The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE.
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1869.

U. S. **Bonds** at Frankfort, 89.

Petroleum at Antwerp, firm at 61¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 127.

The entire completion of the great bridge at Louisville is promised within the next four weeks.

The triple alliance of France, Austria and Russia means a check to the advancing influence of Prussia as a leading continental power, and the ulterior protection both of the French interests in the Suez Canal and of Russian designs upon that part of Asia which separates her present empire from the English possessions in Hindoostan. It is not at all improbable that the new project includes secret articles relative to the imperial succession in France, and to the interests of the respective parties in the early termination of the Turkish encampment in Europe or on either shore of the Bosphorus.

At a meeting, of the Senators and Representatives from the county of Allegheny, which was held yesterday in this city, it was unanimously and heartily agreed to support the re-election, by the ensuing Legislature, of our fellow-citizen, **Hon. R. W. Mackey**, as Treasurer of the Commonwealth. We may add that Allegheny has not hastened to give this expression to the cordial preferences of her citizens, of all her Republicans and of not a few of the most influential of the opposition, until there had come, from every quarter of Pennsylvania, a similarly unanimous attestation to the merit of a most competent and popular officer.

Explorations, under the direction of the Canadian authorities, have ascertained all the topographical features of another great lake, lying north and west of Lake Superior. This lake, known as Lake Nipigon, will rank in point of size with the other lakes of the chain. It is larger than Ontario, and but little, if any, smaller than Erie. Over 500 miles of its coast-line have been surveyed and mapped. It connects with Superior by the Nipigon river, which is but thirty miles in length. It is dotted with an almost countless labarynth of islands, and its shores present both a large area of fertile lands, and mineral districts of very great wealth. More detailed information will soon be laid before the world.

THE EQUALIZATION OF RAILWAY CHARGES.

We hear that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has appointed a Committee of Conference, to meet a similar committee of the merchants of Pittsburgh, to consider the alleged discriminations by that corporation which may be adverse to the business interests of this city. The conference is to take place at Philadelphia before the close of the next week.

It is perhaps superfluous to say that the action of the Company, in thus recognizing the just demands of our business men for a fair examination into the merits of their claims upon an equitable consideration in the matter of freights between this city and Philadelphia, is accepted, among all the customers of the corporation here, as a favorable omen for such an issue as shall remove the causes of past complaint. It is felt that there only need be a frank explanation on each side, and a mutually reasonable concession to the specific interests of each party, to ensure an amicable and satisfactory adjustment of present differences. We are quite sure that our merchants will ask nothing more than to be placed upon an equal footing with shippers from points to the west of us, over that railway. They do not feel that they are asking, in this, for what is unfair to either party, or for aught which can diminish the very handsome total of income derived by the corporation from the business of this city.

The proposed conference is to be the result, primarily, of the very intelligent and business-like proceedings of our grain shippers, who finding their business seriously impaired by discriminations in the freight tariff which appeared to be intrinsically unjust to our local interests, adopted a very sensible and business like method in making their objections known to the corporation. Instead of rushing into print, with columns of loud complaint, or of windy invective against a "soulless monopoly," in some vague sort of faith that mere newspaper thunder would accomplish the desired practical reform, those gentlemen met together, agreed upon a statement of facts, and upon a clear exposition of what seemed to be due to their fair expectations, designated a working committee of their number to wait upon the proper representatives of the Company, and lay the case before them. We now have to welcome the natural result of a very rational movement. The Company is found now, as we think it has always been, quite ready to hear any business-like suggestions, and avowing its readiness to investigate the case and to be governed by its merits. The occasion will, moreover, be properly improved to consider the subject of the freight tariff in its peculiar bearings upon the general business of the city, with a view to the settlement of all the pending differences upon a satisfactory and permanent basis.

It must be apparent, to all parties who may give an intelligent reflection to the subject, that it involves many collateral questions of an embarrassing nature. Nearly all of these will hinge upon the proper relations between competition with the trunk-lines and the fair claims of either side in the adjustment of a merely local tariff. But we are confident that a satisfactory adjustment will be reached, provided each party shall come to the discussion with the same spirit which has mutually marked the negotiations up to this point.

