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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Constitution for Porto Rico—All Who Can Read and Write, Slaves Excepted, to Have the Right of Suffrage—Increase of Specie in the Bank of France—Effects of the Suez Canal—The London "Shipping Gazette" on American Finance—Preliminary Religious Services to the Opening of the Ecumenical Council—Hon. O'Donovan Rosa Elected to Parliament—Empress Eugenie on Her Homeward Trip—"Upstart Dynasty."

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 25.—The completion of the Suez Canal is already having its effect in seriously depreciating freights to India, China, and around the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Post* refers to the proposed ocean race between the Dauntless and Cambria, and says it rests with Mr. Ashbury, owner of the Cambria, whether the race comes off or not. If he will not sail the ocean race without first trying an inland match with the Dauntless, the matter must drop, as Bennett refuses to sail in any except an ocean race. All Mr. Ashbury has to do to ensure the ocean race, is to waive an inland contest and decide what the prize shall be. This is the simple way out of a strange labyrinth of misapprehension.

The *Times*, in an article on the Spanish throne, asks why Spain should not have an upstart dynasty as well as France and Sweden, and why the son of Duke La Torres, or Count de Rens, cannot answer for King as well as any scion of an old Kingly race? If a Prince is needed, why should Spain seek further than children of her own Bourbons? Why not recall the Prince of Asturias and rescue him from his mother's influence, and qualify him for the station, the right to which he has not forfeited by any fault or crime of his own.

The *Shipping Gazette* had a lengthy and very able editorial on American finances. It thinks a return to specie payments could soon be effected in the United States, and that no debtor class would suffer by it. The South is generally well supplied with cash; southern buyers are the mainstay of the northern market; they usually purchase in gold and have their crops behind them. The South now raises grain for her own requirements. She is in a position to resume specie payments, when less favored sections of the country can co-operate. Gold prices for cotton will tend to this end.

Dispatches from Rome announce that the religious exercises preliminary to the opening of the Ecumenical Council have been ordered.

DUBLIN, November 25.—O'Donovan Rosa has been elected to Parliament from Tipperary.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 24.—The Minister of Colonies, to-day, read in the Cortes a draft of the constitution for Porto Rico. It forbids the discussion of any proposition for separation from Spain; proclaims complete religious liberty; gives the right of suffrage to all who can read and write except slaves, and proclaims that slaves have no rights, and can only acquire them by emancipation. The question of slavery is reserved for a subsequent bill.

All the Republican Deputies who recently left their seats will return this week.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The specie in the bank of France has increased twelve million nine hundred thousand francs for the week.

PARIS, November 25.—The Empress is expected in France on December 22d.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 25—*Evening*.—Consols 94. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s '62, 83¾; '65s, 82¾; '67s, 84¼; 10 40s, 78¼. Erie, 21¼. Illinois, 99¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 25¼.

PARIS, November 25.—Bourse is dull. Rentes 71f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—Cotton is steady: middling uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 125 bales. California white Wheat 9s. 6d; red western No. 2 8s. 3d; winter 8s. 7d. Western Flour 21s. 6d. Corn: No. 8 mixed 29s. 3d. Oats 3s. 6d. Pork 111s. Beef 86s. Lard 74s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s. 6d. Spirits Petroleum 1s. 5d; refined 1s. 10d.

LONDON, November 25.—Tallow 46s. 9d @47s. Sugar 39s. 3d@39s. 6d; Calcutta refined 60s. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £161,000 sterling in the week.

HAVRE, November 25.—Cotton quiet on spot 134½f.

ANTWERP, November 25.—Petroleum quiet with a declining tendency at 59¼f.

FRANKFORT, November 25.—Bonds opened firm at 89¼.

CLEVELAND.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Males and Females to Share and Share Alike in the Distribution of Offices—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Elected President—Letter from Grace Greenwood—The A. & G. W. and Erie Embroglio Again.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 25.—The Suffrage Convention last evening rescinded the order adopted at the afternoon session, tabling the constitution proposed for a National Organization.

Mrs. Livermore announced that she had received a letter from Henry Ward Beecher consenting to be President of the proposed National Organization, and thereupon, without waiting, a motion was made and carried electing Mr. Beecher President.

MORNING SESSION.

When the Convention met this morning the hall was well filled.

After some personal explanations, a draft of the constitution, reported by the Committee on Organization, was taken up, and gave rise to an animated discussion.

The section providing for the election of officers elicited an animated discussion. The section reads: All officers shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the delegates, on the basis of Congressional representation. It was finally adopted under the operation of the previous question.

A dispatch was received here from Washington, which read as follows: "Kept at home by illness. God speed the cause. Signed, Grace Greenwood."

The clause providing that as far as possible the officers shall be one half males and one half females, was discussed.

On motion of Rev. McConnell, of Ohio, to strike out men, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell thought there were as many good men as women, though they were about alike any way. The amendment prevailed, and the section was adopted that no distinction of sex shall be allowed in the election of officers or members.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Letters were read from a number of distinguished nobodies, all of whom heartily endorsed the suffrage movement.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Vice Presidents at large, T. W. Higginson, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Wm. Lloyd Garrison; Geo. Wm. Curtis; Mrs. W. T. Hazard; Celia M. Burleigh; Geo. W. Julian; Margaret V. Longley. Chairman of Executive Committee, Lucy Stone Blackwell. Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Julia Ward Howe. Corresponding Secretary, Myra Bradwell. Recording Secretaries, Henry Blackwell and Amanda Way. Treasurer, Frank R. Sanborn.

Judge Beadwell offered a resolution that we recognize the *Revolution*, of New York, *Woman's Advocate*, Dayton, Ohio, and *Agitator*, of Chicago, as papers in favor of woman suffrage, but disclaim any inclination of making either of these, or any other paper, an official organ of the American Womans' Suffrage Association.

A delegate proposed to add *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *Woman's Advocate*, of of New York, and New York *Independent*.

Another delegate: Chicago *Post*, *New Era*, Milwaukee *News*, and added: We have a catalogue of about fifty others.

Judge Bradwell said the object was to disclaim giving any authority to any journal to act as the organ of this Association. He withdrew his resolution, which had raised quite an excitement, and offered a substitute, denying the right of any paper to speak as the organ of this Association, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Indianapolis, was introduced and made a speech in favor of woman suffrage.

