The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1869.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 89½@89¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp, firm at 61½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 136½@136¾.

The African explorer, LIVINGSTONE, has again been heard from, the advices, under his own hand, coming down from August '68 to May of the present year. It is evident that he has safely traversed the things unknown heart of that continental mystery, emerging, as long as a year ago, into the districts which are not beyond the reach of civilized communication. We shall now hear from him more and more frequently, until he reappears to enlighten the world with the solution of problems which have challenged its curiosity and dared its scrutiny during all the centuries.

ONCE MORE comes an absurd rumor, from New York, that the Administration proposes to recognize Cuban belligerency, by proceeding, under our neutrality laws, against the Spanish gun-boats in that harbor as intended for use by Spain against her revolted colonists. If the District Attorney makes this point in his official libel, it will certainly have the legal effect of a constructive recognition of the Cuban rights—a recognition which would concede the utmost Cuban claim. But it is simply absurd to suppose that the Administration can make this inexcusable mistake. The gun-boats may be, should they be, proceeded against as intended for hostile operations against Spain, a friendly and recognized power, but the Cuban element will not appear in the business. The filibusters should be content with the arrest of these vessels on any plea, without insisting that our war-cruisers, by meddling in the Cuban quarrel, should stultify itself in the face of the world.

THE MEMBERS among the Philadelphia students is in a fair way of being settled to the satisfaction of both parties. The faculties of the University and of Jefferson, with the medical staff of several of the hospitals, on the one side, and the faculty of the Women's Medical College on the other, have respectively made their opinions known to the public, and have themselves quite unanimously agreed that the separate clinical instruction of the sexes, in a large and obvious class of cases, is absolutely requisite. This is demanded as well for the female as for the male students, and the issue will be arranged accordingly. A mixed attendance, upon cases not involving peculiar considerations, may also be again authorized, and be found as orderly and practicable in fact as was the experience of last winter. It is only unfortunate that this sensible conclusion could not have been reached without those disgraceful scenes which exhibited so many of the male students as coarse blackguards, and two or three of the professors as fit only to demonstrate before that kind of an audience.

THAT WRIT.

Some weeks since, we found it necessary to advert, with a sharp criticism, to the action of the then Attorney General of the Commonwealth in bringing a writ of quo warranto against the Credit Mobilier, a wealthy corporation chartered by our laws and which was then and is still held, by our officers of State, to be liable to the Treasury for delinquent taxes, to the amount of fifty five hundred thousand dollars. We pointed out the inevitable effects of a decision, under that writ, adverse to the corporate existence of the incorporation act of Pennsylvanian creation, to deprive the State Treasury of its legal hold for a large claim which the corporation does not contest on their ground, and which our officers rely confidently upon realizing in cost, in the due course of events. The action of the Attorney General was thereupon condemned by us not only as inexpedient, and as not taken by the instructions or with the assent of the State Government, but as in fact a proceeding of second impropriety, since the Attorney General was at the time also the private counsel of mutually litigating members of that corporation, and the writ of *quo warranto*, so damaging in its effects to the interests of our Treasury, was palpably designed as an engine to promote a private issue for a private litigation.

The tax-payers of the Commonwealth will, therefore, be gratified to learn that this writ has been summarily dismissed by the present Attorney General. Disputes between the managers of the Credit Mobilier are resulted to the proper remedies of all litigants, before the proper tribunals, without the irregular perversion of the public authority by public officers in the interest of either. The enforcement and collection by the State Treasury, of its large claim upon that corporation, is also to proceed without impediment.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

A recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court reiterates and yet more clearly expounds the Federal law, concerning the admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal tribunals. This jurisdiction extends to all the navigable waters of the United States, whether on the lakes, the rivers, or within the ebb and flow of the tides. This doctrine was substantially held in the case of the Genesee Chief, (12 Howard, p. 443,) and in the case of the Eagle, at the present term, has again received the broadest application. This jurisdiction is enforced by the Constitution, and no Act of Congress can limit or define its application. The Act of 1845, which purported to extend this jurisdiction to vessels upon the interior navigable fresh waters of the country, was therefore an act purely supererogatory.