SAN DOMINGO.

We annex a paragraph, from a Washington source, which very clearly explains the recent action of the President, in sending Commissioners to procure exact information upon the state of affairs and of the popular sentiment among the Dominicans. We may also premise that the public ship which left New York [illegible] the Bay of Samana last week, not only bore as passengers the confidential agents of the President, but did also take a considerable amount of military stores intended for fortifications and other land service. The vessel will remain at the Bay, without landing a man or a gun, until the Congressional sanction shall have been given to the proposed acquisition of that harbor. There can be no reasonable doubt that the President will [illegible] Congress, at the opening of the session, with recommendations in its favor that the present scheme contemplates the springing of this business upon Congress and the country, in the hope of rushing it through before the close of the first week. That is likely to be the game, and our naval forces, at anchor in the Bay, will be in position to take possession at once.

We may further add that the present acquisition of any American foothold on San Domingo, must prove, at least temporarily, fatal to the hopes of the Cuban propaganda. They will have to regret the clearest proofs that the American policy takes a direction very different from what they could wish. San Domingo will be, for years, quite enough to satisfy our ambition for any West Indian aggrandizement.

Says a dispatch:

The talk about San Domingo and its acquisition, which the Government is alleged to be now preparing for, has no more basis than the following facts: The desire for the establishment of a protectorate originated with President Baez himself, and Mr. Seward consented to use his efforts to induce Congress to grant the necessary authority. This he did quietly by posting the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in regard to the desire of San Domingo for annexation. Pending this matter, a direct proposition for annexation was received from Baez, but not acted upon, owing to the retirement of Mr. Seward. The protectorate proposition failed in the House, notwithstanding the able advocacy of Judge Orth, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and a simple resolution passed the House calling upon the President to communicate to Congress as soon as convenient, all the information in his possession concerning the condition and resources of the Republic, and the reported desire of its Government and people for annexation to the United States. This will explain the mission of General Babcock to that Government, and on his return a few weeks hence, the President will be able to respond to the request of the House with the latest and fullest information.

DISUNION AND REUNION

The Philadelphia *North American* urges the importance of efforts to secure the restoration of the Southern branch of the church, upon the united Presbyterian Assembly, which will meet in that city next May. Says our very sensible contemporary:

There is nothing now to divide these from the general fold of the Church, slavery being abolished and the rebellion crushed. We think it would be the part of wisdom for the new General Assembly to repeal all the enactments of former years, whereby the Southern synods were cut off, and thus throw wide open the door for them to return. The Church cannot be considered national until these sectional divisions shall all have been healed.

While the rebellion raged, the Church did perfectly right in maintaining a patriotic stand. Its influence in favor of freedom and nationality was strongly felt. But all that is at an end, and we cannot afford to fight the rebellion forever, after all its participants have submitted. Forgiveness is the noblest trait of humanity, and truly worthy of Christianity. Nor does it become us to ask that our forgiveness shall be received and recognized as such. It is quite sufficient if we so intend it, and it is quietly accepted and accomplishes its purpose. Anything beyond that is an unmanly effort at unnecessary humiliation of those who have suffered greatly already.

