awakened to different parts of the country on the subject of Temperance. Some time ago a society bearing the title of "The Independent Temple of Honor" was formed at the new and growing village of Oakdale on the Panhandle Railroad, and is now in a very flourishing condition. They have had several excellent temperance lectures, and the members seem to be working faithfully in the temperance cause. The society have an organization in a large hall in the village on the evening of the 3d inst., at which time they performed the beautiful and touching drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." Quite a large audience greeted the actors at the rising of the curtain and listened with the deepest attention as the drama moved upward onward of Joe. Morgan were depicted, and with Geo. A. McBride as Sample Swichel humorously explained that after trying three drinks a day and finding that he was growing "wuss and wuss," finally concluded to "knock off" and drink no more. The parts of Mrs. Morgan and Mary Morgan were beautifully performed, as were also the parts of Simon Slade, Frank Slade and Mehlitable Cartwright. The part of Joe. Morgan was performed by Samuel Hunsker, and throughout was rendered in an excellent manner. The death bed and delirium scenes was particularly grand, and reflected the greatest credit on Mr. Hunsker, Mrs. Cook and Miss McCombs. T. W. Conway as the young Squire performed his part well. The Iron City Band was present and added much to the enjoyment of the evening by its excellent music. The members of the society having part in the exhibition have received an invitation to visit Canonsburg, Washington county, and they will give an exhibition there soon. BLIFKINS.

The Bible in the Common Schools.

The forbidding of the reading of the Bible in the Common Schools of Cincinnati has opened up a theme which many of our cotemporaries have found a perfect placer to get up sensational articles about. The religion, or want of religion of the Directors, is telegraphed over the country and duly commented on or mourned over, according to the mode of the several writers.

Lancaster city passed through this same excitement many years ago, when the Bible was turned out of her schools. Whether for good or evil, we have not had decided for us up to this time, but we doubt if any harm has come of it to the cause of Morality or Christianity. On the whole, we think there is an advance in the moral conduct of the children who attend school from those who attended before that time; but that the reading of the Bible or not reading it, has anything to do with it, we do not believe. Churches and Sunday Schools, and correct conduct and example of parents, mean more than any mere reading of the Bible at school, and we do not despair of the youth of Cincinnati, or of their being any less moral or religious for the want of reading the Bible at school.

HERBERT C. CRANE, was married in New York, last week, to Miss Nellie Landing. The engagement ring was made from an original design of Mr. Crane's, by a Broadway jeweler, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars, and is decidedly massive and unique. The ring is of plain, solid gold, and on the inside is the customary Romeo and Juliet inscription set in "small diamonds!" An immense solitaire is exquisitely set in the outside, and two interwoven hearts are carved in the centre. The ring is very large. The wedding invitation concluded with "No presents will be received." The bride's toilette was of white uncut velvet. The skirt and train, also the low cut corsage, were most elaborately trimmed with point lace, and the dress throughout was lined with white satin quilted. Large pearl beads encircled the neck of the bride, and ornaments of pearl were suspended from her ears and clasped her wrists. The bridegroom was attired in the English costume. He wore a Prince Arthur coat, light trousers, high Oxford collar, blue Lord Stanley scarf, and lilac kid gloves. A moss rosebud enjoyed a position in a buttonhole in the left breast of his coat, and in his hand he held a cane and an opera "crush" hat. The two bridesmaids were dressed in white tulle.

HON. HEVERDY JOHNSON is to have a grand golden wedding at his country residence on the 10th, being the anniversary of his fiftieth year of marriage. All his eleven children, with wives and husbands, and his forty-eight grand children, and two or three great grand children, with numerous invited guests, will be present to witness the ceremony. It promises much brilliancy and interest.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

From the Complete Poetical Works of James Russell Lowell, diamond edition, just published by Fields, Osgood & Co.:

THE MINER.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things,
That coil about the central fire,
I seek for that which giveth wings,
To stoop, not soar, to my desire.

Sometimes I hear, as it were a sigh,
The sea's deep yearning far above:
"Thou hast the Secret!" I cry,
"In deeper depths is hid my Love."

They think I barrow from the sun,
In darkness, all alone, and weak,
Such love were gain! He were a fool
For 'tis the sun's own ray I seek.

"The earth," they murmur, "is the tomb
That vainly sought his life in prison:
Why grovel longer in the gloom?
He is not here; he hath arisen."

More life for me where he hath lain
Hidden while we believed him dead
Than in extendedest cold and rain,
Built on loose sands of fit is said.