Miss Lizzie M. Boynton, of Indiana, under the ten minute rule, said the sacrifice age is not passed, and she came to the sacrificial altar gratified that her execution was limited to ten minutes. In the summer of 1860 Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott issued the first call for a Woman's Rights Convention. The whole nation was convulsed with laughter. Twenty years have passed and America has vindicated her right to govern. She appealed to the young women to aid the cause. Push things was the battle cry of the last campaign. Agitate and reconstruct is the motto of woman's suffrage. This we believe a christian crusade for temperance morality, and the elevation of humanity. She advises the young ladies if they were unable to outargue gentlemen on this question, that they try the effects of a fragrant cup of coffee and a dish of oysters.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell spoke a good word for Oberlin College. There she, and Antoinette Brown, and other women who are troubling the world, studied. This was preliminary to asking all who were willing to volunteer to circulate petitions for women suffrage. When a great convention was held recently in Cincinnati, the editor of the *Commercial* said in an editorial, that women have but one sex to convert, and that is their own; as much as to say, men are converted already. Mrs. Bradwell, of Chicago, had been refused the privilege of practicing law. Ask her whether women desire to vote. She is here on the platform. She told a pathetic story of Mrs. Portia Gage, also present, who, after her son was starved to death in a rebel prison, went to the polls and claimed the right to vote in his place. Next year she had two hundred and twenty-five ladies to vote with her. In Boston, when women called a Working Women's Convention, and said: why don't you demand the ballot? half starved girls said, while we are starving we ask bread—not ballots. Women in social position want the ballot, but are afraid of losing that social position by asking for it, but whisper her wishes in your ears in the corner.

Mrs. Rebecca Rickoff recited an original poem, "The Convict's Mother," with dramatic effect.

Ex-Governor Root, of Kansas, said he was called here as some rougher material. He believed woman's tongue should be heard here. He believed that organ of her's, the tongue, was made for talking. [A voice, "That's so," and cheers.] In Kansas woman has everything but the right to vote, and, in educational matters, has that right, and in doing that has every principle involved in voting.

Mrs. Ames, of California, said that she was here to show that this was no movement of New York, Boston, Chicago, or St. Louis, but that the women on the Pacific coast are interested in the matter. They had come to plead woman's cause, and come, too, to plead the cause of those not discontented, but who ought to be. She had heard the objection—who will take care of the children if the wives go into public life? It had been often answered. Anna Dickinson was a perfect little bird around the house. Any gentleman here would be glad to eat a dinner of her cooking. To murder genius was worse than infanticide or child murder. It is murder of light that came as Christ's, to save the world. When woman approaches the ballot-box, the ballot box will put on its moral clean shirt, [Loud cheers and the greatest sensation of the session.]

The presiding officer said he had been requested to announce that there are now in the hall one or more noted pickpockets. Persons standing in the aisles would take particular notice. [A voice from the platform—"Thieves are on the platform now."]

At this juncture every part of the hall was densely crowded, nearly two thousand persons being present, many of whom were standing in the aisles.

Miss Lilly Beckham said she was from Wisconsin, but represented nobody but herself.

Mr. McHenry arrived in a special car from New York this evening, and is stopping at the Kennard House. He comes on business concerning the A. and G. W. and Erie embroglio. It is understood that the relations between the two interests are more pacific, and as a consequence, the McHenry party will move in court at Akron to-morrow to postpone the further hearing of the case for two weeks, and it is likely the motion will be granted. This is to give Gould time to parry the blows of Commodore Vanderbilt, who instituted the Ramsey movement. It is not the policy of the Atlantic and Great Western to wholly alienate the Gould and Fisk party, but to so get control as to compel just terms, and as the advantage is now with him, McHenry can afford to be generous. Vanderbilt is indirectly aiding him. It is reported that the Erie office in New York was guarded last night against intruders, and to prevent the Sheriff from issuing a writ. Seeing the patience of the officers of outraged justice, the imperturbable Fisk put his head out of a door and coolly asked the Sheriff if he didn't wish he could serve the writ.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to speech-making. Mrs. Livermore congratulated everybody upon the success of the Convention.

Adjourned *sine die*.

ST. LOUIS.

Bragadocia of a Bruiser—Two Additional Bodies Recovered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Mike McCoole will publish a challenge to Tom Allen to-morrow, in which he charges Allen with attempting to throw all the blame of the late fiasco on him, and says in order to test his (Allen's) willingness to a meeting in the prize ring I desire to fight him for anything or nothing, as he may dictate, within from one to ten days. He proposes that Allen and he shall each choose one man to select the ground, and with five men on each side fight the battle. He further says: If Allen wishes to fight for money he is prepared to meet him any time and place, to complete the necessary arrangements.

Two more bodies were taken from the Fifth street ruins to-day. These make six killed, and seven wounded by the accident.

HAVANA.

San Domingo and Hayti Desire Annexation to the United States.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 25—A special to the *Herald* from Havana dated Nov. 15, says: A letter dated San Domingo, Nov. 10, represents all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimental, and Cabrol, are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is already to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the U. S. will make the necessary appropriation. The people oppose the dismemberment of the Republic, but favor annexation. Partizans of Pimental are scattering hand bills favoring the scheme. The only opposition comes from parties under European influence. Hayti follows the example of San Domingo. Salnave and Saget both favor annexation. The entire island can be purchased for $2,000,000.

Contemptible Conduct of Burglars.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 25.—Last evening the house of Thomas Evans, on Frankfort street, was entered by two burglars during the absence of Mr. Evans, an engineer. The house was ransacked, and the thieves succeeded in getting one hundred dollars. Mrs. Evans was seized and gagged to prevent alarm. While bound the thieves cut off nearly all her front hair, but unbound her before leaving.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Audacious Letter—Assigned to Duty—Appointments—A Pamphlet on the Paraguayan War—Colored Men's Labor Convention—The Eligibility of a "Light Mulatto Girl" to Attend A White School.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1869.

AUDACIOUS LETTER.

The following letter was received this morning at the office of Internal Revenue, from Edwin Belcher, Assessor of the Third Georgia District:

Augusta, Ga., November 15.—SIR: I have to report that Mr. James B. Wilson, Assistant Assessor of the Eleventh Division of this District, Taliaferro and Wilkes counties, has just arrived at this place from Washington, Wilkes county, under the following circumstances, viz: His office was broken into last night, the 14th inst., his books and papers were destroyed or stolen, and a note, of which the following is a copy, left on his desk: "*Bloody Moon, Nigger Sub*—SIR: Your visit to this place must end. Your welcome has expired. A few days will be allowed you to depart, never to return. Take due notice and govern yourself accordingly. You Know Who." Mr. Belcher, the Assessor of this district, is a colored man.

