The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1869.

TENNESSEE has rejected the XVth Article, and will disfranchise the colored race by her new Constitution—if she can and if she dares. The first condition is fortunately not likely to be attainable, or the second would follow as a matter of course.

WE publish this morning the sermon preached on Thanksgiving morning, in Trinity Chapel, by the Rector, Rev. JOHN SCARBOROUGH. This sermon is well suited to the times; it presents a fine grouping of the abundant and abounding blessings for which thanks are due, and also of the many causes for humiliation and shame that mar the face of society. It will well repay perusal.

THE *United Presbyterian* remarks apropos to the religious reunion of last week, that "the enthusiasm was not remarkable, except in a few cases of excitable persons, not members of either Assembly, but more officious than any who were", and it adds:

"We could wish that our own Church was better understood by them, and that some practicable basis might be offered on which we could come together and present a united front of Calvinistic Presbyterianism in this land. That may be in the future. For the present we can work in our different organizations largely for a common cause; and we should seek to do it as fraternally, harmoniously and efficiently as possible.

THE MILLIONS MORE, for November! So goes on the work of reducing the public debt. These simple figures, which the Federal Treasury sends out month after month, all pointing one way, and which the people hear as regularly as the month comes around, have completed the irreparable ship-wreck of the once great party which persists in opposing the course of public justice and the maintenance of the public faith. Republicanism has done much to justify itself by its preservation and advancement of our domestic peace, and by its impartial and successful support of the public dignity in all international relations, but it finds in its magnificently successful conduct of the public finances the most convincing argument to disarm its political enemies. The Secretary's monthly expositions are killing the Democratic party most effectually. Unless that party, or what remains of it, can contrive some plan to lay Mr. BOUTWELL, and the policy which he administers, by the heels, there will not survive enough of them, by 1872, to fill their electoral tickets in the thirty-seven States.

THE Indian Peace Commission, of which our excellent fellow-citizen, Mr BRUNOT, is now the Chairman, has recently been in session at Washington, preparing a report upon the doings of the season. Messrs. BRUNOT and BARNOT were the only members who have personally visited the Indian country. They spent five weeks among the wildest tribes of the South, accomplishing results which have the heartiest approval of the Board and of the officials at Washington. Other members supervised the extensive purchases of Indian goods in the Eastern markets. This proves to be the first year in the history of our Indian affairs that our savage annuitants have not been cheated in either the quantity or quality of goods supplied to them; that treaties have not been systematically violated by our own agents and citizens; that their reservations have not been encroached upon by intruding swindlers, under the protection of dishonest agents; the first year which has not been disfigured by a bloody outbreak of the frontier tribes. The Commission, imperfectly executed in many of its details as it has been, has proved a decisive success, and Congress will sustain and enlarge its powers for still greater usefulness.

THE remains of the late GEORGE PEABODY are borne to his native land by a combined fleet of English, American and French war ships. Thus the three leading maritime powers of the world veil the insignia of war with the funeral emblems which signify, alike for individuals and for nations, a peace which promotes all comprehension, and unites in the most imposing ceremonial which could mark the tribute of a common civilization, irrespective of nationalities, not to a dead American citizen, but to the latest and most conspicuous benefactor of the race. The Republic will, we are quite sure, receive these remains as a sacred and perpetual trust, and with the funeral solemnities which shall equally befit the memory to be honored and the national dignity. We should not suffer the official representatives of two great European nations to stand alone by his last resting place. It is highly proper that not only the State of Massachusetts, but the Federal Government should make timely arrangements to receive the remains, and escort them to the tomb. For the first time in the annals of civilization a Congress of the nations celebrates the obsequies of a simple citizen. His earthly victories were wholly in the interest of peace, and bear their fruit in blessings to all mankind. The scene soon to be presented in the humble cemetery at Danvers will be one without parallel, for its sublime interest, in the history of the world.