If we have any influence with the members of this great Church, we advise them earnestly to signalize their first united General Assembly by the repeal of their acts above alluded to, and the adoption of measures looking to the restoration of the southern churches. This will be something worthy of such an occasion, and its success would diffuse more real joy throughout the Church than the raising of the five million dollars thank-offering. Money can not buy back these southern Presbyterians; but conciliation, kind words and generous acts can. Nor do we think that the united Church ought to wait for these southern churches to seek admission. The northern churches cut them off, and the northern churches should now ask them to return, and do so, too, by the appointment of a regular committee to visit and address them. We are certain that such a course would meet with prompt and memorable success.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The separation of the Presbyterian Church into the New and Old Schools, as they have heretofore been designated, occurred in this city on the 17th of May, 1838. There had been some differences in the Church, which finally resulted in the passage of a resolve by the General Assembly of 1837, "that the Synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and of the Western Reserve, are out of the ecclesiastical connection of the Presbyterian Church." This act excited great feeling, and it had grown deeper and stronger until the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of 1838. That body met in the old Seventh Presbyterian Church building, which formerly stood in Ranstead place, Fourth, above Chestnut, and, after an exciting canvass for Moderator and other officers, two sets were chosen, and those who acted with the New School left the building and proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church building (Rev. Albert Barnes') on Washington Square. Many of our citizens remember the deep interest caused by these events, but many more have passed away. The old church building, which was the immediate theatre of them has passed away too, but the venerable Dr. Elliott, who was the Moderator of the General Assembly at the time of the separation, still survives, as also does the old building of the First Presbyterian Church. If the old Seventh Presbyterian Church had been standing, it would doubtless have been selected as the place of meeting for the first General Assembly of the reunited Church, but as it is the Assemblies in Pittsburgh did a fit and appropriate thing in choosing the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia as the place of meeting of the reunited Assembly, on the third Thursday in May, 1870.

GEOLOGY.

A Geological Expedition with Professor Dana to Stony Creek and the Thimble Islands.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

New Haven, Nov. 6th, 1869.

Last Wednesday I accompanied Prof. Dana on a geological excursion to Stony creek and the Thimble Islands, and as few points on the New England coast are more interesting to the geologist, I propose to give you some particulars in regard to it. The party was chiefly composed of Seniors from the Scientific and Academical departments of Yale, and with them were Profs. Silliman, Gilman, Johnson, Brewer, Eaton and Verrill. Two cars had been engaged on the Shore Line Railroad for our accommodation, and, as it was desirable to reach Stony Creek at the time of high tide, 11 A. M., was the hour appointed for starting.

The weather for once did not disappoint us. The sky, though at first somewhat cloudy, soon cleared up and at the same time a strong breeze set in from the southeast and continued all afternoon and evening very favorable for sailing. On the way we had our attention directed to the sandstone cliffs and great quantities of glacial drift near Branford. A short ride brought us to the mouth of Stony Creek, which is about eleven miles and a half east of New Haven.

As soon as the train had left, Professor Dana took us for some distance on both sides of the railroad to examine the traces of glaciers on the granite rocks. These rocks had been worn smooth, in fact almost polished, and on the surface were distinctly to be seen scratches and furrows, all running in a direction nearly north and south.

These marks would, in all probability, have been destroyed long ago by the weather had it not been that the rocks were, until recently, covered with earth.

Standing upon a little eminence with a most attentive audience around him, Prof. Dana proceeded to give the facts and theories in regard to the transportation of large masses of rock and unstratified drift, which we had previously seen far from the formations to which they originally belonged. A little below the medium height, with rather sharply cut features, a grey eye, keen, yet kindly, a smooth face, hair somewhat long, and partly gray, plainly dressed, having on his head a brown felt hat with the brim turned up in front, a little nervous in his manner, yet one of the most active in the party, he seemed to be a perfect picture of the enthusiastic lover of nature and the perfect gentleman which real kind-

ness of heart and quick perception always produce.