COLORED MEN'S LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention of colored men, which meets in this city on the 6th of December, promises to be the largest ever assembled in this country. Delegates have been elected from Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. A number of white and female delegates have been elected from New York and Rhode Island. Hon. B. F. Butler will address the Convention on the first and Hon. Henry Wilson the second day.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

The question involving the retention in the Franklin Public School of the light mulatto girl, and about which there is so much controversy, was this afternoon referred by the Sub-Board of School Trustees to the Corporation Attorney for his opinion as to the applicability of the word white to an obnoxious scholar. The late act of Congress striking out the word white from all laws relating to the District of Columbia was with reference to political rights, abolishing distinction between the two races as to offices and jury service. The school question now agitated is under corporation laws.

THE ALLIES VINDICATED.

A pamphlet has just appeared entitled: "A Few Remarks in Answer to General McMahon's Opinion in Regard to the Paraguayan War, in which the writer exposes the alleged despotism of Lopez, and vindicates the action of the Allies in making war against the Lopez dynasty, but not against the Paraguayan people.

APPOINTMENTS.

James W. Bayard has been appointed postmaster at Athens, Ohio.

Gustavus A. Smith, of Alabama, is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of New Mexico, in place of A. P. Sullivan.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Captain C. M. Bailey is detailed on recruiting service and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier General Burbank at Cincinnati for assignment.

CHICAGO.

Liquor Dealers Convention—Second Day—Series of Important Resolutions Passed—Final Adjournment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 25.—The Liquor Trade Convention, before adjourning yesterday afternoon, elected Richard Chedery, of San Francisco, President, with Vice Presidents from each State represented. The Convention reassembled this morning at ten o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series essentially as follows:

That a tax on distilled spirits should be collected by a direct tax at the place of manufacture sufficient to cover the present direct and indirect tax, and in this tax should be included the present direct tax, special tax, tax on sales, rectifiers' tax, guagers and inspectors' fees, which are now imposed, so that when the spirits leave the distillery the general trade may be relieved and be as far from annoyance as any other business; that with a more simplified mode of collecting the revenue at the distillery by a concentration of the most efficient officers of the Government at the point of collection: and are of the opinion that the tax on spirits can be more fully collected, and greater revenue obtained by the government at far less expense, and trade relieved of many present unnecessary complications, and the simplest way of doing so is to tax the capacity of each distillery. That inasmuch as private individuals, firms and corporations are responsible for the acts of their agents, so do we think the government should be responsible for the acts of its agents, and on that account should seek most efficient and tried officers for positions, so that when spirits once leave the government charge and are offered for sale, innocent parties may not be held responsible for the negligence or dishonesty of the officials of the Government; that they view the present system of stamp, marks, brands, &c., as superfluous and arbitrary, and should be dispensed with, and each party have the privilege of branding his barrels and packages so as to designate exactly what they contain; that in presenting the above resolutions we do so in the full assurance that our interests are identical with those of the Government, being its largest tax payers, and as such should be fully protected, rather than oppressed and trammeled, as we now are, under existing laws and regulations; that while cordially endorsing the efforts of Hon. C. Delano, our present Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his endeavors for the suppression of fraud in the manufacture of distilled spirits, we think with a more simplified mode of collecting the tax as expressed in the foregoing resolutions, the object can be more readily attained, and as honest dealers we pledge him our hearty co-operation.

The consideration of the resolutions was postponed until the reception of Judge Norton's bill, which had been prepared for the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, was printed, which would be in a few hours.

Adjourned until afternoon.

At the afternoon session, the bill prepared by Judge Norton was read, and denounced by several delegates as worse than the rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Department; that it was drawn with a special eye to the interests of distillers solely; that no effort was made in the bill to help compounders, rectifiers, dealers, &c. The bill was finally laid aside without action.

The resolutions were then taken up and adopted.

A resolution was adopted to urge representatives in Congress and the Committee on Ways and Means to carry out the idea of those resolutions at once.

Adjourned *sine die*.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., November 25.—The river is at a stand, with eighteen inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 25.—The river is rising slowly, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 44 at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 25.—River stationery, with six feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 39 at 4 o'clock P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 25—The river is on a stand, with three feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 34.

NEW YORK CITY.

Gould, Fisk & Co., of the Erie Railroad Suspended—Injunction to stay Proceedings—Rumors of still Further Proceedings—Well-known Newspaper Correspondent Shot a Second Time—Formal Demand on the Secretary of State for the Release of the Spanish Gunboats—The Proposed Ocean Race—Misapprehension.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 25, 1869.

At the special term of the Supreme Court, held at Delhi, Delaware county, an order was granted by the Court, on Tuesday, suspending Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Frederick A. Lane, Abram Gould, M. Simons, George C. Hall, Henry M. Meitt and Charles G. Sissons as Directors of the Erie Railroad Company. A referee will be immediately appointed in this city to take evidence in regard to the conduct of the affairs of the Company. The action has been commenced by Joseph H. Ramsey, a well known citizen of Albany, on behalf of the stockholders and bondholders of the Erie Railroad. The plaintiff complains that the moneys received by the defendants amounts to no less than $41,293,000. The items enumerated are the earnings of the road $19,000,000; sale of new stocks $16,000,000; from Daniel Drew, Treasurer, $5,543,000; new issue of bonds $750,000. He avers that there has not been kept among the books and records of the company, any account or statement of times or amounts of the creation, issue or sale of such bonds and stock, nor of the persons to whom such sales were made, nor of the price demanded, nor of the amounts received for the same, nor of the use made of the proceeds therefrom. Also, that they had had the use of said money, and have employed it in immense stock, gold, and other speculations. In the opinion of the plaintiff said moneys are not in safe custody. Among the enterprises specified in the complaint as having been entered into with the help of the Erie Company's money, the grand Opera House figures conspicuously.