THE leaven of discontent is working in the Canadian mind. In the leading provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, the sentiment of loyalty to the mother country and of attachment to the colonial relations, still predominates over a distinct but comparatively powerless desire for independence and, in some quarters, for annexation to the Republic. But the leaven has been hidden in the edges, in British Columbia, along the Red River, and in the insular provinces of the extreme Northeast. On the Pacific coast the colonists have for two years past been outspoken for an early absorption into our nationality. Nova Scotia is becoming every day manifestly more and more of the same way of thinking, and now the people of the Red River, in the heart of the Continent, openly demand the recognition of their right to legislate for and be governed by themselves. The policy of the Home government has expressly encouraged this general direction of the colonial preferences. The Red River revolt brings the question to a sharp point. If an unwelcome Governor be forced upon that province, the anti-colonial sentiment must be intensified at once throughout the British Possessions. If the protest of Red River be acquiesced in by the authorities of the New Dominion, the precedent will be too seductive to stand alone very long. In this disturbed position of Canadian politics, we must doubt the wisdom of introducing, from the American side, the new element of a reciprocity treaty which could not but have effect to check the present rapid growth of American opinions over the border.

THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The navigation of the seas which stretch around the northern shores of America and Asia have long since been found to be shut, for all practical purposes, by ever-during ice. True, within a few years, one or two exploring ships did struggle through from Davis's to Behring's straits; but the old dream of a Northwest Passage has not been realized, and for more than three hundred and fifty years the commerce of Europe and America, with the populous countries of Southern and Eastern Asia, both continental and insular, has been carried around the Cape of Good Hope. The great trading parties have all been on the northern side of the Equator, but the continents of Africa, on one side, and of America on the other, forced this maritime commerce far down into the southern hemisphere.

It is somewhat remarkable that new avenues of commerce, the result of bold enterprise and consummate engineering skill, should have been almost simultaneously opened between Europe and America, on the one side, and Asia and its numerous archipelagoes on the other. A few months ago the Pacific Railroad was completed and opened, giving to the world a passage to China, Japan and India by a westward route, following in all its course, across two oceans and a continent, almost the same parallel of latitude, thus achieving the feat of which Columbus fondly dreamed, when he turned the prows of his vessels, as he supposed, towards the Indies. And now, in the same year, a ship canal opens a passage from the Mediterranean to the Red sea, giving another route, eastward, to the "Indies," entirely within the Northern Hemisphere.

Thus a circle of travel, of commerce and of empire, has been formed around the globe not far from midway between the equator and the northern pole, on which it will soon become a common thing for tourists to start from America or Europe, and travel either westward or eastward, as they please, until they come round again to the place of starting. The progressive civilization of the United States and of Western Europe, which opened this world encircling thoroughfare, will follow it, and break up and sweep away the non-progressive civilization of Asia, giving new life, new ideas, new faith, and new politics to those swarming millions who have discovered within the last two decades that they are utterly powerless to resist it.

It is not probable that much war will result from the opening of this new highway around the globe. Japan and China will be morally, socially and politically revolutionized, but not conquered in the old, barbaric sense of the word. Indeed they have already succumbed to the force brought to bear upon them by the great commercial nations of Christendom, and have opened their ports to commerce and their countries to Christian teachers, which is all that is demanded.

It is a notable fact that during the present century the power of every Mohammedan and pagan nation and tribe in the world has come to naught. The Ottoman, the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Burman Empires are all destitute of power to resist the demands of the Christian nations, and in fact are hardly able to maintain themselves. They seem to be melting away before the resistless energy of those progressive nations; and now that this mighty globe-engirdling highway has been opened, they will be carried along by the current, while all their effete institutions will be left behind, abandoned and forgotten.