My search is for the living gold:
Him I desire who dwells recluse,
And not his image worn and old,
Day servant of our sordid use.

If him I find not, yet I find
The ancient joy of cell and church,
The glimpse, the survey undefined,
The unquenched ardor of the search.

Happier to chase a flying goal
Than to sit counting travelled gains;
To guess the pearl within the shoal
Than to be lord of what remains.

Life still, but good, is unalike wise,
Beyond my nature's utmost scope:
Be ever absent from mine eyes
To be twice present in my hope!

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty Street, and from 6 to 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
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,
Nervous,
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.

MALARIOUS FOGS.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the Fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemic. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant, and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consciousness of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great objects, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, readily, and safely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over stimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.

NOTICES.

CITY'S CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 6th, 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, 143 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

D. P. COBWIN, Sec'y.

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

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Moriarty's, 143 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 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. COBWIN, 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., for the year ensuing, at which time and place the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 23, at 12 o'clock A. M.

W. JOSEBURG, Cashier.

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 Mansion House, on 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.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable free of Government tax, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after Nov. 12th, 1869, until which time the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board.

J. S. FERGUSON, Chet.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 2d, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, which has been made free of all taxes, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst. Free of Government, State and local taxes.

W. McCARDLES, 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 free of National tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

THURSON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. Nov. 3, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last six Months, payable free of Government Tax to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th inst.

J. MAGUFFIN, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3, 1869.

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

FOUR (4) PER CENT.

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

A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT AND 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 15th inst., free of all taxes.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 3, 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 earnings, profits of the last six months, free of Government and state taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

WM. F. MERRIFIELD, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned as coal operators, in the coal business, in Pittsburgh, Pa., Louisville, Ky., and other places, under the firm of S. ROBERTS & SONS, is dissolved this day.

THOMAS ROBERTS, Jr.,
WILLIAM JONES,
GEORGE JONES.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8th, 1869.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN PITTSBURGH POST OFFICE, November 10, 1869.

A		Fowler Jno	Ley S
Anselli A		Fagley J H	M
B		G	McGuire Mrs R
Briggs Mrs C O		Gallant F M	McClelland J
Bradley Mrs C		Gregory Miss	McCance John
Burns Mrs C		H	McKee Jas
Black Mrs A		Harmony Wm	McKane Wm
Blackwell		Harley J	P
Brown J		Harris Miss M	Powel Wm
Burns Mr		Hayes Sgnr	Pomeroy Rev A
Barkley		Hickets John	R
Barret Mrs N		Hawk O	Rogers Mrs
Bailey Rev A A		J	Reed Miss E B
C		Jagers	Roy John
Cole Joseph		Johnson Levi	S
Crawford Mrs		L	Swaney
Cunningham D		Lewis Mrs M	Stinson Mrs M
Campbell		Lewis	Shaw Wm M
D		Kelly Miss RD	Smith L
Dull Miss M J		Kennedy	Stacy Rev Wm
Dunn Thos		Kennedy H	Wolfe J S
Davis Miss A		Kennedy	Walters Mrs M
E		Kelly	White John
Fox John		Kook	Woods Geo
Ford		Lang Jno	

PHILIP HOBER, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS,

Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these, UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance, upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,

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

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.
no10:c48

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CLOSING OUT SALE!
Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. J. 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,
53 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, 102 Liberty street, a good assortment of
Theological, Religious and Sabbath School Books,
with Publications of the Presbyterian Pub. Committee, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Carter, Scribner, and other Publishers. Liberal Discounts allowed to Ministers, Sabbath School Committees, and all persons buying in quantities.
ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.,
102 LIBERTY STREET, near Sixth.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE,
UNDER CARE OF THE
SYNOD OF GENEVA.
This is a Christian Home, and a fully chartered and qualified College, where young ladies may prepare a most thorough and expensive course of study in COLLEGIATE, SCIENTIFIC or ACADEMIC Departments.
Ample Facilities for Instruction in Music and Modern Languages, with board, furnished rooms, light and fuel, $250 per half yearly session. Address,
REV. A. W. COWLES, D.D.,
PRESIDENT.

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 their 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,
251 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
CLASSES IN
MECHANICAL AND FREE HAND DRAWING
ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, at SCHOOL ROOMS, corner of Ninth and Wood streets.
HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Liquids, 88 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOLEN GOODS
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 18½c., All-Wool Red Flannel,
At 25c., double width Barred Country Flannel,
At 25c., heavy twilled Barred Flannel, extra good;
At 28c., Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel,
At 37½c., 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 30c, 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
WIL