Among the incidental results of rings, it endeavors to acquire strength for its own purpose, and has been used in the formation of an alliance with Tammany. The complaints set forth in this connection that Gould, Fisk & Co. have been systematically in the habit of interfering with political elections and movements, and have used political influence and their official position, and have applied money belonging to said company for such purposes, and further, have been in the habit of compelling the company's agents and employes to use their influence in connection with such purposes.

Another and later dispatch says: Fisk & Gould have obtained from a Judge of the Supreme Court, an order staying all proceedings in the suit instituted against them by Joseph H. Ramsey, on behalf of himself and other stockholders of the Erie Railroad. The order is to continue in force until a decision of the motion of which they have given notice to have an injunction granted, by Judge Murray, is dissolved, and the order of suspension vacated. The order has been served upon the plaintiff.

It is rumored that a suit has been commenced in this city in the name of the Erie Company against Ramsey and others, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained. But it is further said that in this suit Judge Barnard has issued an injunction, the effect of which will be to restrain Ramsey from prosecuting his suit altogether. If such is the case, another move may be expected on the opposite side almost immediately. It is scarcely possible, though, that any thing additional can take place until Judge Murray's motion to vacate is disposed of, which is not possible for two weeks. It was reported here to day that the friends of the Susquehanna road are determined to carry the war into the enemy's camp. The officers of the Erie Railway Company are strongly guarded, no one being admitted without the countersign. Fisk is said to have been in Boston, and Gould is reported very ill.

Albert D. Richardson, formerly war correspondent, and long an attache of the New York *Tribune*, was shot and thought fatally wounded this evening by Paul McFarland, a lawyer by profession, between whom existed, for a considerable time past, an estrangement caused by alleged intimacy of the former with the latter's wife. McFarland, who seems to have had entree of the *Tribune*, was standing behind a counter in the business department in conversation with one of the employees. About six o'clock this evening Mr. Richardson entered the *Tribune* office, and going up to the counter entered into conversation with a young man who was in the habit of working for him. A few minutes after Richardson's entrance, McFarland walked over towards him, and without saying a word, fired a pistol, the ball from which wounded Richardson in the abdomen. The wounded man, without saying a word, walked up to the *Tribune* editorial rooms, from whence he was conveyed to the Astor House to have the wound attended to. He is not expected to live. McFarland has been arrested. There seems to have been a recent incentive to this deliberate deed. The difficulty between McFarland and Richardson occurred over a year ago. Richardson, at the time referred to, denied the charges of improper intimacy with McFarland's wife, but published a card stating his intention to marry her after a divorce had been procured.

This morning Marshal Barlow sent a number of deputies to take charge of the Spanish gunboats. Mr. Delameter, contractor of the vessel, has applied to the State Department for their release, on the ground that he is bound to deliver them to the representatives of the Spanish Government on a certain day. His application is now on file in Secretary Fish's office. The failure of the contractor to have the steamers placed at his disposal, has, it is said, led the Spanish Minister to make formal application for their release, and the matter is now under consideration. It is reported the seizure of the gunboats will throw four hundred men out of employment at the Delameter Works.

The telegraph report that the French cable had fallen five shillings in consequence of an arrangement made in Germany to buy the use of the Anglo-American line, is founded on a misconception. The Prussian Government has made a bargain to lay a line over the English Channel in connection with the Anglo-American line, and the latter Company has guaranteed a certain amount of revenue on the channel line.

The shooting of Richardson by McFarland was entirely the result of his old hatred based on the belief that Richardson has alienated his wife's affections. Richardson's engagement to Mrs. McFarland took place after her separation from her husband since Richardson was shot by McFarland two years ago. He has met McFarland a number of times, and no demonstration to attack Richardson has taken place. Persons in the *Tribune* office think that McFarland was under the influence of liquor. At this hour (midnight) Richardson is easier, and hopes are entertained of his recovery, as the ball seems to be lodged in the stomach. His rooms in the Astor House have been visited by many prominent citizens, and hosts of friends are anxiously inquiring about his condition. A feeling of deep indignation exists in the community against the man who has twice attempted deliberate assassination.

Verdict in the Credit Mobilier Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURGH, November 25.—The jury in the Credit Mobilier case came in to-day with a verdict for the Commonwealth of $407,483 39. The amount claimed by the Commonwealth was $539,546 87. The jury deducted $23,906,000 from the nominal value of their dividend, which was over $9,000,000.

—Late dates from Jakoma, Hayti, states that both Generals Chevalier and Liffero had joined the revolutionists with their forces, and that the towns around had given in their adhesion to Villarbin as Provisional President. Gen. Chevalier left for Port au Prince, and it was reported that he had had a battle with Salnave's forces. Result unknown.

RICHMOND.

The Virginia State Convention—Two Address to Congress—Signers of the Minority Address Withdraw from the Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, November 25.—The Republican State Convention to day adopted an address to Congress. It sets forth that the election in Virginia was a confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, the Republican meetings being in some instances broken up by mobs; that the true secret of the Republican defeat was submission to a separate vote of the test oath and the disfranchising clauses which had been inserted in the Constitution, in the spirit of the reconstruction acts. That the Convention have the greatest confidence in the Republicanism and statesmanship of the President and a majority of Congress; but they were deceived as to the true state of affairs in Virginia. That the present Legislature is disloyal and illegal, and even if it ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment, it will enact such educational and property qualifications as to entirely destroy the influence of colored suffrage, and prevent colored voters from holding office or sitting in the jury box. The address asks of Congress to order a new election, with the Constitution submitted as a whole, and send a military force sufficient to protect Republicans in their rights, or require the test oath of the members of the Legislature, and award the seats of members unable to take the oath to eligible opponents who received a next highest vote. The address is signed by six out of eight of the Committee appointed to prepare it. The other two members supported a substitute, asking Congress for the immediate admission of the State, and at the same time to exact guarantees that every citizen shall enjoy every right under the Federal and State Constitution. The substitute was defeated, and the original address adopted, by a vote of 172 to 21.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing Grant's administration, and pledging support to it; asking the President to make Federal appointments in Virginia only on recommendation of the Republican members of Congress from this State, or the State Central Committee; rejoicing in the reduction of the National debt, and approaching resumption of specie payment; deprecating the appointment of Conservatives to office over Republicans, and endorsing the Republican members of the Legislature.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Chairman of the State Committee. The supporters of the defeated substitute nominated General Arckham and their opponents nominated Charles H. Porter. The friends of the substitute, conceiving that they did not get fair play withdrew from the Convention. The withdrawing members were about eighty in number, including F. H. Platt and T. H. Sayer, Republican members elect to Congress, John W. Jenkins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, Carr and Haskill, S. H. Clements, late Republican candidate for Lieut. Governor, Morgan and Jackson of the Legislature, O. A. Haine, father of the proscriptive clauses in the Constitution, and others. The withdrawing members signed the substitute and forwarded to it Congress.