No people on earth ever occupied so advantagious, so commanding, a position as those of this country now do, having Europe on one side and Asia on the other—the masters of the Pacific and the natural allies and guardians of all the feeble states of Central and South America. Their civilization being intensely aggressive, yet not at all oppressive, but the very opposite, their influence will be felt on the opposite side of the Pacific more than that of all the rest of the world combined. But the best of all is, that this influence will be exerted for good, not for evil; to raise up, not to crush; to emancipate, not to enslave; to give a better life, not to destroy what there is. A blessed, and ennobling faith, upon which the soul of man can safely and joyfully rest, will be given in place of gloomy superstitions which have failed to elevate their devotees in this life, or give them hope in that to come.

All these stupendous movements are confined to the northern hemisphere. What destiny may await the southern hemisphere, Africa, South America and Australia, is not now so apparent. But that they will share in the mighty onward movements of the north cannot be doubted. More isolated, separated by wider oceans, they cannot be linked together as Asia, Europe and North America now are, and therefore each must necessarily follow the lead of the great northern division, with which it is most closely allied.

DIVERSE BIBLICAL VERSIONS.

A teacher of a Boston public school was prosecuted for an illegal assault, committed, as alleged, upon a pupil of Catholic parentage, who, in obedience to the commands of his parents and his priest, refused to join in the daily repetition of the Ten Commandments by the scholars. The legality of thus requiring this repetition, and the consequent legality of the punishment for non-compliance with it, were the questions before the magistrate. His decision was in favor of the teacher, under the present laws of Massachusetts. But we refer to the case that we may quote, from the correspondence of the New York *World*, this interesting statement, as follows:

The trial, however, was mainly useful in developing what the Catholic Church deems the objectionable features of the King James version of the Bible, so far as it relates to the Ten Commandments. This precise point, I apprehend, is not fully understood by those who, upon other points, discuss the question of the Bible in common schools with much intelligence. The difference between the Douay version of the Bible and the King James version can best be seen by taking as an example the 20th chapter Exodus, which contains the decalogue. I give side by side:

Catholic version.	*Protestant version.*
III.	III.
Thou shalt *not have strange Gods before me.*	Thou shalt have no *other Gods before me.*
IV.	IV.
Thou shalt not make to thyself a graven thing, nor the likeness of things that are in the heaven above, or in the earth beneath, nor of those things that are in the water under the earth.	Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*, or any likeness of anything that is in the heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth.
V.	
Thou shalt not adore them nor serve them: for I am the Lord thy God, a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers, upon the children, &c.	Thou shalt not bow down *thyself* to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, &c.

While the fourth verse of this twentieth chapter commands, according to our Protestant version, that we shall not make unto ourselves "any graven *image*," the Roman Catholic version declares we shall not make unto ourselves "a graven *thing*." This controversy therefore turns upon the use of the word "image" in the Protestant, instead of the word "thing" which is found in the Roman Catholic version. Catholics insist that the word "*image*" is not only misused in the King James translation, but is so deliberately misused that no amount of charity can excuse the wicked purpose.

Another difference between the two versions, which Catholics assert to be material, is found in the fifth verse of this (20th) chapter. The King James version forbids to "bow down thyself to them," that is, to "graven images" referred to in the preceding (4th) verse. The Douay version, on the other hand, only forbids to "adore them," meaning thereby the "graven things" mentioned in the preceding (4th) verse of that version.

AMENITIES OF DEMOCRATIC JOURNALISM.

The annexed article from the Easton *Argus*, a Democratic print, is going the rounds of the press of that party. We present it here as a "specimen brick."

