The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, NOV. 22, 1869.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 126¼.

THE Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and the Currency, General Garfield, is quoted as an opponent to the proposition for enlarging the National banking system in the South and Southwest. But where does he stand on the proposition to authorize this enlargement, without the greenback reserve, substituting therefor a basis of coin, and promising the public security in the bonds of a specie-paying Treasury?

THE Chicago *Tribune*, quoting the GAZETTE as authority for a remark which never appeared in these columns, sneers at "Pittsburgh statesmanship." The *Tribune* herein exhibits its habitual ill-manners. We will not retort, by saying that its writers are insolent charlatans, who have as little conception of the courtesies of journalism as of the real merits of the great question which they handle with equal ignorance and audacity.

RECENT ASSAULTS, by the press, upon the Treasury proposition to renew and continue the income-tax, have had simply the effect of bringing out decisive manifestations of public sentiment in its favor. When the country shall be ready to abate any of the present forms of taxation, articles of necessity will be the first to feel the relief. In the meantime, the only question about the income-tax will be, not of taking it off, but of making its obligations more equitably felt by shoulders which have thus far contrived to evade their legitimate burthens.

THE junta of Cuban filibusters, in New York, under date of the 17th inst., promulgate a document which they solemnly declare to be the Constitution of the Cuban revolutionists as adopted in April last. The document would fill half of one column in this journal—which is very short, considering how long it has taken to bring it from the land since its adoption in the camp of Cespedes, and how much time has elapsed since its publication was invited, by Senator Sumner and others, two or three months ago. This delay may be readily explained. Until the abolition of slavery in the island was definitely proclaimed, two weeks since in the Cortes at Madrid, the insurgents had another "Constitution," containing no emancipation clause for their slaves. And they probably have it still. But the action of the Cortes leaves no other course open, to command American sympathies, than apparently to accept Emancipation, as in the instrument now promulgated. This may answer very well for the foreign market, this other Constitution being kept for home use. This is a fine sample of the impudent fiends with which the filibusters, and their equally characteless American confederates, are now attempting to humbug the Executive, Congress and the public.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM!

The subsidy-buzzards begin to circle over the Federal Capitol. The bills already pending in Congress, and those which are now prepared for introduction when the session opens, will foot up their applications for about $500,000,000 in money or bonds, and 250,000,000 acres of the public lands. And a powerful lobby will be here at work to secure the passage of these bills. We hope this paper for that express purpose. It will be well for the people to watch the yeas and nays, on these questions carefully and of [illegible] debt until the [illegible] we now owe shall be worth its face to the holder.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The Board of Public Charities, the appointment of which by the Governor was authorized by an act of the last State Legislature, is charged with most important duties. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners confined in jails and penitentiaries, the comfort of persons placed in public hospitals and the sanitary and mental influences brought to bear on those incarcerated in houses of refuge, will be subjects with which the Board will have to deal. The Governor has exercised great caution and prudence in constructing the Board. Every member of it has been in one way or another identified with State charities, each member is fully cognizant of the importance of the responsibility he assumes in accepting a place in the commission. Out of the act creating this Board we look for the most salutary effects or results.

The appointments, personal admiration and esteem set aside, have been made with extraordinary care and judgment on the part of the Governor. The Board faithfully and fairly represents the philanthropic communities of the State. It [illegible] on Friday next. We do not know who will be Chairman. G. L. HARRISON, Esq., of Philadelphia, will take the place of JOHN WELSH, Esq., Dr. WORTHINGTON will decline as a member and be elected Secretary and Agent, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, which is by no means large when the duties and responsibilities of the place are considered.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

St. Louis county, Mo., held 4,000 shares of the stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which was sold a few days ago to HUMSON E. BARNUM for $350,000 cash, and the amount appropriated to the purchase and liquidation of county bonds. It is but a few years since that stock had but a nominal value; but the men who manage the affairs of that city and county had the good sense to hold on until the opening and development of the country along that road so increased its business that its revenues caused the stock to appreciate greatly in value.

This road begins at St. Louis and now ends at Acheson, in Kansas. Until last summer it terminated at Leavenworth, and had a gauge of five feet, being different in that respect from any other road in the country. Almost simultaneously with the extension to Acheson the gauge was changed to 4 feet 8½ inches, thus bringing it into conformity not only with the Kansas Pacific Railway, with which it connects at the Kansas State line at Kansas City, but with nearly all the roads in the country.