He first called our attention to the undeniable facts that rocks of great size and weight had been transported by some means for many miles to the south. They were frequently too large for us to suppose they had ever been moved so far by the action of water alone, and the *drift* we had seen while passing Branford in the cars, being entirely unstratified, showed that water did not do it. He then explained the two theories generally accepted, the Glacier and the Iceberg theory. While he admitted that icebergs might have carried some of the rock from the Connecticut shore to Long Island, and in other similar places, yet several facts convinced him that the greater part of the boulders on the Connecticut coast had been conveyed by glaciers. The fact that the scratches on the granite rock were always in one uniform direction, nearly north and south, showed almost conclusively that icebergs could not have made them, for they could not have moved in one straight line, but would have been subject to constant changes of direction from various causes. Again, if we adopt the iceberg theory, we must suppose that water covered the country to the depth of several thousand feet, and as the icebergs could not pick up large masses of rock under them in the valleys we would naturally expect to find that these transported rocks were from the very highest peaks in New England. The very contrary is, however, the case, for these rocks are not those of the peaks, but those of the valleys. Here the iceberg theory fails. In a short lecture, made doubly interesting because he drew his evidence from the "testimony of the rocks" before our very eyes, Prof. Dana told us of the great extent of these glaciers and how the contraction of the earth and consequent elevation of the temperature had caused them to melt in the age just before the inhabitation of the globe by man. Then he said, "I hope you will all be free to ask questions. I shall answer them as far as I am able," and set out for a stone quarry situated between the railroad and the shore of the Sound. We soon came to the conclusion that he might as well have omitted the qualifying clause, "as far as I am able," for there seemed to be no rock of any description about which he could not tell some interesting facts.

When he reached the quarry he broke off some portions of the granite with his hammer and showed us its crystalline formation, how it was composed of mica, fieldspar and quartz, spoke of the different kinds of granite and mica; then going down to the shore of the sound, he pointed out to us the gneiss rocks and told us how, though formed of the same materials, they yet differed from the granite in their *schistose* structure, that the mica was arranged in layers, which made the rock break very easily into slabs.

We noticed, also, the inclination in which the layers of gneiss were found, varying frequently as much as forty five degrees from a horizontal plane and sometimes almost ninety.

Moving further along the coast we found the *garnetiferous* and the *micaceous* gneiss, the former abounding in garnets and the latter having an unusual quantity of mica.

Still further on we came upon mica *schist*, which is only another species of gneiss, containing less feldspar and more mica.

As the boats which were to convey the party to the Thimble Islands were not quite ready, Prof. Dana occupied the remaining time in speaking of *metamorphic* rocks and of the importance with which shells were regarded by the geologist. He pointed to a little hillock near by and showed us that underneath the sod and a thin covering of soil, there was a large bed of oyster shells. From charcoal and other things that have been found in this and similar beds along the coast, there is every reason to believe that this was once made by the Indians of this region, who undoubtedly lived to a great extent upon oysters. Just then a man shouted "The captain's ready and in a hurry to be off." A general scramble for the boats followed, and in a few minutes they were packed as full of passengers as they could possibly carry. A few minutes more and we were off, sailing under a magnificent breeze for Smith's Island, one of the large group which go under the general name of the Thimble Islands.

These islands, including all the rocks exposed at low tide, are probably two hundred in number, many of them quite large and furnishing a very pleasant retreat in warm weather, while in the fall there is plenty of duck shooting and fishing.

On arriving at Smith's Island we observed the beautiful wavy appearance on the surface of the gneiss, very much like that of marble and peculiar to this species of rock.

Then, going to the North-eastern side of the island, Mr. Smith, its owner, showed us a pot-hole about twelve feet deep and two feet in diameter. These pot-holes are not uncommon in this country, and are supposed to have been formed by a strong current of water passing through a crevice in the rocks and causing a violent movement of the loose stones within, which in course of time wore the sides of the crevice perfectly round and smooth. This pot hole is very remarkable, however, from the fact that there is no stream of water near it, and it is hard to conceive how there ever could have been one, for the hole, though at present full of rain water, has been drained dry and found to have a solid bottom. Another fact connected with it is, that the loose stones taken out of it are trap, and there is no trap foundation within several miles of the place. The trap was probably brought here by a glacier.

Passing round the island we found in the gneiss considerable quantities of magnetic iron, which adhered to a knife blade as iron filings to a magnet.

At the southern extremity of the island a large mass of rock has fallen into the water, leaving a place that at a short distance off has the appearance of an immense chair, and hence is called the "Giant's Chair."

A short distance from this spot, among some low bushes, we found another bed of oyster shells, undoubtedly made by the Indians. Some of the professors with very little trouble dug out a number of these shells, which were entirely different from the oysters now found about the Connecticut coast, some of them being nine or ten inches long and closely resembling those now found in the St. Lawrence river.