NUPTIALS OF MARY LINCOLN.—The preparations for Mrs. Lincoln's wedding are said to be well advanced, and it is also said that the ceremony will be solemnized early in December, in view of which facts, the editor of the Easton *Argus* thus moralizes. The "happy dog," as our readers have already been advised, is Count Schneidenbutzen, Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Baden. Although this title is rather imposing it does not in the Count's own home imply either an impressive weight of dignity or a purse noticeably heavy. The Duke of Baden has small cash to spare and none to bestow on Grand Chamberlains, who have little to do about his Court, and who "come cheap" in a land where every fourth Dutchman is a Count or Baron. Indeed a moderate belly-full of kraut and pumpernickel every Sunday is the only kind of "government pap" that ever distends the shriveled skin of Schneidenbutzen, who is an uncommonly sorry specimen of the Teutonic nobility. The poor fellow is said to be in ecstacies over his good fortune in securing an heiress for a wife, and to be especially joyous in the prospect of falling into the vacant shirts, socks, breeches and shoes of the "late lamented," a large number of which have not yet followed his coats and hats to the junkshop. A pair of "the Martyr's" trousers is being cut down for Schneidenbutzen by Count Kotzenbratzen, the Grand Duke's tailor, S. being a short-legged little fellow, while the late A. L. as everybody knows, strode the land on a pair of natural stilts.

It will be a funny sight, and one not without some melancholy suggestiveness, to behold Schneidenbutzen leading "Mary, relict of Abraham Lincoln, deceased," to the altar, clad in the veritable habiliments of his illustrious predecessor, his breeches shining with autographic grease spots left by White House dinners of the past—his little feet shaking about loose in a pair of Illinois boots a mile too big for them—and his tiny hands encased in a pair of those enormous yellow kids in which the fist of the Martyr was said to bear a striking resemblance to a canvassed Cincinnati ham. Poor Little S. For our part we don't grudge him a stitch of the sacred wardrobe. He will have earned it before he is done with Mary L., and as she only reserved after her bereavement those garments which nobody would buy, her new husband will begin his matrimonial career by falling into *uncommonly bad habits*.

Lake Superior Iron.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* gives the following interesting facts concerning the iron trade of the Lake Superior region. He says.

THE IRON DEPOSITS.

The men who used to frequent this region to trade with the Indians knew, as long ago as 1830, that iron existed in the hill. But it was not until 1846, just a quarter of a century ago, that any attempt was made to test the quality of the ore. The country was an unbroken wilderness. Dr Jackson, of Boston, who visited Lake Superior in 1844, was shown a piece of the ore, and pronounced it of excellent quality. I informed Mr. Lyman Pray, of Charlestown, of the existence of ore, and that, according to the Indians, there was a "mountain" of it not far from Marquette. Mr. Pray at once started on an exploring expedition, reaching Superior, obtained an Indian guide, penetrated the forest, and found the hills filled with ore.

About the same time a gentleman named Everett visited the deposits, obtained half a ton of ore, which the Indians and half-breeds carried on their backs to the Camp River, and transported it to the lake in canoes.

The iron was smelted, but it was so different from the Pennsylvania that the iron-masters shook their heads. Some declared that it was of no particular value—that it could not be worked. The Pittsburgh iron men pronounced it worthless. But Mr. Everett persevered; sent a small quantity to the Coldwater forge, where it was smelted and rolled into a bar, from which Mr. Everett made a knife blade. Mr. Everett was convinced that the metal was superior in quality to any other deposit in the country.

There are fourteen companies engaged in mining, two that have just commenced, while the others are well developed. The production of the twelve principal mines for the year 1868 will be seen from the following figures

	Tons.
Jackson	131,707
Cleveland	192,813
Marquette	7,977
Lake Superior	105,745
New York	45,665
Lake Angeline	27,651
Edwards	17,568
Iron Mountain	3,836
Washington	35,737
New England	8,257
Champion	6,265
Barnum	11,380
Total	607,813

The increase over the production of the previous year is between forty and fifty thousand tons. I am informed that the production for 1869 will probably be about 650,000 tons. The entire production of all the mines up to the close of 1868 is 2,300,000 tons.

Iron mining in this region has only just begun—it is yet in its infancy, and yet the value of the mental produced last year amounts to about $18,000,000.