A distinguished light upon the Supreme bench, the late Justice STORY, held always to the broadest construction of the Federal Right of jurisdiction in admiralty cases, upon all the navigable waters of the Republic. The writer of this paragraph has the most vivid recollection of the judicial clearness, energy and comprehensive logic with which Judge STORY expounded this view of the unlimited Federal right, in his lectures to his law school, at Cambridge, in 1841. It was a favorite topic in those discursive commentaries upon the entire body of the civil and admiralty law, which he knew so well how to illustrate with his ready wealth of learning, logical point and happiness of illustration. After adverting to the apparent reluctance of the bench, and the bar, to apply the rules of admiralty law to matters of contract or tort arising on its jurisdiction from the great lakes and navigable streams of the central and western States, he never omitted his habitual prediction to his students, that the fullest scope of that jurisdiction must come to be established before the young men who sat then at his feet should have closed their professional careers. His prediction stands at last accomplished.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

No one expects, nobody desires, nor has anybody predicted, the resumption of specie payments by the Treasury next week or next month. It has been thought, in many well-informed quarters, including therein some of the highest officials of the government, that the present direction of the financial current tends so decidedly that way as to encourage a hope that the policy would become practicable sometime in the course of the fiscal year beginning with July next. It is in that light that the subject is likely to be presented to Congress next month, when it will receive the consideration which the gravity of the question, and the variety of legislation absolutely requisite for such an end, may *demand*. This is all that is expected *by* the public from Mr. Boutwell, all that he could prudently become *responsible* for, and all that the *public* are not likely to be disappointed in anticipating. In that direction, and concerning that quarter, other speculations would be idle.

What Congress may do, is an enquiry much more to the purpose. It is evident that a new funding scheme will be adopted with little or no opposition to the principle, altho' details will elicit a great variety of opinions. Next will come the question of the currency. Contraction will have some advocates, and expansion any fresh issue of greenbacks. A moderate increase of the currency-volume, if authorized, must be had under such modifications of the present national banking system as will place no fresh obstacles in the way of an early return to cash values. Clearly, then, a greenback basis for that increase will be out of the question. Security in the new consolidated bonds, and a specie reserve, will be the *sine qua non*. The probable relations between new banks on this basis and the existing institutions should engage the serious discussions of Congress. By the time that these two questions, of consolidating the bonds at a lower rate of interest, and of the demands of the West and South for more currency, are disposed of, the public will come to a clearer idea of what resumption means, and of how and when it may be reached.

THE THREE GREAT RAILROADS.

Few people have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the operations and of the far-reaching influence of the three rival and competing railroads which stretch from New York and the other great commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard to the far interior of the country, and which reach, in their controlling power, to the Rocky Mountains, and to the shores of the Pacific. We speak of the Pennsylvania Central, the New York Central, and the New York and Erie roads, to one or another of which nearly all the roads of the states West of Pennsylvaina are more or less subsidiary.

It is good for the country at large that there are three such gigantic and powerful corporations. So nearly are they equal in wealth, power, resources and outside control, that each continues to struggle for the supremacy; and the country at large profits greatly by their sharp mutual rivalry. No one of them is a monopoly in any proper sense of the word, and is not likely ever to be so.

In a late number of the Philadelphia *Exchange and Review* we find an interesting comparative statement concerning these roads, which we condense.

	Penna. Central.	N. Y. & Erie.	N. Y. Central.
Length miles	354 0 10	460	873
Cost	$ 90,001,538	$ 56,488,603	$ 36,607,093
Double Track, miles	354 0 10	401½	873
Engines	404	383	602
Passenger Cars	168	187	613
Freight Cars	5,490	9,040	8,115
Funded Debt	$ 23,898,000	$ 11,493,000	$ 30,000,000
Floating Debt	4,893,753	3,783,000	3,000,000
Stock Paid In	$ 37,070,762	$ 14,915,563	$ 36,097,093
Earnings in 1868	17,035,407	10,000,000	8,000,000
Expenses in 1868	11,900,938	8,000,000	6,000,000
Passengers in 1868	3,747,178	3,000,000	3,000,000
Tonnage in 1868	4,720,013	1,500,000	1,500,000
Interest on Funded Debt	6 per cent.	7 per cent.	6 per cent.