By this time nearly half of the afternoon had passed away, and none of the party having eaten any dinner, we began to feel quite hungry, and therefore set sail for Money Island, where Prof. Dana had made an agreement with some oystermen to furnish us with all the oysters, bread, butter and coffee we could store away.

This island derives its name from one of the many traditions in regard to Capt. Kidd's treasures, which were supposed to have been hidden here. Capt. Kidd, a New York shipmaster, your readers will recollect, was given command of a vessel fitted out by an English company against pirates, but afterwards turned pirate himself, and, having committed great depredations on the sea, was said to have buried considerable treasure in some uncertain locality, and burned his ship. He was finally arrested in Boston, sent to England with other pirates, and there tried, condemned and executed in the year 1699. It is not improbable that more money has been expended in searching for Kidd's treasure than he ever possessed.

When the boats touched land at Money Island, there was a fearful onset on the oysterman's house and provisions. In a few minutes we had completely exhausted his store of eatables, but a fresh supply soon arrived and for an hour science was left in the cold while we were satisfying the inner man. Two stoves were kept full of roasting oysters, and finding these insufficient, many persons built fires outside and roasted for themselves, while others devoured them raw. The professors showed that intellect was not necessarily injurious to appetite by doing a fair share in the work of destruction, and at the same time cracking jokes and telling stories in a manner which indicated that they could enjoy a good time as well as the rest.

After visiting a cave on the island, capturing a few starfish and noticing some fresh illustrations of facts already mentioned, we left for Pot Island to visit what is generally known as "Capt. Kidd's Punch Bowl". This is a modified form of the pot hole we have had seen on Smith's Island. It was about eighteen inches deep and had the form of a semi ellipsoid. After looking at this, Prof. Dana took us to a high lookout near the "Thimble Island House", where there was a fine view of the neighboring islands and the sound. Here he spent about half an hour in answering questions put to him by the students and in making remarks upon various subjects until the sun went down and darkness came over the island. Then scrambling over rocks and through thickets we once more embarked and with a strong wind behind and the stars shining brightly overhead the boats shot by the islands, curving now this way, now that, to avoid the rocks, while nothing disturbed the stillness of the night, but an occasional song or peal of laughter from the students.

We were soon on shore again and a short walk brought us to the depot. A few moments more and an express train turned us back to New Haven, feeling that we had never spent a day more pleasantly and certainly never more profitably.

The excursion excited an enthusiasm for geology which no amount of book study or lecturing could have produced, and at the same time an increased admiration for the mental and social qualities of the distinguished man through whose kindness we had been enabled to enjoy it.

SCOPULUS.

STATE ITEMS.

THERE are thirty slate quarries in Lehigh county, worth $2,000,000.

IN Greenville, Mercer county, recently quite a number of burglaries were committed. The *Argus* thinks "the times are out of joint."

THE Gloria Dei (old Swedes) Church, on Christian street, Philadelphia, is said to be the oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania. It was built 170 years ago.

GEORGE SHANNON, a Pithole forger, was arrested at Erie on the 10th, and the evidence against him was of such a character that he is held for trial in Venango county.

THE reported shooting of Capt. West, in Crawford county, last week, is said to be a hoax, gotten up in order to allow him to escape from the oil country and his creditors.

THE G. A. R., of Lewisburg, Union county, will open the new Music Hall, in that place, on the 24th, on which occasion Hon Chas. Sumner is announced to deliver a lecture.

THE project of the City Council of Philadelphia to purchase a tract of land on Tinicum, for the erection of a House of Correction, has been abandoned, after passing one branch.

IN honor of the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church, a printing firm in Philadelphia hoisted a large blue flag with the word "Presbyterian" in letters of white.

A MAN in Pottsville offers a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the person who spit on his daughter's dress on a certain evening, and $50 for the arrest and conviction of any tobacco-juice squirter detected spitting on any other lady's dress.

IN a beer saloon at Reading last week Joshua Hiller, a moulder, aged twenty eight, was fatally stabbed under mysterious circumstances, careful investigation having failed to reveal the murderer. An affray had occurred in which deceased was mixed up.