The average cost of mining and delivering the ore in cars at the mines, is estimated at about $2 per ton. The ore is shipped to Cleveland at a cost of $4 35, making $6 35 when laid on the dock in that city, where it is readily sold for $8, leaving a profit of about $1 65 per ton to the shipper. Perhaps, including insurance and accidents, the profit may be reduced to $1 25 per ton. It will be seen that this is a very remunerative operation.

About one hundred furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania use Lake Superior ore almost exclusively, while others mix it with the ores of those regions.

A large amount of ore is smelted at Lake Superior, where charcoal is used. The forests in the vicinity of the mines are rapidly disappearing. The wide-spreading sugar maple, the hardy yellow birch, the feathery hackmatack, and green hemlock are alike tumbled into the coal pit to supply fuel for the demands of commerce.

The coal consumed per ton in smelting costs about eleven cents per bushel. For smelting a ton of the best ore about 100 bushels are required; for a ton of the poorest ore, about 140 bushels, giving an average of $4 per ton. The cost of mining is, as has already been stated, about $2 per ton. To this must be added furnace labor, interest on capital employed, insurance, freight, commission, making the total cost about $35 a ton. As the iron commands the highest price in the market, it will be seen that the iron companies of Lake Superior are having an enormous income.

I doubt if there is any more lucrative enterprise in the country than iron mining around Lake Superior. It is a section of the country that is rapidly increasing in population, and which has a great future.

How to Invest Money.

Many of our readers, in common with a very large class of people having money to invest, desire satisfactory assurance as to which of the multitude of securities offered in the market are worthy of their confidence.

The Government, by weekly purchases of its own bonds, is now releasing invested capital at the rate of over one hundred millions per annum. The majority of this capital thus being released is of the class that avoids speculative and business risks and seeks safe and solid investment, with a reasonable income. Meanwhile, the general prosperity of the country is leading to rapid accumulations of similar capital in the hands of prudent people, who desire to have it securely invested.

As all cannot make close investigation for themselves, but must rely to some extent upon the judgment and experience of others, it is of very great importance that the best authorities in such matters should be pointed out.

We are happy to be able to say that from a long personal acquaintance with Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and their principles of business, we believe their judgment to be so good, and their discrimination as to what they offer and recommend for investment as scrupulous and conscientious, that their consent to negotiate a loan may be received as very satisfactory evidence of its soundness and value. —*Hearth and Home.*

The San Domingo Business.

The simple truth, in regard to the San Domingo affair, is this. The President was induced to believe that the acquisition of San Domingo would be valuable to the United States. Judge O'Sullivan, a gentleman conversant with the country and with President Baez, and who had lately negotiated a concession from the Dominican government to an American steamship company, assisted to convince Mr. Grant, and confirm his intention. On the 24th of July Hon. Cornelius Cole, Senator from California, and a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, and Judge O'Sullivan, sailed for San Domingo from New York—General Babcock carrying credentials from the President and Secretary Fish to General Buenaventura Baez, President of the Dominican Republic. The reception they met with from Baez and the members of his administration, their conversations with the people, and their travel and researches through the island and around the coast, satisfied Senator Cole and General Babcock as well as Judge O'Sullivan, that the government and inhabitants were, on the whole, not only willing, but anxious, for annexation to the United States, and that the country was decidedly worth annexing.

Senator Cole left San Domingo on the 1st of September. General Babcock remained until later in October, pursuing his researches and holding frequent conferences with President Baez. Judge O'Sullivan came on soon after General Babcock, and arrived in New York before the 1st of the present month. In the meantime a memorandum submitted to General Babcock by President Baez had been sent on to Washington. This was followed by two additions memorandums or propositions, the last of which, it is understood, was brought on by General Babcock in person, and embodied the main terms of the proposed annexation—upon which, after certain questions had been asked by this government and replied to—Baez and his Cabinet were agreed.