When the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis shall be completed, this road will be put into immediate connection with the several roads which emerge at East St. Louis on the eastern bank of the river. The work on this greatest of bridges is pretty well advanced, and is progressing with all practicable speed. That done, cars may be run from any point east of the Mississippi, through Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, to Denver, thence to the Union Pacific at Cheyenne City, and thence to the Pacific.

But the Missouri Pacific Road through the State of Missouri is not without a competitor. The North Missouri Road, which crosses the Missouri at St. Charles, by a ferry, has a completed branch to Kansas City, where it re-crosses the Missouri on a magnificent iron bridge, and unites with the Kansas Pacific, and also with the Missouri Pacific west and north of that point. The progress of railroads out in that country is marvelous.

INFIDELITY.

A few days ago a convention of avowed infidels met in Philadelphia. Only seventeen people were present, and the tone of the speakers was despondent to the last degree. "It seemed to me," said one of the speakers, "when I saw the small number that made their way here that the dead were there some to bury their dead," thus borrowing the most expressive figure of speech he could use from the lips of the author of the very religion he had come to deride and oppose.

But the time has gone by for that kind of thing. A bald denial of the truth of the Gospel History, or of the purity of the morals taught therein, is a game that has been played out. True, it is not forty years since seventeen hundred men could have been convened in that city to join in an open outcry against Christianity; but that is all over now. CHRIST has been transformed from a myth, as some tried to make Him, or an imposter, as others pronounced him, into a kind of sentimental hero, whose beautiful name and kind mission, as the doer of good, have passed into fashionable song and twaddle, and is made to adorn many a sentimental rhapsody, by people who no more accept Him in the fulness of his character and teachings than did the aforesaid revilers. Possibly the last state of these people is worse than the first.

Still it is something gained for the moral tone of society at large to have silenced the shocking utterances which were heard in the early part of this century, especially in our large cities. To deny and scoff was then the fashion; and the flippant retailers of Tom Paine's opinions swarmed in every social circle in which their talk would be tolerated. Now the fashion is to eulogize that sacred name in a kind of a patronizing phrase, which exalts him so far as to make him at least the peer of the wisest and best of the world's benefactors and teachers.

It is a debateable question whether the labors of such writers as RENAN and Professor SEELY, the author of *Ecce Homo*, have exerted a good or pernicious influence upon the world. Those who take the first of these positions contend that it is better to entertain a good opinion of JESUS of Nazareth, even though it be partial and erroneous than that he should be an object of scorn, aversion, or mere indifference; while those who take and maintain the opposite view contend that half truth is more dangerous than unmixed error, because the mind that embraces the first is more likely to settle down satisfied and self-complacent in that than in the other. "I would that thou wert either cold or hot," applies to this state of mind as well as to lukewarmness in the affections. These questions are exercising the minds of thinking people; and he is behind the age who now wastes his strength in tilts against the old and almost exploded forms of infidelity. Whether the sum total of unbelief is less or more than it was fifty years ago no man can determine, but one thing is certain, it has changed its form from that of an open and ferocious adversary to that of an angel of light, and as such must be met and combated. It is not at all strange, therefore, that the adherents of the old school of scoffers could muster so few, or that they hung their harps or their trumpets upon the willows, and talked of the [illegible]

THE QUESTION OF THE SESSION.

Our readers will note, in any written [illegible] of the Cabinet, and two leading members of Congress on the main financial question of the day. The views in which these gentlemen so cordially concur are also shared by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, who will respectively recommend them in their annual communications to Congress, for the consideration of that body. It is clear that the decision of these important questions will rest wholly with Congress, and that it must be brought to an issue before the close of the coming session. We may anticipate an exhaustive discussion of the matter in all its bearings, and equally with regard to the national honor, on the point of good faith with the public creditors, as with the fullest recognition of what shall be most expedient for the financial and commercial interests of the people as a trading community.

It is evident that the policy of an early resumption is to have earnest and able advocates, and perhaps an equally strenuous opposition. Both sides will be agreed upon its expediency, if it were to be made applicable only to the National Treasury. There is happily no longer any doubt of the ability of the Government to prepare itself, with some additional legislation, for assuming and maintaining cash payments for its fully matured obligations at any early day. This public confidence, which has been generated and fortified by the conspicuous success of the Treasury administration since March last, practically enlarges the metallic basis manifold beyond the actual count of specie in the public vaults. Without that general confidence, it would be folly for the Secretary to think of facing nearly $500,000,000 of over-due paper with his $100,000,000 or less of coin on hand, or even with the aid of his $66,000,000 of paper in the sinking fund—long bonds which he would have to sacrifice for cash to sustain himself, and failing at that. In effect, the Treasury holds, and is likely to hold for the coming year, cash resources to meet less than twenty-five per cent. of its immediate liabilities, and that public confidence which has come to be so generally felt must in any event be relied upon to make good this apparent deficit. Without that confidence, resumption would be out of the question until the Treasury could show cash for the face of its debts, dollar for dollar—a situation which the present century will never witness. But that confidence does rest to-day upon foundations so secure as to become a tangible and most potent element in supporting the policy which is foreshadowed by recent developments. Twenty-five per cent. of cash resources, *plus* an unshaken public faith in the financial soundness of the Treasury, is worth vastly more than would be fifty or seventy-five per cent. in cash, *minus* the popular confidence.

While the Executive and Legislative branches of the government, supported by public opinion, are likely to concur in the policy most expedient for the Treasury alone, there will be a difference of views upon the popular bearings of the question. Private and corporate interests will justly claim a right to be considered in the decision. Congress will be reluctant to adopt one financial policy for the government and another for the general business of the country. Nor would such a distinction be either practicable or justifiable. There are relations between the Treasury and the people which interlock in root and branch with each other, and which not even the boldest empiricism would attempt to interrupt. How far these relations shall, in the popular interests, forbid the inauguration of that scheme for which the Treasury is ripe, is the question for Congress to determine. We must confess, with Mr. Maynard, our inability to see wherein our national and our commercial interests are so to clash as to justify a prolonged postponement of a step which, when it shall be once taken, "everybody will wonder why it had not been taken sooner." We all see what is to be the leading question of the session. We trust that it may reach a definite solution at the earliest possible moment. A protracted discussion, through all the long months of a session which may reach far into the next summer, will do more harm, by adding to the feverish disturbance and embarrassment of every department of business, than we need fear from a prompt disposal of the business, one way or the other, as early as in January or February. It is the one question which, as we all see, which is to-day benumbing enterprise and slowing down the movements of every department of trade. There can be no revival for the better until the people know precisely where they are to stand. The longer this cloud hangs over us, the darker and more chilling it will be felt. Let Congress debate the merits of resumption for the next five or six months, and the business of the country will steadily sink into a condition so deplorable that we shall experience all the misfortunes of a crisis without any clear prospect of relief. We would be earnest, therefore, in invoking the most prompt and decisive steps, in one direction or the other, from our Senators and Representatives. If they reject the Secretary's recommendations, resumption may be postponed for another twelve-month, at farthest, with the absolute certainty of its coming, then, to hang over the excited imaginations of the business public in the interim. Concurring with the Secretary, on the other hand, would not result in any deeper injury than that to business interests, but would reassure every fear, in the conviction that we touch bottom at last. Either issue to the discussion, reached promptly and boldly, will be better for us all than the damage of a protracted debate, which exhausts every merit in a month, yet wastes four or five more in timid hesitation, or in mere windy talk. Let our Congressional surgeons either put in or put up the operating knife with the least possible delay; contemplating its preliminary flourishes for six months might itself prove fatal to the suffering patient.

OUR SHIP CANAL TO THE LAKE.

The Philadelphia *North American* says:

The best thing we can do is to enlarge our own Erie canal, so as to make Pittsburgh practically the depot of the lake trade, as it is already of the Ohio river trade. This is a matter that ought to be attended to without delay. Our railway system has done its best for us, without being able in the least degree to affect the Erie canal of New York, and all the low freights of the present season have been most ruinous to the railroads. The trade of the Ohio river has withstood all rivalry on land, and is now rapidly regaining again. If we can enlarge our own Erie canal, so as to make Pittsburgh the depot of the lake trade, we shall by that means bring our city into a better position to compete with our commercial rivals for the business. If we can succeed in directing enterprise in Pennsylvania once more into the revival of the fortunes of the canal system, we shall probably, in view of the great advances made in engineering science, be able to carry canals where hitherto they have been deemed impracticable. At any rate, the entire subject is well worth looking into, and we trust it will be at the ensuing session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, speaking of the organization of the Legislature, uses the following significant language:

[illegible] will demand attention at this ensuing session, and the coal regions will also require some stringent law for the safety of the miners. Measures will be asked looking to the enlargement of the Erie canal and to other public works. These will not bear treatment of a superficial kind. They are not things to be shuffled off upon careless hands in order to make room for profitable jobs. We may as well be candid now in advance, since the movement of the Philadelphia delegation with regard to the choice of a speaker seems to indicate a spirit of recklessness that will not be tolerated by the Republican press of this city. We have all added to elect these gentlemen to the legislature. We have induced a public to confide in them that was not much disposed to do so, and we insist that the trust now reposed in them shall meet with a proper respect at their hands.

We ask nothing that is impracticable. We do not require sacrifices of any kind that an honorable man ought not to make. We ask nothing but what, if done, will redound to the credit of the members both individually and collectively. But in order that the Legislature shall be prepared to act intelligently upon the greatest public matter that will come before them, it is necessary that the members shall not select leaders for the session who are mere jobbers, and unfit to deal with public questions. We may here add that no Republican member is bound to respect an improper caucus nomination, and that we advise all independent men to disregard them.

THE Democratic Job sits in sack cloth and ashes, smitten with grievous boils, in the midst of his comforters. Here is the testimony of one of these faithful friends, the Brookville *Jeffersonian*:

"Let the Democracy now take a lesson of wisdom from the follies of the past. We must find fairer and stronger representatives in the leaders of the Democratic party of this State than we have had for the last ten years. Are there not men in our ranks with brains enough to see and hearts enough to feel, that the selfishness of some of the leaders of the party is the cause of all our defeats. As soon as there appears a prospect of success and an overthrow of the Jacobin party, 'Old Hunkers,' with a desire to take the lead, and showing a more greedy desire to accomplish their own selfish purposes than to advance the interests of the party, so completely dishearten the honest workers of the party and disgust honest and well-meaning Conservatives as to drive them back to the Radical ranks. We have in our party, as the late great blundering in Philadelphia has shown, Old Hunker Democrats, old Democratic Bourbons who take no heel to the teachings of experience, and cannot see that they are unfit to direct and manage a great party."

THE following is an accurate statement of the charities of Mr. Peabody:

For institutes at Danvers and Peabody, Mass., $250,000.

Peabody Museum at Salem, $150,000.

Newburyport, for a library, $30,000.

Memorial church in Georgetown, Mass., to the memory of his mother, and free public library at same place, $100,000.

Phillips Academy, Andover, $20,000.

Massachusetts Historical Society, $20,000.

Harvard College, for museum and professorship of American archeology and ethnology, $150,000.

Yale College, for museum and natural history, $150,000.

Peabody Institute at Baltimore, $1,000,000.

Maryland Historical Society, $20,000.

Kenyon College, $25,000.

Public library at Post Mills, Thetford, Vermont, $16,000.

Southern educational fund, $3,000,000.

London poor, $1,750,000.

His kindred, $1,500,000, and many smaller donations.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, Nov. 17.

It begins to be manifest that popular sentiment will compel an early attention to the question of resumption on the part of Congress, and we anticipate that it will form the subject of the most important debate in the House at the forthcoming session. The sentiment that a depreciated currency is no longer a necessity, but is fast becoming a reproach to the nation because it is unnecessary, is a growing sentiment with all classes of our people. The sudden and disastrous collapse of the recent gold conspiracy in Pine street, which crumbled to dust and ashes at the touch of our Financial Minister, threw a brilliant light on the situation and showed how completely it was under the mastership of Mr. Boutwell, was a splendid demonstration of the power of the Treasury in coping with and throwing the ablest and most desperate of the gold gamblers, and of its ability to put a sudden stop to the whole business at pleasure. We apprehend that the Administration, even if it had the disposition, will not be allowed to go back of that demonstration of its pecuniary strength. It must continue to go forward, and now with more rapidity, in the march toward resumption.

We do believe, indeed, that this is the intention of General Grant, and that his Cabinet is practically a unit on the question of early resumption. Gold may be a good thing to have, but we cannot advise any one to keep it, so long as they can dispose of it at the present price. It must come down and that soon. We think the following from Attorney General Hoar may, without a great stretch of probability, be considered a practical exposition of the views and a foreshadowing of the policy of the Administration on the question of Resumption:

LETTER FROM ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., and with it a copy of your *Financial History of the War*, for which I desire to return my thanks.

The constant pressure upon my time has prevented me from giving the book more than a cursory inspection, but it seems to be a valuable contribution to our financial history, and throws considerable light upon the important question of a return to specie payments. I am one of those who believed that it was the interest as well as the duty of the nation to return at once to the true and solid standard of value as soon as active hostilities ceased; *that we should have treated the currency as we did our armies—regarding the volunteers and greenbacks alike as necessities of war, to be dispensed with as fast as possible on the return of peace.* I think we made a great mistake in not doing so; that the shortest method was the safest and best, and the only way to reach the object is by a steady and persistent contraction of the currency—a painful process whenever it comes, but harder and worse for us the longer it is delayed.

I hope that Congress will address itself with courage and constancy, to the solution of the problem as soon as it meets; and will feel assured that the American people have intelligence enough to support those who do it. My views on the subject are of little importance to any body, but, as an American citizen, I should be sorry and ashamed to find my country unable and unwilling, in a time of peace and prosperity, to provide for its over due paper.

Very respectfully,
E. R. HOAR.

This is important, coming from a member of the Cabinet. But we have reason to think, further, that it foreshadows a affirmative action in the House, or at least a powerful expression of affirmative sentiment on the part of that body. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was one of the few men of the South who remained in Congress during the war, and always supported the Union cause. Having been for many years a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he is one of the most influential men in the House. He was a member of that Committee during the winter of 1861-2, when the Legal Tender, act the Bank bill and other financial measures were matured, and he still retains that position. His opinions in favor of immediate resumption are peculiarly valuable at the present time. The following letter from Mr. Maynard, on that question, will be read with interest.

LETTER FROM HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1869.

Hon. E. G. Spaulding:

DEAR SIR: Thanks for the book, as well as the copy sent me. It was well timed and much needed. So successful were the financial arrangements during the war that people incline to regard them as automatic, self-accomplished, with no special credit to any one.

Of all who were concerned, you were the one to have prepared the book—at least by your particular agency the nation so triumphantly through the financial struggles. While I did not feel at liberty to participate very actively in the passage of acts which must affect other portions of the country far more seriously than that which it was my fortune to represent, it gratifies me to remember that, both in the Committee of Ways and Means and in the House, they received my unfailing support.

As a result, we now have the best currency ever known in the nation. Let it now be made convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holder, and nothing would be left to be discussed. Why this has not been done, why it is not done, why it should not be done, I confess, after all I have read and heard, I am not able to see.

One of these days some bold man will take the step, and then everybody will wonder why it had not been taken years before. Would that you were again at your old place in the House.

I am, very truly yours,
HORACE MAYNARD.

We are not prepared to assert that Senator Sumner is regarded as sound authority on questions of finance, but the assertion that no man possesses greater influence in the Senate on general questions cannot be denied, nor will it be disputed that his wonderful ability in presenting his opinions, and his confirmed habit of adhering to and pressing them, render him a powerful advocate of any cause which we may heartily espouse. In this view of the case we regard his earnest desire for immediate resumption, expressed in the following letter, as very significant—significant of immediate agitation of the question in the Senate, if not of affirmative action on the part of Congress:

LETTER FROM HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

BOSTON, August 3, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: You have done good service in preparing your book; nor is there anybody to whom this duty belonged more than yourself. In all our early financial trials, while the war was most menacing, you held a position of great trust, giving you opportunity and knowledge. The first you used at the time most patriotically, and the second you use now for the instruction of the country.

I am not content with the long postponement of specie payments. I believe that the time has come for this blessing, and begin to be impatient when I see how easily people find excuses for not accepting it.

Believe me, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

We have been permitted by Mr. SPAULDING to copy the above important letters, because they embody views on the question of resumption similar to those which we have repeatedly expressed of late, and because the similarity had attracted his attention. We present them to the public without further comment.

The Murder near Huntingdon, Pa.—Arrest of the Murderers.

We have the following additional particulars of the murder of three persons at Pleasant Grove, seven miles from Huntingdon, on Wednesday, 17th inst:

The victims were a farmer named Jno. Peightal, his wife Sarah, and his son Scott Gardner, the latter an orphan boy of ten or twelve years of age. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening they were quietly seated at the table enjoying their evening meal after a hard day's work on the farm. Thinking of nothing but the work of the morrow, and quietly chatting together, they were progressing with their meal when Peightal and his boy were shot through the head and instantly killed. Mrs. Peightal was also shot, but not fatally, and the villains—for there were two of them—sprang for a hatchet which happened to be lying conveniently close at hand, and with that despatched the wounded woman.

After perpetrating their bloody deed the villains proceeded leisurely to ransack the house from top to bottom, securing all the money in the house, amounting to several thousand dollars, which was in coin and greenbacks.

Securing all the booty they could beside the money, they deliberately set to work to cover up their traces: Placing the bodies side by side, they piled on top of them all the old clothes and bedding which they could conveniently lay their hands on. Striking a match, one of the villains then set fire to the whole. But, fearful that they would be discovered by some neighbor, who might by accident visit the house to see the Peightals, they made a speedy exit and fled from the neighborhood. In their haste the fire was but imperfectly lit. Instead of blazing up and destroying everything, as they had fondly hoped, so as to create the impression in the neighborhood that the Peightals had been burned up in their dwelling by an accidental fire, it smouldered on and on until some persons passing by were attracted by the light and large volumes of smoke which were issuing from the house, and ventured in and discovered the true state of affairs on investigation.

As all bad news does, this flew on the wings of the wind, and soon for miles around every one was acquainted with the fearful deed of blood, and which, but for the timely discovery of the flames and smoke, might never have been discovered.

Rumor was quickly at work, and many were the surmises as to the cause of the deed, and, who had committed it, but suspicion at once rested upon two sinister-looking men who had been seen lurking in the neighborhood during the day. As soon as this suspicion gained ground a messenger was hurriedly despatched to the depot, and by dint of inquiry soon ascertained that two persons answering the description which he gave had taken the night train West. He then telegraphed to Altoona to intercept the parties on the train, if they had gone that far.

Not long after the train arrived at Altoona he was gratified by the reception of a telegram announcing that his request had been complied with, and the parties placed under arrest. At noon they were taken to Huntingdon, where they were recognized by a number of persons as the men who had been lurking about the premises of the murdered family. On the persons of the prisoners was found two hundred and seventy dollars, part in gold, and part in greenbacks.

The balance of the money is supposed to be concealed in the neighborhood of the murder, where, it is thought, they intended to return for it after the excitement attendant on the deed had blown over. The men are Germans. Their names are Alfred Bordenburg and Gottlieb Bonner, alias Dutch Charley. The latter was convicted at Huntingdon about three years ago of larceny and served his time in the penitentiary. Bordenburg has made a partial confession, but without this the evidence is sufficiently strong to convict them.

Another account says: On the arrival of the prisoners at Huntingdon (Thursday morning) the entire population of the town was at the depot, and great indignation manifested. There was talk of "lynch law," but wiser counsel prevailed. After being taken to the jail, Bonner, it was discovered, had something in his mouth, and at the same time some one taking him by the neck, and shaking him, when he spit out 37½ in gold—he then stated he had swallowed two other pieces. They confessed they had committed the murder, and acknowledged that they had secreted several hundred dollars in greenbacks, gold and silver, tied up in a handkerchief, some place along the railroad, before taking the train. Bonner was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and is not over forty years of age. Bordenburg was born in Hanover, and is thirty-six years old. Both worked at the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, during the summer and fall.

DR. KEYSER

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

Deafness,
Discharges from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Ringing 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;
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER feels bound to inform those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

All the organs of the body are, so to speak, the pensioners of the stomach in that living laboratory is prepared the nourishment required to sustain them, and by the vessels and ducts connected with the digestive apparatus, that nourishment is conveyed to every part of the system. Upon the quality and quantity of the element of life, and upon the manner it is distributed and appropriated, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind invariably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolute if necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is between HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object. It is no injure a reputation as a preventive and curative never failing relative against by any medicinal preparation. But its direct beneficial effects upon the weak or disordered stomach is not its sole recommendation. It is the most comprehensive of all known remedies. In cases, strengthens and regulates the discharging as well as less stimulating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the inert liver into its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This alone is not to be proclaimed by any reckoning drugs which are used only at intervals in the old school practice, founded by Paracelsus; but by mild safe and agreeable vegetable agents intermixed with a pure and mellow stimulant which diffuses their influence through the system and renders their sanitary properties active and effective.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CORNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 18th, 1869.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CORNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—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, on the Fifth MONDAY, SIXTEENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN H. PAUL, Jr.,
Sec'y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS.

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

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

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
301 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

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.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Reid, Folwell's oyster and fish stand, No. 68 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand a first class article, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fair article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

WEATHER STRIPS.
WOOD AND RUBBER.
Warranted to exclude cold, wind, show, dust, &c. For sale, and applied, by
J. & R. PHILLIPS,
86 and 88 Sixth Street.

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 SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
HOODS, SACQUES,
SCARFS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
MITTS, and WRISTLETS.
HOSIERY.
All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLEECE COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO HOSE.
SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
GLOVES,
REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED K.D.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, CASTOR AND KID 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,
EXTRA QUALITY,
JAMES W. ARROTT.
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

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.

CLOSING OUT SALE!
Owing to the death of the Senior partner, Mr. J. M. BURCHFIELD the entire stock of goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is New and Complete,
CONSISTING OF
Silks, Black and Colored,
Alpacas, Valencia Poplins,
Irish Poplins,
Black Cloths, Cloakings,
Broche Shawls,
Plaid Shawls, Cassimeres,
And a Full Line of Domestic Goods, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
52 SIXTH STREET.

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. H. PORTER,
CITY CONTROLLER.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 99 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW ASSORTMENT OF
Striped Woolen Shawls,
Plaid Woolen Shawls,
Paiseley Shawls,
Thibet Shawls,
Children's Shawls,
Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
Stockings and Gloves,
Handkerchiefs and Collars,
Cloth and Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts and Corsets.
Ladies' and Children's Hats,
Ribbons, Plumes and Flowers,
Embroideries and Laces.
Trimmings and Buttons,
Hair Switches, &c., &c.,
Wholesale and Retail,
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

CONTINENTAL
Fire Insurance Company,
No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL IS $500,000 00
SURPLUS OF ASSETS (July 1, 1869) 1,752,130 78
Making its total Cash Assets $2,252,030 78
Three-quarters of the profits are divided, in July of each year to its customers in scrip, bear ng interest at six per cent. per annum, still redeemed in cash. One-quarter is divided to its stockholders.
By this system the customers of the Company obtain their insurance almost what it costs the company to protect them, and under no circumstances are they liable for the losses.
NOTE.—The largest amount of "Net Surplus over Liabilities, Reinsurance and Capital," as shown by the "Official Returns," is that of the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Directors of the Company have ordered the following dividends
1st. A semi annual cash dividend of seven (7) per cent., payable to the stockholders forthwith.
2d. A cash dividend for the redemption of the scrip of 1863, with 6 per cent. interest thereon, payable August 10 b.
3d. An interest dividend has been declared on outstanding scrip of '64, '65, '66, '67 and '68, payable in cash September 20th.
4th. A scrip dividend of fifty (50) per cent. on earned premiums of customers entitled to participate in the profits of the Company is payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 167 Wood street, Bank of Commerce Building.
The Company insures against loss by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Manufactories, Stocks of the more perilous kinds, Farm Property and other insurable interests on the most able rates of premium. For additional information with respect to system, plan, rates, &c. Call on or address
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
General Insurance Agent,
No. 167 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DAILY ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS.
Fine Silk Bows,
Wide Sash Ribbons,
Ladies' Silk Scarfs,
Roman Plaid Ribbons.
EXTENSIVE LINE OF HAND KNIT GOODS.
Ladies' Wool Shawls,
Ladies' Wool Vests,
Children' Knit Sacques,
Infants Knit Hoods.
REVERSIBLE SATIN PLEATING.
Black Silk Fringes,
Full Line of Colors.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
A Complete Line.
CHILDRENS' BALMORAL HOSIERY,
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear
BERLIN & CLOTH GLOVES.
All styles of the new
Boulevard Skirts,
Gents' White Shirts,
Paper Collars,
Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 Market Street.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street,
Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low prices, strictly
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Extra Golden Drips, Lovering's, Bruckl, Stuart's and Long Island Syrups.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses.
Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, gunpowder and Oolong Teas.
Carolina and Rangoon Rice.
Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Salts, Glues, Soaps, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.
Rheinish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.
Sparkling Moselle, Scharzberg and Johannisberger, Hochheimer, Burgundy, &c.
Bredenburg & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.
do do Claret, imported in bottles.
do do White Wines, in bottles.
M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Catawba.
Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.
Fine Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, para.
do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.
ALSO,
Sole Agents for Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin Imperial.
Verzenay and St. Harry Champagne.
Brandies of our own selection and warranted pure.

CARPETS