THE District Attorney of Philadelphia has issued an order setting forth, among other things, that private counsel will not be admitted to represent the Commonwealth in cases of felony, or in the prosecution of charges against police officers or other public officers, without the special authority of the Court.

AT Sewickley a lost boy has appeared, who gives his name as Joseph Eaton, and is unable to give any other account of himself, except that his father lives near a canal, at a place called Fairview, State not known. He is apparently eight or nine years old, and will be cared for till his friends are discovered.

ON Sunday night, 14th, Robert W. Divine, aged twenty-six years, hung himself in Berks county prison. He was detained on a charge of deserting his wife, and left a letter reproaching her for her evil ways, stating that if she pursued them a self murderer's curse would follow her until they met again.

ON Sunday night last Richard Eaglehardt, aged nineteen years, committed suicide by throwing himself on the track of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. He was in the employ of a farmer near Reading, and had made a desperate attempt to kill himself in the same way a short time previous. The act was superinduced by intemperate habits.

THE Fairmount Park (Philadelphia) Commissioners propose to lay a telegraph line under the surface of the Park, through the Schuylkill and up to George's Hill, the wire to be covered with lead pipe as a protection. The experiment, if successful, will do away with objectionable telegraph poles, and in the end, perhaps, tend to their entire disuse.

THE receipts of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad foot up for the past month $208,000, and for the past ten months the receipts were, from tonnage, express and mails, $1,487,016 40, and from passengers same time, $214,057.70—total for ten months, $1,701,074 10. The organization of the company took effect in March, 1868, and since that time ten per cent. dividends, clear of taxes, have been paid on the stock, besides the interest on the funded debt, and $250,000 of bonds and stock of the company purchased of the sinking fund. Over and above all this, the Company has a surplus of nearly two hundred thousand on hand, and no floating debt whatever.

A SURVEY is now going on with a view of extending the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad through from the vicinity of Albion to Erie, thus avoiding a yearly rent of $40,000, and at the same time securing an independent line from Erie to Pittsburgh. The Greenville *Argus* says: "Fears have been expressed by many that this survey was only a device to frighten the Lake Shore road into accepting a lower rent for the right of way over its track, between Erie and Girard, but we learn from excellent authority that the managers of the E. & P. road are satisfied that the Lake Shore will be eventually—and at no distant day—closed against them, and that the extension is an absolute necessity."

THE Erie *Dispatch* tells the story that recently, in Warren, four young men "on a spree" determined to play a joke on Lon Morrison, a printer, whom they found helplessly drunk. They carried him to a stable, fixed a rope over a beam, stood him on a barrel so as to tie the rope to good advantage, and then kicked the barrel out from under him. Down he came with a jerk that for a wonder did not happen to break his neck, but left him hanging as scientifically as a Calcraft could have fixed him. The drunken crew got alarmed at his purpling face, and tried to lift him up, taking turns at raising him so as to take the pressure off his throat, and then letting him hang again while they rested themselves. This was kept up until the tumult attracted the attention of a passer by, who at once slashed the rope off. The victim of the murderous joke was so near strangulation that it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be recussitated.

THE grand jury of Berks county, while on a visit to the alms-house last week, made inquiry as to the case of a boy named Joseph Fallgate, and reported to the Court that they found him in one of the dark underground cells and talked with him through the grates. His feet were fastened together with straps around the ankles and a chain about eighteen inches in length connecting them. The present officers of the alms-house know very little about his history, as he was placed there many years ago, and was chained and kept confined for attempting to set fire to some of the buildings. The boy spoke rationally, but his mind seemed stinted and impaired. He appeared to be between sixteen and eighteen years of age, looked weak and delicate, his limbs shrunk for want of use. When asked how long he had been there, he said sixteen years, and that he had been chained for ten years. Evidently, he was not capable of a correct appreciation of the exact period. The jury thought the case of this boy called most loudly for the interference of the court, and were prompted by their feelings to inquire "Can nothing be done for him except imprisonment for life, and that imprisonment beginning in early childhood?" They, at least, could not see why he might not be placed in a room where he might have fresh air. Moreover, his confinement for so many years in chains, overlooked and forgotten, was a most shameful fact, which called loudly for thorough investigation.

ON the evening of the 6th inst. a slight shock of an earthquake, accompanied by a noise resembling that made by a locomotive blowing off steam, was felt at Ironton, Iron county, Missouri. The oscillation felt lasted only a few seconds, though the noise continued for half a minute. This is the fourth or fifth shock felt there in the past six months.

Williams and Packer.

It is rather a singular coincidence, that two of the leading candidates for the State election in Pennsylvania, in 1869, were natives of the town of Groton, in New London county, Connecticut. Asa Packer is considerably the older man, and is of respectable parentage. He went West before Henry W. Williams did. The latter is a son of the late Deacon Warren Williams, of Cider Hill, now in Ledyard. Deacon Williams was son of Seth Williams, a patriot of '76. His wife, Betsey, was daughter of Christopher Gallup, also of the Revolutionary stock. This Betsey, mother of Judge Williams, with one daughter, still resides in Mystic, where Judge Williams has recently paid his annual visit. The city of Pittsburgh was fixed upon, as his permanent home, by Henry W. Williams, and his usefulness and popularity there are a part of its local history. The Norwich *Courier*, from which we gather the foregoing, says: Mr. Williams, although beaten by Judge Sharswood at the previous election, now runs ahead of his ticket, and will make a good Judge. Many of our readers, (its natives or descendants) will hurrah for old Groton—the Democrats on account of Judge Packer, and the Republicans on account of Judge Williams.

THE State Department has late reports from Consul General Plumb. He represents that things in Cuba are tolerably quiet, that neither party has recently gained any material advantages, that the insurgents are a good deal demoralized, and that volunteers enlisted by the Spanish authorities are likely to give the Captain General some trouble, unless they are carefully managed. The Cuban junta is here in Washington in force, and the members are, as usual, nursing things for a recognition. They are very anxious to get out the idea that the President will come out strongly for them in his forthcoming message. There is the best of reason, however, for saying that he will insist that the insurgents have not yet done anything to entitle them to official recognition at our hands.

DR. KEYSER

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

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Necrosis,
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 consequence 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, rapidly, 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.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH,
November 11th, 1869.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,
Secretary.
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DIVIDENDS.

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, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 13th inst., free of Government, State and local taxes.

no3:d41:d&F W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 15, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 14, 1869, authorized the said issue, and Bonds have been prepared and are now ready for sale.

These Bonds are of the denomination of

$500 AND $1,000,

and have ten years to run, bearing

SEVEN PER CENT.

interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasurer's Office. The faith credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. M. PORTER
CITY CONTROLLER.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

25 Barrels Choice
(NEW CROP)
New Orleans
MOLASSES,
Just Arrived, and For Sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
180 and 182 Second Ave.
no16:q71

RIESICK & BRO.,
FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP, NO MOULD.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND PUTTING UP MACHINERY,
Cor. 17th and Pike S's., Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:q68

FOR THANKSGIVING.
50 bbls Sweet Cider;
150 " Roman Beauties;
and Russet Apples.
On hand and to arrive, at JOHN DYER'S,
War house No. 62 Darrah St., opposite Pearl Mill, Allegheny City.
no16 q67

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

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

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 11th, 1869. no12:q66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT 12½ CENTS,
GOOD QUALITY DARK DELAINES.

AT 25 CENTS,
Double Width Alpacas and Poplins.

AT 87½ CENTS,
Waterproof Cloth.