This latest proposition was, in brief, that the United States shall assume possession of San Domingo, granting it a territorial government identical with the other territorial governments within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the same right with other territories to elect in the future to become a State, the conditions being that the Dominican people shall first decide by vote to allow such possession, and that the United States shall assume the debt and other obligations of the Dominican government, amounting to something more than $1,000,000.

President Grant, Secretary Fish, and the Cabinet generally discussed the proposition and accepted it—if the statistics of the resources of San Domingo which accompanied it were correct—as a fair basis of negotiation.

The administration took immediate measures to push the negotiation, pending the meeting of Congress. As the tenure of Baez and his administration—the only authorities with which the treaties could be continued—has all along been rendered somewhat insecure by the revolutionary troubles on the island, it was of the first importance that that tenure should not be destroyed. Therefore a confidential understanding had been entered into, that this government should "sustain" Baez until the negotiation proceeded to its conclusion. With this understanding the United States steamer Albany was gain in readiness at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and laden heavily with warlike material; and on that vessel General Babcock and the new minister, Gen. English and another, sailed for San Domingo last Wednesday. The Severn and the Swatara have since sailed to join the United States squadron in the West Indies. Special instructions have been sent to the commander of that squadron in view of the supposed exigencies of this case.

The intention is, (1) that the three commissioners who go out from this government shall come to a more definite understanding, in *detail*, with Baez and his cabinet, and other representative Dominicans upon the subject, (2) that to secure that understanding—if the Dominican government so elects—commissioners shall be appointed by Baez to come on to Washington and make their own representations directly to our government; (3) that, after the understanding, or basis, in detail is arrived at, the Dominican people shall vote upon it, and that in the meantime any disturbance of the proceeding on the island, if outside of it, shall be restrained, over-awed, or put down by the power of the United States; that if by that vote they decide for annexation, the agreement should be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification, and that then, and not till then, formal possession of the island shall be taken by the United States. This government had hoped, of course, to keep the negotiation quite secret until after the expected ratification by the Senate, but that was impossible.

The extraordinary naval force now stationed in these waters, and the instructions given, show that the administration has anticipated some possible objection, or interference by Spain. San Domingo is only forty miles from the coast of Cuba. The hoisting of the United States flag over the former island, might be regarded (in view of the known sympathies of this Government and its supposed "designs on Cuba") as a menace.

As to the acquisition of San Domingo, it is to be understood that *only a part* of the island is to be surrendered to us. San Domingo and Hayti are one and the same island; but the eastern or northeastern part of it is under the dominion of Salnave, and the western or southwestern part is under the government of Baez. The French language is spoken by the eastern population, the Spanish language on that part of the island nearest Cuba. The area of the territory proposed to be ceded to the United States is between fifteen and twenty thousand square miles, or about one half the island. The population of this territory numbers about 160,000. The revenue last year was, in round numbers, $800,000.—*N. Y. World.*

Protection Good for the Operative.

So much cant is now used by free trade writers against the American manufacturers as monopolists, and especially against the Pennsylvania iron-masters, that we ask the attention of our readers to the subjoined extract from the *Industrial American*, showing clearly that the workman in our iron establishments receives his full share of the benefits of protection:

"Perhaps general statements, averages, and even official statistics, have not so much weight as a simple and direct report of one particular case. We have before us a letter dated in March last, and written by a Mr. Rodgers, of Race, Pontypore, South Wales, to his brother residing in a manufacturing town in the interior of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rogers is employed as filler at a puddle furnace, and says he is doing well, earning 25s. a week, and he gives the cost of living as follows: Flour, 8s. 6d. to 10s per 56 pounds; butter, 1s. 6d. per pound; cheese, 9d. to 10d. per pound; beef and mutton, 6d. to 9d. per pound; bacon, 10d. to a shilling per pound.

"Furnace filling is a superior grade of labor, usually enabling the men to work every day in the month, and to make good wages; when, as is the case in this country, they are paid by the day.