After the withdrawal to-night the Convention went on and elected Mr. Porter chairman of the State Central Committee.

A resolution was adopted asking Government to extend aid to colored men during the present severe winter. Adjourned *sine die*.

The withdrawing members held a meeting and issued a call for a meeting of the National Union Republicans of Virginia who are in favor of free thought and free speech, to meet here to morrow and perfect the organization of the party, signed by all the white and colored seceders.

PHILADELPHIA.

General Synod of the Reformed Church.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States met in triennial session in Christ Reformed Church last evening. This morning's session was wholly taken up with the organization. In making the roll, when the name of the Iowa classes were called, two sets of delegates presented their credentials. After much discussion the temporary President referred the whole matter to the Synod itself, when organized, for discussion. The constitutional number of members being present, the Synod organized by the election of Rev. Dr. Gerhard, of the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, President.

A committee of five was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to whom was referred the conflicting credentials of the delegates from Iowa.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

One hundred and eighty-three delegates were present from thirty-one classes, besides a large number of advisory members and visitors. The sessions promise to be of great interest.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New York Canal Commissioners have decided to close the canals on the 10th of December, unless sooner closed by ice.

—It is believed in official circles that the Dominion Parliament will meet on the 17th of February.

—The Senate of South Carolina, yesterday, adopted the report refusing the State aid to any railroads.

—The shoe manufactory of George W. Egerson & Co, in Melrose, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $12,000; insured.

—Claude Brent, bookkeeper for the Union Iron Works, Buffalo, while shooting at target Wednesday, was accidentally shot by a friend.

—Fuess' brewery in Erie was seized yesterday afternoon by the Internal Revenue Collector for neglect to affix stamps to packages.

—A. F. McCurdy, a merchant tailor, of Cardington, Ohio, killed his son yesterday by shooting him through the head. A family difficulty is said to be the cause of the rash act.

—On Wednesday evening, while two boys, sons of Jas. Chase and Henry Bull, were playing with a hand sleigh upon the ice near Presque Isle Point, Canada, the ice gave way and both were drowned.

—The military department has received offers from commanders of volunteer corps at Toronto, Montreal, and elsewhere, to serve in any expedition organized to suppress the Red River insurrection.

—A young man named John W. Wilson, book keeper in Edward Wilson & Co.'s hardware store, in Albany, New York, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling seven thousand dollars from his employers.

—The second day of the Centenary Convention of Universalists of the State of New York, at Auburn, was attended by a large crowd throughout the day, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Dr. E. Chapin, of New York, delivered an eloquent address yesterday evening, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FATHER HYACINTHE being asked to lecture at the Academy of Music, New York, demurred to the theatrical character of the place. Being assured that grave and eminent characters lectured there he waived his scruples. It is for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society that he will speak.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, November 25.—In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat sold at 88½@88¾c seller the month, 89¼@89¾ seller December, closing firm. Corn quiet at 78½@79c seller December, 78c seller the year for No. 2. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. In the evening the grain markets were dull and lifeless. Provisions firmer and moderately active; sales of mess pork, seller January, at $29,50, seller February $29,50@30; green hams, 14@14½c; fine black pork, seller January and February, $29,50; lard, seller January, 18c.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—Cotton dull and ½c lower, with sales of middlings at 23¾c. Flour easier, with sales of superfine at $4,90@5,00; extra $5,70@5,75, and double extra at $6@6,25. Hay scarce; prime $35@37. Pork scarce and firm at $30. Sugar; prime 12c. Molasses, prime, 62@65c. Whisky $1,12½. Coffee quiet and firm; fair 15@15½c, and prime 16½@17c.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 25.—Flour quiet at $4,37½@5,50. Wheat dull at $1 @1,50, extreme. Legal tenders 80.

THE GREAT OIL CORNER.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Since the appearance of my last letter on the subject of oil, "corners" and "bull rings," the latter combination, upon whose existence, at the present time, so much has been said and written, has been routed completely, "horse, foot and dragoons," or as our burly oil friends would say, and more correctly, "muscovey ducks, shanghais and celestials."

The latter appellation probably needs some words of explanation before going into the history of the present "corner," in order to show, to what extent, its application is worthily bestowed.

In a certain secret order, which once existed, we are told, there were three degrees or divisions, known by the above titles respectively.

The first degree, viz., the "muscovies," were very green yet at the business, consisting of those who had just been admitted into the order and had acquired but a small amount of knowledge of the arts, mysteries, etc. With these the brokers, runners, and outsiders generally among the oil dealers are compared. The "shanghais," however, had advanced considerably, and had sufficient knowledge to cause them to imagine that they were fully up to all the requirements of the order, and that no one knew any more than they did about the secret moves and counter moves, when as a matter of fact they *knew* absolutely nothing about the grand designs and the mystic evolutions of the full-fledged brethren, who had arrived at the summit and stood looking down with great complacency upon their conceited but deceived followers. This class is represented by the *little speculators*, who, induced by the big bugs to "take a fly in oil," are duped into the belief that it will "put money in their purses," and continue to so think until they discover too late that they have been incontinently *sold out*, the parties from whom they purchased being the identical *gentlemen* who advised them to buy. Poor Shanghai!!

The big dogs with the brass collars were the "celestials," "grand, gloomy and peculiar." It devolved upon them to arrange all the details of the order, and give their commands to their subordinates, whose only right was to obey.

They alone knew the ultimate designs and mysterious movements of the grand conclave. These are represented *in oil* by the "big fellows, with huge money bags, large of bullion, and plethoric of greenbacks; the ponderous outside millionaires, who hold the reins and order the heads of the poor shanghais to fall into the basket whenever their own interests demand it. They can *buy* when they urge the latter to *sell*, and *sell* (poor unfortunates) to the "shang's" when the latter think them buying.

The comparison is not an inapt one, as those already in the business very well know, and outsiders wishing to further demonstrate its truth can test it by "taking a fly in oil," just at this particular time.

But to return to the movements of the *ring*. It is well known that early in November the price of refined oil was suddenly run up to 37 cents per gallon, Philadelphia delivery. The intention of the ring then was to call for November oil on the 10th, and cause a grand corner and squeeze on the 20th, causing the shorts to lose the difference between the price they had sold at and the fictitious price caused by the corner.

As the days rolled along, public sentiment all the while increasing in bitterness against the supposed *ringers*, the probabilities of there being any one *short* grew beautifully less, and the immense shipments of refined oil that were daily reaching Philadelphia from *Cleveland via* Pittsburgh, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, added to the train loads that were daily being manufactured and shipped from here, gave timely warning to the *ring men* that they had reckoned without their host and the *calls were not made*. Consequently the price of oil dropped from 37 to 83 cents per gallon—the price to day.

Defeated at all points, and burning with shame for their laurels thus wrenched from them by the ruthless "*bears*," they have again entered the arena, and give decided promise of renewed vigor.

The failure to make their point in November leaving them loaded up with over one hundred thousand barrels of refined oil, representing a cash outlay of fourteen hundred thousand dollars, has caused them to turn their attention to crude oil for December delivery, and, like drowning men clutching at straws, they reach for and buy every paper contract they can find that requires the makers thereof to deliver crude oil in December.

In doing this they have run the speculative price of December crude oil up to sixteen and three-fourths cents per gallon, which figure represented in refined oil is equal to a cost of thirty-seven cents per gallon for the latter, whereas the market value to day is only 33½ to 34 cents.

Thus, in their desperation, they are actually paying thirty-seven cents when they can buy the same article refined for thirty four cents, causing them an apparent loss of three cents per gallon, or one dollar and twenty cents per barrel.

The question naturally occurs, what do they mean by such financiering? Why don't they buy the refined oil at one dollar or more per barrel less than they can possibly make it out of these purchases of crude oil?

Ah, gentle reader, there is the rub, there is the milk in the cocoa-nut, that they expect to suck.

The expectation of the RING is, that four-fifths of the crude oil that has been sold for December delivery, owing to lack of facilities for transportation on the railroads, cannot possibly be delivered, consequently the *shorts* on crude oil, *must* be *squeezed* on the 31st of December in this year of our Lord. In order that this scheme may not miscarry, as the November *corner* did, they have organized a grand pool to purchase and hold out of the markets all of the crude oil that can, by any means, be delivered here in the specified time.

Again, they hope by elevating the price of crude and cutting off the supplies thereof to cause the manufacture of refined oil to be stopped for want of material, and, as a consequence, depletion of stock and enhancement in value of their immense stores of the same.

Messrs. Editors, I have attempted to give you thus hastily the outlines of this nefarious scheme, of some of the wealthy citizens of Pittsburgh, and it is for the public to judge of the honesty of their intentions and the character they are fast acquiring for the oil business.

So long as these dishonorable enterprises are conducted or engaged in, so long will our business be nothing but a damnable gamble, resulting at last in the total destruction of our hopes of building up a legitimate business of useful industry.

Every good citizen should unhesitatingly frown upon such undertakings, and the force of our laws should be brought to bear vigorously against this class of offenders, and if some eminent firms engaged largely in other business, have prostituted their capital and credit to the service of the "ring," and shall be convicted and exposed, all the better for the multitude of honest men of moderate means who are now precluded from those occasional small financial facilities which all need from time to time, by the fact that these wealthy firms have engrossed so much of the capital of the banks that such facilities must be denied to others.

OBSERVER.

VERMONT has amended its criminal code so as to establish degrees of murder, corresponding to the Massachusetts law in that respect. The first result of the new law was the commuting of the sentence of Horace Plumley, who was convicted of murder in Rutland county a year ago, and was duly sentenced. The Legislature held that if there had been degrees of murder at that time he would have been convicted of the second degree, which is not now a capital crime. The law was therefore stretched to cover his case—an act which has drawn upon the Legislature much severe criticism.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE one horse car system does not give satisfaction in Chicago.

THE Israelites of Brooklyn contemplate the erection of a Hebrew temple of worship according to the reform faith.

TEA has been grown in North Carolina for thirty years, but the proper manner of curing it has never been acquired.

THE Mayor of Louisville has announced committees to assist in the distribution to the poor of the coal donated by the city authorities.

THE black legged South Down sheep are now common sights in all parts of Vermont, and the number has been largely increased this season by arrivals from Canada.

THE twentieth and last pier of the great bridge over the Ohio at Louisville, and the main span, four hundred feet in length, over the Indiana chute, will be completed this week.

AT Cleveland, on the 23d, a boy eleven years of age, while sliding down stairs on the banister, at a school-house, lost his balance and fell a distance of twenty feet, alighting upon his head and breaking his neck.

THE convicts of the Southern Prison in Indiana have been living on wheat bread for the past month—something unusual. They generally eat corn bread three inches and a half thick, but wheat is now cheaper than corn.

MILKMEN in Cincinnati are fined forty dollars for putting one quart of water to a gallon of milk. In Switzerland the milkman who reduces his milk is liable to eighteen months imprisonment, a heavy fine and loss of civil rights.

THE New York Supreme Court has awarded Norman T. Smith eighteen thousand dollars for injuries sustained on the New York Central Railroad one year ago, by the collision of a special train with a working train. Smith was engineer on the special train.

AN old gentleman, a resident of Canterbury, Connecticut, seventy five years of age and wealthy, died recently and was buried in a suit of clothes which he had procured when a young man, and had worn constantly as a Sunday suit for more than half a century.

THE Mayor of Natchez, Miss., gave notice that the average price of flour of first quality being $10 per barrel, the twenty cent loaf shall weigh 50 ounces; ten cent loaf, 25 ounces; five cent loaf, 12 ounces. Bread of second quality shall weigh one eighth more.

A NUGGET of alluvial gold, worth one hundred and seventy five dollars, has recently been found in Montgomery county, Maryland. It is half an inch thick, by three and a half long, and two and a half wide, and is now on exhibition in Washington City. It was found in a loose gravelly loam, and does not contain much quartz.

THE great conflagration in Bordeaux has suggested the following pleasant idea to a French journal: "In case a hostile fleet should bombard a port, all that would be necessary would be to pour several hundred barrels of petroleum on the water at ebb tide and light it. Wooden vessels would be burnt, while on iron ships the crew would all be roasted."

A DULUTH (Minn.) correspondent says: "When I came here last spring an Indian trail was used for road and side walk, and five or six houses comprised the town. Now, sidewalks, elegant residences, and first class stores greet you on every corner. The telegraph carries us the pulsations of Paris and New York, and the hills resound and re echo the whistle of the locomotive."

IOWA is larger than New York or Pennsylvania—larger than New England, without Maine—and more productive than all of them put together. She has thirty five million acres of rich, black mould, and to day a clean furrow can be turned over thirty million of these acres. Although less than five millions are under cultivation, they produced last year eighty five million bushels of grain.

ABOUT a month ago four young men were taken before a Chicago Justice on a charge of larceny, but the case was continued. When the time for hearing came the Justice was informed by an officer that the prisoners had been released by *habeas corpus*. But it appeared that one of the prisoners was unable to pay counsel fees and remained in his cell until a few days ago, when he was "discovered" and released.

THE "Man in the Iron Mask" continues to occupy literary searchers into mysteries. M. Marius Topin has come to the conclusion that De Lauzun was that man. He had asked Madame de Montespan to obtain some favor for him from the King; but he overheard her counsel the King not to grant it. On her assuring De Lauzon that she had warmly supported him, he called her a liar, and was suddenly cast into the dungeon at Pignerol, and kept there till his death.

IT is stated that the last election in New York cost the Tammany Ring over nine hundred thousand dollars. The grand torchlight procession cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Mayor Hall contributed 20 per cent. of his salary. Eight candidates for office contributed five thousand dollars each. All subordinates in public offices under control of the ring were taxed 20 per cent. on their salaries. Senatorial candidates paid about $28,000 each, with the exception of William M. Tweed, who paid nearly $50,000.

A ST. LOUIS lawyer has discovered that women already have the right to vote, and that the agitation of woman suffrage is behind the times. He claims the right to vote is conferred upon women by the Fourteenth Amendment. His argument is as follows. First, that the amendment provides that "no State shall abridge the privileges and immunities of its citizens. Second, that women are, of course, citizens. Third, that the elective franchise is a privilege of immunity. Fourth, that no State can deny the right of a woman to exercise the privilege. Here is a chance for a test case.

GOSSIP is busy concerning Attorney General Hoar and the United States Supreme Judgship. We have it positively asserted that he has no intention of leaving his present position during President Grant's administration, and that no Cabinet officer, since the death of Gen Rawlings, has had so much influence with the President as Mr. Hoar. And next we have it said that but one thing has been determined upon in reference to the new appointments for Judges, and that is, that Attorney General Hoar will be appointed to fill the present vacancy on the Supreme Bench; also, that it is expected Justice Grier will resign early in December, and that both vacancies will be filled at the same time. We shall see.

A MURDER is reported as having occurred in Brooke county, West Virginia, near the line of the PanHandle Railroad, on Tuesday last, by two thieves, who entered the dwelling of a farmer named Griffin, about midnight. Having heard their movements, Mr. G. arose from his bed, and encountering one of them in the dark a desperate struggle took place, but little advantage being gained by either until the second robber appeared with a lighted candle and struck the farmer on the head and shoulders, several times, with a poker, knocking him to the floor senseless. By this time the household became aroused and the intruders made their escape, bootless, their design evidently having been to rob. At last accounts the farmer was reported dead.

A YOUNG and pretty lady, arrayed in black, has announced her intention of visiting regularly the concert saloons of New Orleans, commencing with the best and ending with the worst, for the purpose of reforming the habitues of those establishments. She began her visits last week. At the first saloon she obtained permission to use the piano, and sang several hymns, disregarding interruptions by cat-calls, &c. A local paper remarks that the young lady is evidently in earnest and honest, and although she risks herself in strange places, she does it for what she believes a holy purpose, and even where she goes she always finds men who have enough of the gentleman about them to protect her from personal insult.

THE Mayor of New Orleans has issued a proclamation, wherein he says:

The average price of fresh flour being this day seven dollars ($7), in accordance with said valuation the price for the coming week, commencing on Monday, November 1?, 1869, will be:

62 ounces of bread for twenty cents.
31 ounces of bread for ten cents.
16 ounces of bread for five cents.

Bakers of bread are required to use only the best flour of the above value per barrel, and the use of damaged or inferior flour in bread offered for sale in this city is prohibited.

Consumers of bread are requested to report to the nearest police station any violation of the above ordinance, either in variation of weight or quality of material.

A LONDON merchant, sojourning for a brief period in New York city, on Tuesday last presented himself at the desk of the paying teller of the Bank of Commerce, with a draft for $4,500. The money was paid to him, and he stepped to a desk not far from the door and began to count it. Each bank note as he examined it he laid on the desk a little to left of the place where he was standing. He had thus disposed of $4,200, when some one tapped him on the right shoulder. He turned, and beheld a well-dressed and gentlemanly looking personage, who politely informed him that he had dropped a bank note, pointing to something on the floor, and then passed on. The merchant stooped and picked up what he found to be a fifty cent stamp. He was about to proceed in counting his money, when he was struck aghast at the discovery that the bills he had laid at his left hand side had disappeared. In a moment the truth burst upon him. He turned, but the stranger had disappeared. He went to the door, but it was too late to catch the culprit. Nothing remained for him but to report the case to the Police, which he proceeded to do. Detectives have had the case in hand, but there is little hope that the daring and adroit robber will be caught.

The Spanish Gunboats.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The importance and effect of the action in regard to the Spanish gunboats is greatly exaggerated. There is no more reason for believing our relations with Spain to be in danger now, than there was a month ago, and the only new action ordered to be taken is simply a transfer of their custody from the naval to the civil authorities, there to be proceeded against according to law. The vessels have been practically in the custody of our authorities ever since the first complaint was lodged against them, Admiral Godon having been instructed to keep an armed surveillance over them, and the builders having been notified that they must not be allowed to leave. There has been no new formal demand for their release by the Spanish Minister, and there has been no formal refusal by our Government. Senor Roberts has several times discussed the question with Secretary Fish, but the real reason why the vessels have been libeled is the fact that a number of them are ready to go to sea, and they can only be legally held under the Neutrality act. If it can be proved that they are destined to be used against Peru they will be permanently held, but it is ridiculous to say, as one of your contemporaries does, that the President and Cabinet are a unit in favor of holding them at all hazards. The thing on which they are a unit is that they cannot be held except in accordance with law; hence the proceedings. Now the matter of their final release is an interesting subject. It is only a little more than a year ago, by a mutual and satisfactory understanding between the representatives of Peru and Spain, to wit: Senor Garcia and Senor Goni, that the Peruvian Ironclads were permitted to sail from New Orleans for the ports of Peru. The situation has not changed. It is now, as it was then, a condition of "dormant war," as Mr. Seward termed it, and there is no reason apparently why a similar arrangement cannot be made now between Colonel Freyre and Senor Roberts. I happen to know, in fact, that such a suggestion has been made to the parties, and it will not be surprising if it is acted upon. The question of what the effect upon Cuba will be cannot enter into the matter. If Peru waives her complaint, or fails to make it good, the gunboats will go to sea under the Spanish flag, despite Cuban lamentations.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A quantity of cheap CARPET CHAINS—old stock preferred. Also a RAG CARPET WEAVER. 87 Thirteenth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—An active Partner with $1 000 to $1 500 capital to engage in the Wholesale Produce Commission business in Allegheny City. Address C., Allegheny City, Pa.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & FANTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street. H. C. WILCOX, Traveling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts. THOMAS K. PETTY, Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED. 50 COAL DIGGERS
Will find pleasant quarters, constant employment and good wages at the Mines of the
"Mercer Iron and Coal Co.,"
At Stoneboro, on the Jamestown and Franklin Railway, Mercer county. All rail from Pittsburgh. Apply to
H. B. BLOOD,
GENERAL AGENT, Stoneboro.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity, releasing both parties. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

LOST.

LOST.—Yesterday afternoon, a GENTLEMAN'S FUR COLLAR, in driving from Sligo to Brownstown. A liberal reward will be given if left at 143 Grant street.

TO-LET.

TO-LET—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS. Enquire at 314 Penn street.

TO-LET, WITH BOARDING.—An elegant LARGE ROOM, facing the Park, on first floor, with or without an additional sleeping room. 181 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The dwelling, No. 24 Anderson street, Allegheny. The lot is 24 feet on Anderson street, extending back 144 feet to Gray's alley, on which is erected a THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, containing eleven rooms, wash house and bath room. There is hot and cold water in kitchen, wash house and bath room. For terms, enquire of W. F. BLACKSTOCK.

FOR SALE—A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with good facilities for Rolling Mill work and a good trade established. Address, "FOUNDRY," at this Office.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, constantly on hand and bought. FLESICK & BRO., Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds constantly on hand. Orders from all parts of the Country promptly executed. JAMES HILL & CO., Corner Marion Avenue & P. F. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NEW BRICK HOUSE, with LOT 25X110 feet, on Main street, near Butler, Seventeenth ward. Pleasantly located, in a pleasant and available neighborhood a substantial, convenient and well finished house. Possession given immediately. If not sold will be rented. Also, a fine BRICK RESIDENCE on Prospect street. Also, a DOUBLE BRICK DWELLING on Forty-first street. Also, a number of other HOUSES AND LOTS for sale. FARMS for sale. LOTS in Bloomfield for sale. Two years allowed for payment. Inquire of D. S. WILLIAMS, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite St. John's Episcopal Church.

FOR SALE.

House and Lots on Spring Hill, Seventh ward, price $5,500; 16½ acres near Fleming Station, $3,000; House and Lot, 54 James street, $2,500; 2 houses on Fleming street, $1,200 each; 2 houses and 3 lots in Pleasant Valley, $6 300; 6 acres in Reserve township on Evergreen road, $6,000; 2 lots on Fremont street, $4,000, house and lot in Salem, Ohio, $2,000; 1 acre ground in Bellevue Boro, $1,000; house and lots, head of Beaver street, $2,650; house and 2 acres in Elizabeth Boro, $1,600; house and lot in Bridgewater, Beaver county—house contains 11 rooms, lot 65 by 210 feet—$4,000; farm at Fair Oaks Station, 34 acres, $80 per acre. Inquire of M. WHITMORE, Real Estate Agent, corner Ohio and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

PERSONAL.—All persons seeking HOMES, or investments in Real Estate, will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the "PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER." It is given away GRATIS or will be sent by mail FREE to any requesting it. Persons cannot fail to get suited out of the large list it contains. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets,
FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COMPLETE

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Schmertz, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Zug, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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GOLD PENS
Repaired and Repointed,
AT
W. G. DUNSEATH'S,
56 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite Masonic Hall.
A fine stock of Mabie, Todd & Co.'s Gold Pens always on hand—the best in the market. Every Pen guaranteed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the BROTHERHOOD OF ST. JOSEPH. Grand Festival at LAFAYETTE HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 26, 1869. Grand March at 9 o'clock. Music by Christy's Band. The opening address will be delivered by Dr. George H. Keyser.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA WOOD PRESERVING CO. will be held at No. 334 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. R. ALLEN, Clerk.

NOTICE.—Adjourned Meeting with reference to "OIL CONSPIRACY," will be held at same place, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 7½ P. M., when report of committee will be submitted.

THE HOLY LAND.—A Lecture by RABBI SNEERSON, of Jerusalem, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, 1869, at the JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, Eighth street, formerly Hancock. Tickets to be had at the Music Stores.

SILVER PLATED WARE.
TEA SETS, COFFEE URNS, CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER DISHES, SALT CELLERS, SARDINE BOXES, SPOON HOLDERS, SOUP TUREENS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, FRUIT STANDS, &c., of the best quality.
J. R. REED & CO.,
66 FIFTH AVENUE.

DIARIES.
1870. 1870.
COUNTING HOUSE AND POCKET,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CITY, Nov. 23, 1869.
NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and Paving Fulton Street, from Ohio to Western Avenues, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, December 2d, 1869, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer for collection.
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The Steamship "Yazoo,"
Of "Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line," 1250 tons register, will sail from Philadelphia for New Orleans on
Thursday, December 2d, at 8 A. M.
Through rates of freight from Pittsburgh can be obtained from C. A. CARPENTER, Agent Penna. Railroad Co., or W. L. JAMES, General Agent P. & S. M. S. S. Line, 130 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

DIAMOND OIL WORKS,
H. M. LONG & CO.,
Office, DALZELL'S BUILDING.
Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPLES.—200 bbls Choice WINTER APPLES, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.