AT ONE DOLLAR,
WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT 12½ CENTS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

AT 22c., DOUBLE WIDTH
Country Flannel,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.
no16

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:q48

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Have Just Opened

And are prepared to offer, at the very lowest Prices, the largest assortment of

NEW GOODS

Ever brought to this market.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOODS, SHAWLS, SACQUES AND SCARFS,
BOULEVARDE FELT SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, Ribbed and Plain,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS, all colors & mixtures,
Ladies' and Children's MERINO UNDERWEAR,
KNIT JACKETS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEF BOWS, SCARFS AND NECK TIES,
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRIMMINGS, FRINGES,

VELVET RIBBONS,
CLOAK LOOPS,
CORD AND TASSELS,
BUTTONS, BRAIDS &c.

MILLINERY GOODS.

VELVETS,
VELVETEENS,
SATINS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HATS, in late styles,
BONNET and HAT FRAMES,
BONNET, BOW and SASH RIBBONS.

Wholesale and Retail,

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.
no

CLOSING OUT SALE!

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

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is New and Complete,

CONSISTING OF

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

And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

52 SIXTH STREET.
oc27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW DRESS GOODS
LATEST STYLES

STRIPED AND PLAID
WOOLEN SHAWLS.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S
FURS.

Hats and Bonnets.
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,
PLUMES, &c.

Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Stockings and Gloves,
Knit Sacques, Scarfs, Mitts.

Ladies and Children's Underwear,
Men's Shirts and Drawers,
Men's Gloves and Socks.

NEW GOODS

IN ALL

Departments of the House,

AT

Wholesale and Retail, at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182

Federal Streets, Allegheny.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR
MAIL LOCKS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails, will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock, as follows: Self-Locking uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and interior construction and arrangement, are required; and Proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for the same, each iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed, are required to be submitted with the Proposals; one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must be also attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock, the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and Proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of MARCH, 1870; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the Proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and Postmaster General, for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and if he shall deem proper to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges and designs, (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks and Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department shall be paid for the same, at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his expense at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes, containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such Proposal shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust, which the Department will confide to no bidder whose Proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the Proposals and specimens the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General.
no13:o58

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.
oc2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

MERINOES.

MERINOES,

Plaids,

Plaids.

DRESS GOODS,

DRESS GOODS,

Shawls,

Shawls,

CLOAKS,

CLOAKS,

Blankets,

Blankets,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

Velvets,

Velvets,

FLANNELS,

LINENS,

BATES & BELL.
no13 smw

WOOLEN DRUGGETS

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾

YARD WIDE.

BORDERED SQUARES

Suitable for Parlors.

DINING ROOM CRUMB CLOTHS,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton,

AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

Notwithstanding the undiminished tariff on these goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue,
oc29:q34

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

Delaware Mutual Safety
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 1869.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1868 TO OCTOBER 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795 34	
On Fire Risks	161,903 95	
		$1,105,701 29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634 92
		$1,566,335 31
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,318 20	
On Fire Risks	149,629 00	
		$1,063,947 61
Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c		115,027 63
		$1,178,873 64
Losses and expenses during the year as above		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$[illegible] 39	
Fire Losses	94,244 81	
Return Premiums	49,626 10	
Reinsurance	41,277 84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c	64,687 15	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	53,300 64	
Expenses	23,987 08	
		$744,254 01
		$434,619 63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1st 1869.

$200,000	United States 5 per cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000	United States 6 per per cent. Loan, (Lawful Money)	107,750 00
10,000	United States 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage 6 per Bonds (Pennsylvania R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500	Pennsylvania R. R. Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania R. R. Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270 00
	Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate		[illegible]
Bills receivable for Insurances made		323,700 70
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company		65,097 95
Stock, Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $4703. Estimated value		2,740 20
Cash	$168,318 [illegible]	
Cash in Drawer	972 26	
		169,291 14
		$1,852,100 04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profit issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob B. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsb'h,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Branch Office, 68 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent.
no15:q61

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefor imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

NOW IS THE TIME TO
SECURE BARGAINS.

Before going East we offer our entire stock of Watches, Gold Chains, Chain and Band Bracelets, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Parian Marble and Fancy Goods, Canes, etc., etc., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Persons desiring anything in our line will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
no13

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

For Entirely New and Fashionable

DRESS GOODS

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S,

No. 59

MARKET STREET.