"During the month of March last the fillers at blast furnaces in the manufacturing towns of Pennsylvania to which we have alluded, made full time and $58 01 wages. The prices they at that time paid for the articles of food named by the Welshman in his letter were as follows: Flour, $8 50 per barrel; beef, 17 cents per pound; butter, 45 cents per pound; cheese, 29 cents per pound; bacon, 21 cents per pound.

"We have taken the wages and the average prices of the Welsh letter writer, and turned them into United States currency, at the gold average for the month of March of 1.32, and make the following contrast with wages and cost of living in Pennsylvania:

Wages in Wales, per month of 31 days	$35 16
Wages in Pennsylvania	58 01

COST OF LIVING.

	Flour.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.	Bacon.
Wales	$10 27	67c.	38c.	20c.	20c.
Penna.	$ 50	45c.	29c.	17c.	21c.

"The respective month's wages converted into either of these five articles would contrast as follows:

	Flour.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.	Bacon.
Wales	672 lbs.	76 lbs.	121 lbs.	175 lbs.	175 lbs.
Penna.	1,160 lbs.	128 lbs.	186 lbs.	342 lbs.	222 lbs.

"The Pennsylvania workman whose expense account we have examined had but a small family, and did not buy any bacon in the month of March, and but little cheese, his consumption of the articles we are comparing being as follows: Beef, 33 pounds; flour, 112 pounds; butter, 11 pounds; cheese, half pound. If we suppose the Welshman to have made the same purchases, he would find but $17 56 in his pocket to apply to other expenses, while the Pennsylvania workman had $37 62 left, a difference of more than $20 in favor of the United States."

A favorite argument with our American free-traders has been that protection did not benefit the operative, because the cost of living was so high that the purchasing power of his wages enabled him to live no better than the foreign workman, if as well. We now see by actual comparison how the case really stands, and as a matter of course the American operative is the best off.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says "The Senators and Representatives of Allegheny county have unanimously agreed to support Robert W. Mackey for re-election as Treasurer of the State. As the Republicans have a decided majority in the Legislature, the selection of a Democrat is beyond the domain of debate, we therefore think the election of Mr. Mackey is not only settled, but he is the best man for the office that party has on hand. There has not been a whisper of complaint against his management of the finances that we have heard, and he is entitled to all the credit which belongs to a faithful and intelligent discharge of a responsible official trust."

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,
Discharges from the Ears,
Polypus,
Hussing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and Consumption, as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Nervousness,
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.

Counties millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor rise 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 a reguard 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 invigora on 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 object, 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 15th, 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 Water and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh, on the First MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. DAVIS, JR., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY,

AT

91 Federal St., Allegheny.

BARGAINS THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

FIFTY CENTS will buy a Velvet Hat. ONE DOLLAR will buy a Velvet Hat trimmed with Plume. TEN CENTS will buy a pair of Shell Bracelets.

ONE DOLLAR is all we charge for Frame, Lining and Making a Velvet Bonnet, old or new.

Ladies' Suits made to order and handsomely trimmed for FIVE and SIX DOLLARS.

Hat Frames, TEN CENTS.

Fash Ribbons and Fancy Ribbon Bows, cheap; Dress Trimmings, Fancy Fringes, Children's Worsted Sacques, Ladies' Opera Hoods, Infants' Cloaks, Ladies' Kid Gloves in all desirable shades, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Lace Handkerchiefs, new styles. Jet Jewelry of every description, style and price, at

MRS. ROBB'S,

91 Federal Street, Allegheny.

COMPTROLLER'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 18, 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 fifth credit and property of the city is pledged for their redemption. Parties desiring Investment will find this a good opportunity. Apply to

W. H. PORTER,
CITY CONTROLLER.

Duff's College

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE OLDEST MERCANTILE COLLEGE IN AMERICA, and the ONLY one in which Book-keeping in all its branches is taught, from Harper & Bro.'s edition of Duff's Book-keeping, by teachers of business experience.

Daily instruction in Penmanship by WM. H. DUFF.