From these figures the reader can form some idea of the absolute and relative magnitude of these immense corporations; but still it will be a very inadequate one, for this table only relates to their own proper main lines, leaving out the thousands upon thousands of miles of road which they hold by purchase or lease in the more western States, making them auxiliaries and feeders of these main lines. "Years before the New York and Erie company commenced its last raid upon the western road," says the *Express and Ledger*, "the managers in the brown-stone office on Third street, Philadelphia, had obtained and locked up in their vaults the papers which gave them the control of some of the most valuable lines diverging to the Mississippi. The measures which the directors inaugurated seven years ago are now being carried out with success, and their plans, rising far above a fight at the stock board, or the legal battery of a court, have made Omaha the western, Nashville the southern, Rochester the northern, and New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore the eastern termini of the Pennsylvania Central Railway. Is it possible to achieve a more comprehensive success? Can the Erie, rising from its ashes, equal this? Is there any legitimate ground uncovered? Do the people know, in addition to these things, that capital in the interest of this same company is daily fastening the iron rails westward from St. Louis on a new and independent route across the great plains to the Pacific, and that far up in the north this same capital, moved by the same impulse, is carrying the locomotive whistle from Lake Superior towards the Red River of the North?"

The quietness with which the affairs of the Pennsylvania Central have been conducted, as contrasted with the squabbles which have marked and disgraced the conduct of its great northern rivals, and cast a stain even upon the national character, is indicative as well of great and solid power, as of a just and wise administration of its affairs. To use a trite but expressive popular phrase, the man who control that road are "as sharp as they make them;" but they do not fight their battles, when they have any, in the streets, the courts, nor the gambling halls of Wall street, nor is the stock of the company, vast as it is, tossed to "bulls" and "bears," as is that of the others. All these things—the power and controlling influence of this road far beyond our State borders, the amazing success of its financial operations and its ever growing revenues, the quietness and unobtrusiveness of its management, and the unexampled enterprise with which it is pushing its conquests over the most gigantic natural obstacles, away over the plains and mountains, which, but for some such power, would have obstructed the tide of population for generations to come—are alike honorable to our great State and gratifying to all its right-minded citizens.

BEECHER ON RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

We find in a New York paper a synopsis of the Thanksgiving discourse of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, from which we extract as follows:

The next great source of national unity and the diffusion of intelligence is the common school system of the country. Brain will always rule the world; it is God's decree that it should do so. What man needs to do is to see to it that all have an equal chance for its cultivation. This is pure democracy. Our common schools also reduce the inequalities among children. In the little germinant republic of the common school the children of the high and the low, the wealthy and the poor, are obliged to mingle together, and the intercourse is beneficial to both. The law of a truly democratic life is, "Liberty to grow, but equality at the start;" and this is just the motto of our common school system. It says to the youth of our country. "Stand here, with your feet on a level; raise your heads as high as you can." Hence our common schools ought to be good schools. No academy or high school in the land ought to be better than the common school. The nation cannot afford economy in this matter. Those purse-proud and aristocratic men among us, of whom there are unfortunately some, who object to sending their children to the common schools, should be compelled to send them there—not by law, but because they cannot find any other schools as good. [Applause.] He would be willing even to exclude the reading of the Bible in our schools if by that means any class of our people would be better satisfied, and more zealous in supporting the system. And certainly he, the son of a Puritan, and a Puritan himself, could not be suspected of deprecating the importance of Bible reading. The Puritans took their stand on religious toleration; let them stick to their text, and never abandon the principle of perfect, free religious toleration, nor suffer others to improve a different principle upon them. What, says the Catholic, "Do you think it proper to encourage infidelity—to bring up children without religious instruction?" Not at all. We do not teach husbandry in the common schools, but it does not, therefore, follow that we wish to make lazy children. Everything in its place. Let the Church teach dogmas. Let the common school give intelligence. Let religious instruction be taught in the household, in the Sunday school, in the church. Therefore, by all means, let our people guard and cherish the common schools of the country. Taxes for their support are the wisest expenditures a State can make, and they should be liberally imposed and cheerfully paid.

THE HOP EXCITEMENT REVIVED.

Two or three years ago everybody engaged in the growth of hops was making money rapidly. No other agricultural product yielded so large a return for labor and money invested. Hop raising came to be a perfect mania in the regions where considerable attention had been given it before, and people throughout the country bought roots and poles, and set out acres of hops. Thousands of dollars were paid out for hop roots as late as the spring of 1868. That fall there was an enormous crop at home and abroad, and prices fell so low as not to pay the cost of picking and getting to market, and this spring ween even lower than that. Going from one extreme to the other, whereas twelve months before, "everybody" was going into hop culture, this spring most of those who had hop yards plowed them up, and sold, burned, or made fence rails of their poles, in many cases without ever having picked a pound of hops from their new yards. Prices ruled very low all summer, and this fall were still so unremunerative that many who had goaded and cultivated their hopyards this summer abandoned them without picking. Under these circumstances, the crop proves to be very short, and the supply unequal to the demand. Prices have rapidly appreciated, and Emmett Well's circular of last week reports a more excited market than he has ever known, brewers paying an advance of five cents within a week, under the assurance a prices cannot be lower, and large orders received from Germany.

A gentleman in Baraboo well posted on the subject, writes us as follows: "Altho' though like the hop market, his letter may seem somewhat "excited," assures us that he can fully substantiate all the statements he makes, and they will be found of special interest to all who have raised hops on hand, and should lead those who have hop yards to take good care of them this winter and prepare to make the most of them next season.

"In Sauk county 20 to 23 cents is now offered for new hops. 'Up they go' about one cent, per day. Thirty cents was offered and refused in New York city last week for choice grades. The hops in Wisconsin are rapidly passing into speculative hands. In England seven-eighths of the crop has passed out of the growers' possession. It is said to be an incontrovertible fact that the world was never so short of good hops as now; England has produced only one third of a crop, and Germany, which until now has been able to export 125,000 to 150,000 bales per annum is an importer, and has sent heavy orders for hops to New York city; but holders there will not sell at even 30 cents for choice hops. American brewers have been laying back on old hops, hoping to beat down prices, but the season for brewing stock beer is at hand, and they must buy.

Barley is cheap; is a drug in the market, and brewers can afford to pay one dollar per pound for hops and then make beer cheaper than in 1868. It takes about 2½ bushels of barley to make one barrel of beer; this cost $3.50 per bushel in 1868. It also requires 2½ pounds of hops; this, at say 15 cents per pound in 1868 (a low average), would make a barrel of beer cost in 1868 for these two materials, $6.63. With barley say at $1.10 (now only 80 cents to $1), and hops at one dollar per pound, we have the cost in 1869 of these two materials $5.25 only. It is an "old saw" with brewers that cheap barley brings dear hops.

A prominent commission man in New York predicts 50c as very probable figures for hops soon. Our advice to growers is to keep their hops in hand, at home, and within ninety days every lot of hops will be hunted up. Don't "bear" the market.

Buyers are scouring Wisconsin all over, searching in "out-of-the-way" places for hops; and when this occurs you may depend upon it "something is up." In 1867 hops brought 62c in Sauk county, and Germany was able that year to throw 27,000 packets, 45,000 bales into New York, and yet hops were held to 45c as late as June, 1868. Now Germany asks for our hops, England likewise; and with hardly a supply for our own American brewers, why should not this truly great scarcity and legitimate demand, beyond our ability to supply, backed up by speculation and an extraordinary surplus of barley, send prices to the highest point ever attained?—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

We published the statement that an order had been issued for the arrest of Gen. Butler, on the complaint of a Mrs. Florence, of New Orleans, for "feloniously, maliciously and wilfully" appropriating three jeweled swords and a box of silverware, formerly the property of Gen. Twiggs. It is reliably stated that these swords were sent by Gen. Butler to President Lincoln in May, 1862, and the matter of their disposition referred to the Senate. The silver plate mentioned was turned over to the Quartermaster and sold under Gen. Banks' administration, and the money has gone into the Treasury of the United States. Gen. Butler was applied to to use his influence to have Twiggs' swords returned, and was told that he would be used if he did not. He refused to interfere. One of the swords can probably be found in the library at West Point, perhaps as a memento to the youth there, and a warning against education without patriotism. Another will probably be found in the Patent office at Washington, and a third in the possession of Gen. Butler, if President Lincoln's wishes were regarded. According to the singular document written by Twiggs in his carriage, as he left New Orleans on April 25, 1861, it would appear his intention was their safe keeping rather than the gift of them to the young lady to whom he entrusted them.

GEORGE PEABODY.

The death of a man so prominently before the world as Mr. George Peabody has naturally excited a great public desire to know something of his habits and customs and ways of acquiring the property which in his hands became the instrument of so much good. Many of these particulars were given in the thorough biographical notice published in the *Post* on the morning following Mr. Peabody's death, but there yet remains much to be told. Mr. Peabody, say his old friends and neighbors at Salem, was eminently a peculiar man. Possessing a strong will and firm determination in the carrying out of his purposes, he obtained at once the respect and admiration of those with whom he came in contact. Although like a genuine Yankee, Mr. Peabody was fond of a good bargain, his every action was beyond the breath of a suspicion of meanness. His desire was only to be treated as other men were. Several years ago there lived in Salem a hackman named Davis, who was more remarkable for his independence and plain speaking than for the quality of his accommodations. His prices, also, were below those of his competitors. Mr. Peabody rode with this hackman one day, and on arriving at his destination tendered the usual fee of fifty cents.

"Here's your change, sir," said Davis, returning at the same time fifteen cents.

"Change!" exclaimed Mr. Peabody, "why I'm not entitled to any."

"Yes, you are; I don't tax but thirty-five cents for a ride in my hack."

"How do you live then?"

"By fair-dealing, sir; I don't believe in making a man pay more than a thing is worth, just because I've got an opportunity."

Mr. Peabody was so pleased with this reply that he ever after sought Davis out and gave him the bulk of his patronage. This, however, was not very remunerative. Mr. Peabody cherished an inveterate dislike to parade, and carried this feeling sometimes to a ridiculous length. When at the zenith of his fortune he has been known to stand out of doors for some minutes in a drenching storm, because he preferred a horse car to a hackney coach. This feeling extended even to his dress. His plain and substantial garb exhibited no token of the wealth of its wearer, and was shaped in the plainest and most substantial manner. He very seldom wore an article of jewelry. His watch was attached to a plain, black silk guard, and pearl buttons only were visible in his shirt bosom. Until his last visit to his country, Mr. Peabody refused, notwithstanding the repeated solicitations of his friends, to employ a valet, preferring to discharge the duties of his own toilet. These duties, however, became irksome with declining years, and he finally consented to lay them off his shoulders. He, therefore, took with him to England a favorite and trusty servant who had been in the family of a relation for many years, and whose position was rather that of a confidential friend than a menial. This man was with Mr. Peabody from the time of his departure, last August, up to the hour of his death, and will accompany the remains to this country. Notwithstanding recent published assertions, those of Mr. Peabody's townsmen who have enjoyed the most favorable opportunities of becoming accquainted with his personal habits, state that, although emphatically a temperance man, he did not carry out the doctrine of total abstinence. Mr. Peabody's especial weakness was dry champagne, of which he drank large quantities after dinner. Towards the later years of his life, however, at the commencement of the disease (diabetes) which finally terminated his existence, Mr. Peabody was strictly forbidden the use of his favorite beverage, and substituted instead the first quality of claret. Indeed, all of Mr. Peabody's wines were of the best. Mr. Peabody obeyed scrupulously every direction of his physician. Before his departure from England, a careful diagnosis of his disease, was placed in writing, together with minute directions as to diet, medicine, etc., and it accompanied him to this country. In every particular its counsels were followed, but the case had attained too great headway and the patient sank gradually until his death.

During his lifetime, Mr. Peabody executed two wills. One was drawn up some years ago by Mr. Reed, a lawyer of this city, since deceased, but after its execution, Mr. Peabody added so largely to his former donations that it became necessary to execute a new instrument. This was done at his last visit to this country. It is of course not yet definitely known what are the precise nature and mode of its bequests. A prominent gentleman of Salem, and an intimate personal friend of the family had a conversation with Mr. Peabody on this subject just before the latters final departure from America, in which occurred the following colloquy:

"Well, Mr. Peabody; after so many generous gifts, there will not be a great deal left for your heirs."

"No, sir;" was the reply. "Nor do I mean there shall be. I intend to make a still further donation towards the comfort of the London poor, and, perhaps, add to my previous gifts in other directions. What I have, however, will be clear of legacy duties, for it will certainly not exceed one million of dollars."

It is presumed that the last will and testament of Mr. Peabody will be admitted to probate in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that a copy will therefrom be "extracted" and filed in the Probate office at Salem.

The entire community of Salem, Danvers, and the adjoining towns,—those who knew and loved Mr. Peabody best, feel his loss as that of a near and dear friend. Signs of mourning were everywhere manifest in those places at the news of his decease, and even now the news is a daily subject of conversation. The Trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science, a creation of the lamented dead, held a meeting on Tuesday and passed resolutions expressive of their heartfelt sorrow and their determination to join in paying the last and tributes to his memory. The selectmen of Peabody have also called a town meeting for the 23d inst., to make arrangements for the funeral.—*Boston Post.*

NOVEMBER FASHION GOSSIP.

La Follet has the following: "The 'Tyrollen,' so suddenly accepted as *la mode*, will continue to be worn during the winter. It is made in felt, in black or dark colors. Dark green, among other sombre shades, is in good taste. The crown is high, and rather pointed. The trimmings are velvet, ribbons, jet and feathers. There are two or three narrow rows of velvet round the crown to match the color of the felt. If trimmed with ribbon, it should be wide, crossed or tied behind, with the ends in small pans fringed. This style is suitable only for the young, to whom it gives a picturesque air.

"The chapeaux de ville and the chapeaux de campagne begin to assimilate, and in the mixed form are not wanting in elegance.

"A black velvet hat, with trimming of lace and drapery of velvet, thrown back in the style of the fisherman's cap, with a deep bright-colored flower placed over the ear, is very becoming. A black net scarf, half covering the hair, tied under the chin and rolled round the throat, gives it an oriental appearance, and is either hat or visiting bonnets.

"Young ladies wear also straw hats, the edges tightly drawn up to the crown, the crown being entirely covered with velvet or blue mauve, or green moire. The edges are plain straw. A bow with long ends is placed behind to fall over the hair.

"The length of the rolled veils should be rather more than three yards of Donna Maria gauze. They are not drawn over the face, but turned round the hat and thrown back over the shoulders.

"The 'Watteau' is a small round hat placed very forward over the brow. The trimming for this hat must be put quite at the back, which gives it a very raised appearance.

"The toque is still very fashionably edged with black velvet. Two long ostrich feathers, crossed, fall over the chignon.

"The style of arranging the hair is essential, in order that the different forms of hats should preserve their individuality. The chignon is raised on the head, the rest of the hair falls on the neck in plaits or in a net. Curls accompany all styles of coiffure, and are either short at the ends of the bandeau, or quite long, falling over the shoulders.

"Little girls, with long thick hair have it in simple plaits hanging down the back. Only very young children wear the hair waved behind, and drawn up from the forehead on each side, and tied with a bow on the summit of the head.

"The redingote resembles the robe "Princess;" that is to say, without a seam at the waist. The revers on the body form a sailor collar, open in front, and joining half way down the chest; it then widens, and makes a turned-back revers on the skirt. The color of the revers is blue or gold color, to suit the dress. Biases of the same trim the arm-hole and the top of the flounce on the skirt and bottom of the redingote and broad open cuffs, through which passes the broad lace of one white under-sleeve.

"White serge and white cachemire are used for robes de chambre, trimmed with colored velvet revers edged with white guipure. Velvet robes de chambre, fitting to the figure and wadded, have quilted satin revers."

A Physiological Question.

The Shenectady *Star* is puzzling itself over the conundrum why girls can dress as thinly as they do and still keep warm, and relates the following startling experience: "We once rode with a girl in an open cutter fifteen miles on one of the coldest nights of winter, and while we sat frozen nigh as stiff as a stake, our teeth chattering like castinets, she kept up an animated conversation, every now and then exclaiming: 'Oh! isn't this delightful? Don't you enjoy it,——?' When we arrived at our destination, notwithstanding we were dressed a great deal warmer than our fair companion, she had to lift us out of the cutter and conduct us to the tropical atmosphere of the kitchen of a farm-house. On the return trip we were frozen to death, and she drove the corpse home. It must be that girls are tougher than we men people."

DR. KEYSER

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

Deafness,
Discharge from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and Singing Noises in the head,
Diseases of the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and Consumption,
as well as Diseases of the Heart and the Digestive Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various Diseases of the Skin and Hair.

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

IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

All the organs of the body serve, as so speak, the pensioners of the stomach. In this 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 this element of life, and upon the manner it is distributed and app. rioned, physical health mainly depends, and as the mind inevitably sympathizes with the body, the vigor of the one is absolute necessary to the well-being of the other.

It is because HOSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS accomplishes this double object that it has gotten a reputation as a preventive and curative never before attained 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 health restoratives. It tones, strengthens and regulates the discharging as well as the assimilating organs; gently moving the bowels, promoting healthful evaporation through the pores, rousing the heart, liver from its torpor, and inducing harmonious and natural action in the whole animal machinery. This benign result is not produced by any rascitnal drugs which are used so lavishly 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 OF THE PITTSBURGH & CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH and CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of S. P. PRICE & Co., No. 46 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on FRIDAY, December 10th, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., to determine and effect a sale of the property of said company.

H. ELDER, Secretary. W. A. REED, President.

OFFICE OF THE SHANNOPIN PETROLEUM COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1869.

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W. A. REED, Secretary. S. S. KAUFMAN, President.

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, No. 45 Grant and Water Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN H. PEGE, Jr., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established March 4th, 1850.
One of the oldest and most reliable institutions in the country.
ASSETS, Sept. 1st, 1869.....$2,942,077.61.
A surplus over all liabilities of almost half a million dollars.
The Directors are among the most respectable financial men of New York.

REFERENCES:
H. L. BOLLMAN, Pres't M. & M. Nat. Bank.
GEO. A. BERRY, Pres't Citizens' Nat. Bank.
JOHN HARPER, Pres't Bank of Pittsburgh.
JOHN WILSON, Director Union Nat. Bank.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First Nat. Bank.
AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Direct'r 2d Nat. Bank.
A. WIEGE, Pres't German Sav. Bank, Allegh'y.
J. G. BACK, FEN & SON, Bookseller and Stationers.
O. HARDENWERFER, General Agent for Pennsylvania, 67½ Walnut street, Philadelphia.
W. H. EDIE, Agent for Allegheny county, Office in Penna. Ins. Co., 167½ Wood St.
nov24:TTS

DIARIES! DIARIES! DIARIES! 1870! 1870! 1870!

Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 33 cents to $3.75. Mailed upon receipt of price. State the number of days to a page and we will all order same day received.

JOSEPH HORNER,
No. 129 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PREPARING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WATTLES & SHEAFER
Are selling their stock of
Watches, Jewelry, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES to make room for their Holiday Stock. Call and get bargains at
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—SITUATE IN HAMPTON township, Washington county, at Hazlin's Station, Pittsburgh Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared and under fence; coal under 50 acres, 6 feet vein; plenty of timber, which is covered a first class Planing Mill, with two sets of burrs, and with all the new improvements; house is a first-class mill; new; it is in full operation. Also a neat Cottage House of 6 rooms, Tenant House and large Barn, 30 by 60, with stabling; a young Orchard heavily laden. Farm is well watered; located in a rich farming county. For terms and price, apply on the premises, or to B. McLAIN & CO., 104 Fourth avenue.

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.

WOOLEN GOODS,
Hand Knit Shawls,
SACQUES and HOODS.
Hosiery and Gloves, to suit all.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
BLACK SILK FRINGES.
ROMAN FRINGES, all styles & colors.
Cashmere Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroideries,
Buttons,
Ribbons, etc.

We are now offering our stock of
ARAB SHAWLS at Half Price.
GOOD SHADES OF
Blue and Green Kid Gloves.
BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,
TRAVELING SATCHELS.
Merchants and Dealers supplied at Eastern Rates.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 & 80 Market Street.

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.
Sash Ribbons and Fancy Ribbon Bows, cheap; Dress Trimmings, Fancy Fringes, Children's Woolen 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.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 13, 1869.

BONDS FOR SALE.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds, Councils, by date of October 16, 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 COMPTROLLER.

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.

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

RIEM CK & BRO.,
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO. 2 MAIN, TO MOUL.
ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
SEWERY WORK, REPAIRING, AND FURNISHING-UP MACHINERY,
Cor. 12th and Pike Sts., 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,
Paisley 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.

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
SCARFS, MITTS, WOODS, SHAWLS, and WRIGLETS, SACQUES, LEGGINGS.
HOSIERY.
All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLECKED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO M HOSE.
SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
GLOVES,
REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
TOP TOPPED KID.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, BERLIN LINED & KIDS 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,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

SIXTEENTH LIST, 1869. APPLICATIONS to Sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, month of November, 1869.
Pittsburgh.
Saml Hall, eating house, 6th ward.
D. McWilliams, tavern, 6th ward.
Charles Kelly, eating house, 8th ward; office, 88 S. PATRICK, in 12th ward; Wm. Wayman, tavern, 12th ward; Ann Sullivan, tavern, 13th ward.
Boroughs.
John Fisher, tavern, East Birmingham.
Wm. Griffen, eating house, West Pittsburgh.
Townships.
Lydia Cricks, tavern, Richland.
Daniel Wentz, tavern, Wilkins.
The License Board will meet for hearing the above Applications on WEDNES