For our large 16 pp. quarto circular, containing full particulars, address

CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary,
DUFF'S COLLEGE.

Evening Class from 7 to 9. nov18:84

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 Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WEATHER STRIPS.
WOOD AND RUBBER.

Warranted to exclude cold, wind, snow, dust, &c., for sale, and applied, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
66 and 68 Ninth Street.

THANKSGIVING.—HOUSEKEEPERS TAKE NOTICE.—Spiced Sliced Beef, Shaker Dried Corn, Hominy, Marrowfat Green Corn, Pineapple, Asparagus, French Peas and Mushrooms, Fresh Peaches, Pears, Plum, Apple, Strawberries, &c. Wm. Tell's Fresh Oysters, Pickled Herbs, Pickles, Sauces, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents

The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equal rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

The Government is no longer a borrower. It no longer needs the country's capital, but desires gratefully and honorably to repay it.

The rapid accumulation of capital for investment, and the reduction of the national debt and improvement of the national credit—rendering it certain that hereafter but a comparatively low rate of interest can be derived from investment in Government bonds—is compelling the search for other safe and well-guarded channels into which capital not employed in business may wisely flow.

The enterprises of Peace, no less needful in their time and place, for the common welfare, than were the waste and cost of War, now call for the capital which the Government no longer needs, and offer for it a remuneration which the Government need no longer pay, and in some cases a security as stable and enduring as the nation itself.

The desire to capitalize the premium which may now be realized upon Five-Twenty bonds, and which a material insecurity in the public finances the ability of the Government to fund them at a lower rate of interest, may at any time extinguish, is held by many holders who desire some satisfactory assurance as to which of the many low priced securities in the market would afford the necessary safety to justify an exchange.

The applications for information and advice which are addressed to us daily, show how universal is the desire for this assurance, as to what forms of investment, where practicable, Government securities at present market rates, are entitled to the confidence of the investors.

The pressure of this want has led us to feel the importance of directing our own attention as bankers, our large experience and our facilities for obtaining reliable information—to the work of supplying it in some measure, and to offer the result of our inquiries to those who may be disposed to confide in our good faith and judgment.

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as safe as the national obligations themselves, with which we have hitherto principally identified ourselves.

Since closing the GREAT CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD LOAN, which meets all these requirements, we have carefully examined many others, but have found no other which would fully do so, until the following was placed in our hands.

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, forshadows the final link in the continuous railway line of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 180 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the gardens of the rich and growing State of California, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $105,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

The Bonds are $1,000 each, have thirty years to run, and will be sold at

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

in currency. They are made payable, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST, IN GOLD COIN, in the city of New York. Coupons due January and July 1st.

The near approach of the time when the United States can probably fund the greater portion of its five per cent. debt, is naturally causing inquiry for other forms of investment, which will afford satisfactory security with the same rate of interest. THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS meet have an immense advantage over all other securities based upon merely local or uncompleted railroad, and may be held with as much confidence as Government bond, or as strict-class mortgages on New York City property.

The loan is small in amount. Its claims to confidence are apparent. It will be rapidly taken. Bonds will be delivered as the orders are received.

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS.

We buy and sell Government Bonds and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Another Lot of those Superior

DOUBLE WIDTH CORDED POPLINS

At 50 Cents,

The Best Dress Goods at the Price Offered This Season.

At 25 Cents,

DOUBLE WIDTH

ALPACAS AND POPLINS.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

GOOD DARK DELAINES.

At 87 1-2 Cents,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

At $1,00.

Waterproof Cloth.

GOOD BARGAINS IN

WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
WHITE EASTERN BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPL'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Woolen Goods,

SCARFS, HOODS, SHAWLS, MITTS, SACQUES, LEGGINGS, and WRISTLETS.

HOSIERY.

All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLEECED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO SHOES.

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.

GLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED GLOVES.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
GENTS' BEST IN LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS