The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89½@89¾.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 124½.

IT is the latest rumor from Washington, that the Supreme Court has not only not yet considered the question of the constitutionality of the legal-tender Act, but will not take up the subject at the present term.

THE PATERNAL character of the government of Japan may be judged from the fact that the Mikado has sent one of the princes of his empire to San Francisco to inquire into the welfare of the numerous Japanese emigrants who have settled in California.

A PATENT WELL has been struck by an oil operator in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., about ten miles from Olean. That county, and our own county of McKean present, it is said, very promising surface indications, which the discovery above spoken of goes far to support.

SENSATIONAL New York journals, of the *Tribune* type, announce the probable arrival of the Albany at Samana Bay, with Senator Cole and Mr. O'Sullivan, Commissioners of the President to San Domingo, as passengers. As those gentlemen were in Washington all of last week, we must infer that the element of strict accuracy as to points of fact is not essential to metropolitan journalism.

IT IS STATED that the President has expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with Canada, and we think the statement well founded. In Canada parties are divided on this question. The Tories, or those who desire to perpetuate the British rule, are warm advocates of the renewal of that treaty, while the Liberals, or those who favor annexation, do not wish for a renewal of the treaty. We think the people of the United States, the President among them, will agree with the Liberals, and say, "If you want to trade with us without restriction, come in." Why should we and the Canadians be one people commercially and two politically?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Zanesville *Courier* mourns the likelihood that the railway from Orrville to Millersburgh is to be extended to Mt. Vernon, instead of down the Muskingum valley. Had Zanesville taken a tithe of the active interest just shown by Mt. Vernon, in securing the control of that enterprise, she would not only have secured her own connection with the Pan Handle, at Dresden, long ere this, but the filling of the thirty-eight mile gap thence to Millersburgh would have followed, almost as a matter of course. They *talk* in one community, but *do* in another, and each seems to rely upon its best hold. That's what's the matter! Even now, if these tactics were reversed, the Zanesville Jeremiah might discover more than one gleam of comfort, in the possibilities of the future.

IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS, at Washington, the income-tax is regarded as one of the most equitable forms for the collection of our internal revenues. If the matter be referred to at all in the reports to be soon laid before Congress, its retention will certainly be recommended; and, perhaps with some modifications, will be agreed to. Whether the limit of exemption shall be increased to $2,000, as advised by the revenue-officers of Illinois, or whether the present limit be retained, and the tax reduced from five to three per cent. upon the excess of returns, are the questions to which discussion is likely to be confined, with results upon which it would be idle to speculate now. Upon a proposition to bring down the range of internal taxation, at the earliest day possible, to incomes, tobacco and spirits alone, remitting all the present forms of excise from other taxable articles in the schedule, we shall be prepared to see Congress very generally agreed.

IT IS STATED on authority that cannot be disputed, that over two hundred New York merchants are implicated in frauds upon the revenue by means of false invoices during the administration of President JOHNSON. Investigations are going forward, and for the present the names of the guilty parties are withheld from the public.

There is some talk that these discovered scoundrels, who are guilty of both fraud and perjury, will be allowed to slip out by making good the amount out of which they would have wronged the government had they not been detected. What is this but compounding felony! And we would like to know where any officers of the law or of the customs find authority to make any such compromises? No worse form of villainy is practiced, or one which is more injurious to the public interests, or more demoralizing to public and private character, than this too common one of false invoices. We trust that sharp and severe punishment will be visited upon every man clearly convicted of this double crime, no matter what his social position may be. Poor scoundrels and petty thieves are sharply dealt with; why then should those whose misdeeds are tenfold more atrocious and injurious be more tenderly dealt with?

THE SPANISH GUN-BOATS will be released. The legal proceedings for their detention must rest upon legal grounds. It is only the Peruvian objection to their release which appears upon the record. Since our Government has official evidence, supplied to it nearly a year since by the Peruvian authorities, that a state of war was not then existing between Peru and Spain, and no such evidence of any subsequent re-opening of hostilities, this proof will be offered at the hearing, and be decisive of the case. The Federal Courts, in these international questions, can recognize no other political relations than such as may have the official sanction of the Executive and legislative departments of the Government. A state of war actively existing between two foreign powers, but of which no official notice has been given, by either party thereto, to the American Government, is a matter of fact entirely beyond the cognizance of Federal tribunals. The courts are governed by the record as it stands in the archives of our State department. It is evident, therefore, that the libel, in the interests of Peru, cannot be sustained against these vessels.

No suggestion, in the interests of the Cuban revolt, or evidence of the existence of that revolt as a matter of fact, can be entertained by a Federal Court. Neither Congress nor the Executive have yet recognized the faintest shadow of a claim for a Cuban nationality, and the Court must be governed accordingly. It cannot itself be first to recognize an international status which has not yet been admitted by either the treaty or the law-making powers.

Nor need such a recognition, from either of these branches of the Government, be looked for in time to affect the case now pending at New York. Neither the President nor the Senate are prepared to commit themselves so unwisely. A joint resolution, bolstering up the Cuban cause, will be sprung upon the House very early in the session, and may pass that body. But that will be the end of it: the Senate will follow last winter's wise precedent, and send that bit of bumcombe indefinitely to the table.

With the release and departure of these Spanish vessels, will open the final chapter of the Cuban insurrection. That island will be surrounded by a fleet of guarda costas, effectually cutting off the men and material sent out by our filibustering sympathizers. Without these supplies, we have the solemn assurances of "General Jordan" himself, that the revolt will be speedily suppressed, and then that exemplary warrior, if he can get away from Cuban soil, will be at liberty to return to his native land, to settle his own little private account as a defaulter to our Treasury.

PLAYED OUT.

The Gould receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will terminate on the 1st of January next, the present incumbent then giving place to Judge Hitchcock, of Painesville. We do not understand that the arrangement takes an earlier effect. It is understood that all the parties to the recent hearing at Akron were in favor of giving to Mr. Gould a little time to turn himself about in, to prepare for the accounts to be then taken. None of the counsel seem to have been disposed to take the responsibility of driving the Gould party sharply to the wall. It is not improbable that, with more than one of the interests represented at Akron, there survives a hope of being able to make private terms with the Erie clique, on the side of other competition. Before the same court, a petition is pending for the foreclosure and sale of the road under its defaulted mortgages. This petition will be heard, and perhaps finally adjudicated, on the 24th of January. The interval of time will be busily employed, by all concerned, in negotiations looking to the future control of the reorganized concern. How far the Erie clique may succeed in arranging terms favorable for themselves will depend upon circumstances. The general impression, at Akron on Saturday, sustained the public conviction elsewhere, that the Gould and Fisk party is permanently "played out," as a filibustering element in the railway world.

THE ONLY WAY TO PAY A DEBT.

Lower and lower, day by day, sinks the premium on gold. The supply is in excess of the demand, and speculation has been beaten out of the market. For this gold there is no foreign demand; our exports of material products supply already all the needful foreign exchange, and, when the new crop of cotton begins to go forward, the supply will be so largely in excess of the current demands to meet maturing debts on importations, that it will take gold from Europe to meet the balance of trade in our favor. In January, the Treasury will also pay out $25,000,000 in gold interest. During the winter and spring, we shall find that the South has made a cotton crop of 3,000,000 bales, and every bale worth $100. Nearly one-half of this cotton will go abroad, netting us nearly, if not quite $150,000,000. Instead of the bullion-current setting against us, it promises to be steadily and strongly in our favor. The advocates of specie resumption regard it as almost Providentially in our interests that the South should supply, at this juncture, an element of such material value, for the repair of the financial mischiefs which originated in her political errors.

Resumption may need to be deferred for a while longer, but it is clear that the day of a high gold premium has gone by. Our paper promises to pay are appreciating in value, day by day, and will be soon made worth their face, not through the virtue of any *coup de finance*, but simply because, day by day, we are gaining in our ability to pay our debts, as we have promised, out of the swelling resources of our material wealth. Nations, like individuals, are made solvent by their earnings and their savings. We are now learning that lesson, with the most gratifying success.

CUBAN INCENDIARIES.

That the cause of the insurgents of Cuba is becoming desperate, they have themselves proved; for they seem to have thrown away the sword and grasped the torch. When men professing to be struggling for liberty transform themselves from soldiers to incendiaries, they must look for sympathizers to a world worse than this of ours, bad as it is.

It cannot be urged in extenuation that the late acts of incendiarism were committed by bands of lawless and irresponsible marauders, for we have the order of *Quesada*, the chief of the insurrectionary party, and Commander-in-Chief of its armed men—it would be absurd to say armies—to burn the town of Guaimero. Here it is: "Immediately you will burn the town you command, so that one stone does not remain upon the other. You will have enough tar and rum as combustibles. Inform the families in the town *two hours* previous to commencing work. *Patria y Libertad.* QUESADA."

The condition of Cuba under Spanish rule has been a hard one in time past, at least it has been heavily taxed and subjected to severe commercial and political restrictions; but no man who wishes well to the human race would desire to see such a wretch as the author of the above ferocious order get the control there. There are people so morally degraded as to be fit for nothing but despotic rule, and this Cuban chief has done what he could to convince the world that he and his followers are of them.

This destruction of the town of Guaimero is but one of many similar atrocities. Plantation after plantation has been laid waste by the torch of the incendiary, and the many acts of barbarous cruelty have disgraced the name of liberty. "*Patria y Libertad!*" (Country and Liberty) exclaims the insurgent chief at the close of his ferocious order, bringing to mind the exclamation of a French lady on her way to the scaffold, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

It is very remarkable that so many people fling out their sympathies without check to any set of wretches who may take it into their heads to raise the standard of revolt in the name of Liberty. Even our slaveholding rebels, who did not disguise the fact that they were fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, prated of liberty and independence, and found plenty of sympathizers on both sides of the water. It would be wiser to look a little more narrowly into the kind of Liberty these fellows in Cuba are fighting for, so far as they are fighting at all, which is very little.

Coal and Iron—Virginia and West Virginia.

The iron deposits in Virginia and West Virginia are equal to, if not more extensive than those in Pennsylvania. Along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are found inexhaustible deposits of superior iron ore. From Stanton, Va., to the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, a distance of 100 miles, there are very large quantities of valuable iron ore. Also along the line of the James River canal, west of Lynchburg, is found superior iron ore in great abundance. In fact, the entire range of the Allegheny Mountains in both Virginia and West Virginia, extending 350 miles, from Maryland to Tennessee, are filled with iron ore in quality and quantity equal to the most valuable deposits found in Pennsylvania, the largest quantities being found east of the main Alleghany range of Mountains, and west of the Blue Ridge.

West of this vast area of iron ore deposits is to be found the Appalachian coal field of West Virginia, which, in extent, is greater than the coal fields of Pennsylvania. For the coal field of West Virginia is estimated to contain 15,000 square miles, while that of Pennsylvania is estimated to contain 12,656 square miles. The coal area of Great Britain is estimated to be 11,859 square miles.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal (when completed to the Ohio River) will pass through the very heart and center of the coal and iron deposits of Virginia and West Virginia. These improvements will pass through the New River Valley and the Great Kanawha Valley to the Ohio River, a distance of 200 miles, cutting at right angles the most extensive deposits of cannel splint, and bituminous coal known in the world. Coal remarkable for its superiority in generating steam, in smelting iron ore, and in making gas, and unsurpassed as fuel.

Thus in Virginia and West Virginia, and especially along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the line of the James River and Kanawha Canal, are to be found in great abundance and of superior quality, two great elements of a nation's wealth—*coal and iron.*

Not long since Mr. Gladstone, in a speech delivered in the English Parliament, said the commercial prosperity of Great Britain over all other countries was attributable chiefly to her coal deposits and their location near iron ore—that coal and iron ore in close proximity to each other constituted the substratum of England's commercial prosperity.

The same may be said of Pennsylvania. It is the development of the coal and iron of that State that constitutes the basis of its wealth and power. And what has been done in Pennsylvania may be done in Virginia and West Virginia, and even to a greater degree. For the deposits of coal and iron are more numerous and varied, and more favorably located for a thorough development by means of Virginia's central water line and railway uniting the Great West with the Atlantic seaboard.

Pennsylvania capitalists have already commenced investing in this coal and iron region. In the past few weeks Hiester Clymer, W. Firmstone, and others of Pennsylvania have bought very large tracts of iron land in Alleghany county, Va., near both the canal and railroad.

The Importance of Trees.

If the theory of denudation is correct, of which there seems to be little doubt, and if the plains of Northern India are really becoming bare, of which there is considerable evidence, the evil, unless checked, may go very far. We have no wish to speak absolutely upon a subject which requires much more inquiry, but there certainly exists a strong and accredited probability that the stripping of a country is most injurious to its prosperity, and may, under certain circumstances—we do not say that it will—, even, so to speak, literally, change it into a useless desert, to be revived, if at all, only by costly works of artificial irrigation. It is nearly certain that the desolation of Damiella, once a granary, now a desert, is due to the wilful destruction of the trees by the barbarians; that the Babylonian plain has been desolated by the same cause, and the Punjaub was, when we conquered it, rapidly becoming a desert. The trees had been cut by successive devastators, Runjeet Singh himself being the worst, until the kingdom was as bare as a hand, and Lord Lawrence was compelled to undertake planting as a political duty. The desolation of Judea, once so thoroughly cultivated, is in all probability due to the same cause, and the Arabs, of all the races on the globe which best keeps its traditions, so dread it, that for fifteen years to spare the trees has been the one "international" law of the tribes, and the relation of Mahommed's conduct in twice "drought" in the tropical sense, that is, of a total loss of crops once in every three years; and as the progress goes on, the proportion will become much greater than that.

Southern Railway Connections.

A Ripley correspondent of the Ohio *State Journal* has this to say about the prospect of a new southern railroad, which Pittsburgh is probably interested in knowing about:

The necessary papers for the incorporation of the road leading from Washington, Fayette county, to Aberdeen, Brown county, have been prepared, and subscriptions are being taken up along the line. There can be no doubt but that the stock will be readily taken. The line passes through a rich country, is of easy grades, and in the event of the completion of the road, cannot fail of being one of considerable importance and trade. The towns of Washington, Hillsborough and Ripley, through which it passes, are all flourishing places and do a vast amount of business.

In anticipation of the road being built from Newark to Aberdeen to connect with the South at Maysville, it is stated that Pittsburgh has subscribed a quarter of a million dollars, with the avowed purpose to leave Columbus to the left. The cattle shipments for the Eastern markets will be no small matter. With a view to this it is also stated that the largest pens in the world are being erected there.

That a Southern connection is going to be made is beyond a doubt. The proposed line from Aberdeen to Washington is the most practicable, the shortest and best in every respect. The advantages are all in its favor. Although specifying its termination at Washington, its name, under the incorporation, will be the Columbus and Aberdeen Road—thus looking to its extension to that city. The citizens all along the line from Aberdeen to Washington are determined to have the road, and will be present at the sale of the Zanesville road on the 1st of December, with a showing that will win.

Monument at Girard College.

A beautiful monument, erected at Girard College, Philadelphia, to the memory of deceased graduates of the institution, who fell during the late rebellion, was dedicated on Wednesday with interesting ceremonies. The monument consists of a base of granite, a die, and a Grecian canopy, supported by four pillars of Cleveland sandstone. Beneath the canopy and resting upon a die, is a life-like statue, in Italian marble, of a volunteer at parade rest. The entire structure is twenty-four feet high and ten feet square at the base. The four sides of the pediment are highly embellished with designs of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, Science, Literature, and the emblems of war. On all the sides of the base are marble shields, on which are the following inscriptions:

"Especially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars. *Will of Stephen Girard.* Erected A. D. 1869, to perpetuate the memory and record the service of pupils of this College who in the then recent contest for the preservation of the American Union, died that their country might live. Fortunati omnes nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ave."

Then follow the names of the deceased graduates, nineteen in number.

OHIO papers are again urging the purchase of the St. Clair papers by the State. Mr. R. St. Clair Graham, the present owner, brought them to Cincinnati, advertised them for sale, and declined to give the State the refusal of them, whereupon, at the instance of a descendant of St. Clair, the Superior Court of Cincinnati granted an injunction restraining Graham from selling them, and appointing the Sheriff of Hamilton county receiver to hold the papers until further proceedings should be had.

UNSKILLFUL TEMPER.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

One would think that there could be no end to the resources of anger. Men use it in so squandering a way that one is surprised that the stock does not run out. But even this wastefulness of the precious commodity is not so censurable as the want of skill and good taste with which it is employed.

It is not economized. It is not put to good purposes. It is squandered. It is not skillfully shot out, as a marksman shoots at a target. Indeed, men show clearly enough that they do not know the value of anger. A good article of anger is worth far more than Hazard's or Dupont's best powder, and ought to be used with an economy at least equal to that of the sportsman, who never burns powder needlessly. What should be thought of a sportsman who should go on firing his gun out of the window, without aim, in a general and universal way? Or what of one who should go about the yard, the garden, exploding his gun every hour in to the air, hitting nothing? Yet so do men let off the precious force of temper—the invaluable treasure of anger.

Is anger a virtue? Certainly. Or why should it have been said, "Be angry, and sin not?" One who cannot be angry can hardly be virtuous. "Abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good," is a complete account of moral existence. That love of good is to be suspected which has no hatred of evil behind it. Like a coin, Virtue should have love of good on one side, and hatred of evil on the other.

Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, used to say that he was never sure of a boy until he found that he *hated* wickedness. It is for this that anger is given us. It is not a pop gun for amusement, or a Chinese cracker for holiday use. It is a weapon carried about the person, in dangerous times, to defend one's life and honor with. It should be used sparingly, and then always with an *aim.*

We have seen sportsmen, young and green, who carried their gun cocked, so that in getting over a fence, or rushing through a thicket, they were liable to have it discharged unawares. Just so we see men carry their tempers. They are fired off *for* them, and even upon them.

But a man's temper should be like the trigger of a Western rifle. There are two triggers. Until the forward one is drawn, the other is useless. But as soon as the forward one is drawn, the second one is *set* so delicately that the touch of a hair will discharge the piece.

Men should have a guard trigger to their tempers. No matter how easily you go off when the time comes for it, every man's temper should be so arranged as to remain firm until he *sets it*, on purpose, and takes aim. And when he has fired, he should, like a gun, be fired all over, and all through, so that nothing is left to go off till it is loaded again!—*New York Ledger.*

The Only Female Mason.

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Ledger was the only female who was ever initiated into the mystery of Freemasonry. She has had two degrees—the first and second—conferred upon her. As it may be interesting to the general reader, we give the story as to how Miss St. Ledger obtained this honor, premising that the information comes from the best sources. Lord Doneraile, Miss St. Ledger's father, a very zealous Mason, held a warrant and occasionally opened lodge at Doneraile House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting, and it is said that never were Masonic duties more rigorously performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant.

It appears that previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first degree of Masonry, Miss St. Ledger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge-room, but whether the young lady was there by design or merely accident, is not certainly stated. The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; among other things, the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady having heard the voices of Freemasons, and being incited by the curiosity natural to all to see this great mystery so long and so secretly locked up from the public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her scissors, and this witness the two first steps of the ceremony.

Curiosity gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand this passage well know what the feeling of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony. It then just was what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized at the far end, and the room was a very large one. Miss St. Ledger had resolution enough to attempt her escape in that way, and with light and trembling steps glided along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door and opened it, but before her stood, to her dismay, a grim tiler with his long sword unsheathed.

A shriek that pierced through the apartments alarmed the members of the lodge, who, all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Ledger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved, it is said, in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectator to death; but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother, her life was spared, on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would reflect a luster on the annals of Masonry.

Miss St. Ledger was a cousin to Gen. Antony St. Ledger, who instituted the interesting race, and celebrated Doncaster St. Ledger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theaters in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insignia of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge-room of almost every lodge in Ireland.

THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.—The Red River settlement in the Hudson Bay Territory has recently been transferred to the Dominion of Canada, and constituted into the Province of Winnipeg with a Governor and Council. The inhabitants, about 15,000 to 20,000 in number, notwithstanding the Indians, have, however, resisted this new jurisdiction, and on the approach of Governor McDougall turned out under arms and now hold all the roads in that wild region, so that he cannot enter on the duties of his office. The rebellious people of the Red River settlement demand of the Dominion of Canada certain guarantees before becoming incorporated with that Government. Among them are: 1st. The right to elect their own Legislature. 2d. The Legislature to have the power to pass all laws of a local nature, by a two thirds vote, over the veto of the Executive. 3d. A free homestead and pre-emption law similar to that of the United States. 4th. A portion of the public land to be set apart for the support of schools and the construction of roads and bridges. 5th. Treaties with the several tribes of Indians calculated to secure peace and quiet on the frontier.

A SINGULAR case has arisen under the law of the last Congress striking the word white from all laws relating to the District of Columbia. The Rev. J. Selle Martin, pastor of a colored Presbyterian Society in Washington, obtained not long ago an order for the admission of his daughter to the New Franklin school. The daughter is a handsome blonde, the father being a light mulatto, and the mother being so white that no trace of negro blood is noticed in her face. The daughter took the positions assigned her in the classes, and for some time it was not discovered that she belonged to the negro race. Upon the facts coming to the attention of the teachers, the girl was refused admission to the classes, and although she attended regularly instruction was denied her. The father appealed to the Mayor, and the latter has called upon the Superintendent of Schools, to see that the girl is protected, and treated as other scholars, or that new teachers be found. Mr. Martin asserted that there were other children of the colored race in daily attendance at the school, but the teachers, after diligent search, have failed to discover them.

EXCELSIOR.

IN PIGEON ENGLISH.

That alighter he come shoo chop
Che young man walker, no can stop;
Colo makee, lee makee—
He get flat, chop b'long welly quite, sa—
Topside Galah!

He too mucher so fly, one pieces eye
Lookee sharp—so fashion—alla same me!
He talkee larger, talkee allong—
Too much he talkee, alla same gong
Topside Galah!

Inside any house he can see light
Any place too a get dry all night
He look see plenty b—more high,
Inside he must! he plenty, ey
Topside Galah!

"No can walker" who man speakee he
"Bimby lala comee, no can, ee
Hab got water, welly wide?"
Makee, me mat! go topside—
Topside Galah!

"Man-man, one gain talkee he,
"What for you go topside look-see?"
"Nother time—he makee plenty cry,
Makee, alla heen walkee plenty high"
Topside Galah!

"Take care that spirit, Hee, young man,
Take care that heer" he no man man.
That room chin chin he good night!
He talkee, "me can go all right!"
Topside Galah!

Jone pig a man chun chop heap,
Morning time hab that Jone chip pots,
No see any man, he plenty fear,
Cause one man talkee he can hear—
Topside Galah!

Young man makee die one large re dog see
Too much he bobbery! Smoke he,
Hand too numee coto, inside can stop—
Alla same pieces flag, get radio chop
Topside Galah

THE lawyers, and that means the great body of Congress, and the leaders of parties are earnestly discussing the appointment by the President for the vacancy in the old Supreme Court, made by the death of Justice Wayne, of Georgia, and the nine judges for the nine circuits provided for in the act of Congress which takes effect on the 1st of December. The retirement of Justice Grier is again rumored, which would necessitate two new men on the old bench. No former Executive has been called upon to discharge a duty more solemn. The gravity of the questions that have been passed in review by the Supreme Court, some, indeed most of which await decision, and the new and dangerous assumptions set up by the majority of that body, will require tried capacity as lawyers and as patriots in new judges. The President will have the whole bar of the nation from which to choose.

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,
Hussing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Disease of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Bachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Neuralgia,
Tic Douloureux,
Tax 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.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year the temperature of three climates. Our Springs and Autumns have a mildness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones, our Midsummers are torrid, and our Midwinters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, inviting a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of discretion and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most an offing of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the Spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluid under the burning rays of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. Its repetition, then, which will cause it to fill the hungry and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been practised in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure all the old fashioned fourteenth prescribed dispensatories, under the false idea that the disorder of the stomach could be effectually cured. The use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, or chronic, has obviated the prejudice in this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some dozen of the eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA WOOD PRESERVING CO. will be held at No. 336 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. P. ALLEN, Clerk.
OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 99 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.
Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.
JOHN B. CLANEY, Secy.
OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 99 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 26, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 99 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN B. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 7, 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 this office, on MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN H. PAUL, Jr., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE
Christmas present to a loving wife, mother or sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in
THE PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
The Only Truly Mutual Company in the City of State.
ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....$3,500,000
After paying losses to the amt of $1,200,000
There is a special advantage in taking out a policy now, as those who get their policies before January 1st will have the benefit of the 3d year dividend of January next.
JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI, Agent,
OFFICE—27 FIFTH AVENUE, 2d Floor, Room No. 3.

BACK FROM NEW YORK with a large stock of
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
In every variety, just received and for the Holidays, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
701 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
All kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order.

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

WRINGERS.
THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER
Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 106 and 108 Sixth street, by
J. A. H. PHILLIPS.
Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin, extra Heavy.
At 12 1-2c., Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c., Striped Poplins, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Double Width Black and Colored Poplins.
At 18 3-4c., All-Wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 22c., Heavy Barred Flannel.
At 25c., Heavy Bar'd Twilled Flannel.
At 12 1-2c., Plaid Flannel.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00 Brown Waterproof Cloth.
At $2.50, Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, Gray Blankets, extra size and weight.
At $3.00 a pair, White Blankets.
At $4.00 a pair, White Blankets, extra size and weight.

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

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS,
Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.
They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.
They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.
They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.
They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,916 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.
These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these, UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.
Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance upon due notice.
Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.
Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

CARBOLIC SALVE.
The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but at to the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.
It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop't,
NO. 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York

DIARIES!
DIARIES!
DIARIES!
1870! 1870!
1870!
Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 25 cents to $2.75. Mailed upon receipt of price. State the number of days to a page and we will fill order same day received.
JOSEPH HORNER,
No. 129 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—situated in Hanover township, Washington county, at Hanlin's Station, Pankhandle Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared and under fence; coal under 50 acres, 5 feet vein; pit open. On which is erected a first class Flouring Mill, with two run of burrs and with all the new improvements found in a first-class mill; now in full operation. Also a neat Cottage House of 6 rooms, Tenant House and large Barn, 50 by 80, with stabling; a young Orchard bearing; the farm is well watered; located in a rich grain growing section. For terms and price, apply to P. MALAIN & CO., 104 Fourth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Ladies' and Misses Furs,
Lace Collars,
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Broche Scarfs,
Plaid and Striped Scarfs,
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods,
Ladies' Gloves and Hose,
Misses and Children's Gloves and Hose,
Ladies' Fancy Bags and Satchels,
Misses Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
Embroidered and Hamburg Edgings,
Ladies' and Misses Underwear,
Men's and Boys' Underwear,
Men's and Boys' Gloves and Socks,
Ladies' Long & Square Plaid Shawls,
Ladies' Long & Square Strip'd Shawls,
Misses Shawls, Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES, MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS, and WRISTLETS.
HOSIERY.
All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
FANCY AND PLAIN STRIPED, FLECKED COTTON.
GENTS WOOL AND MERINO SHOSE.
SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
CLOVES,
REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED KID.
WOOL KEPT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CUTTA, BEVLIN LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

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,
Linen 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.

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS,
EXTRA QUALITY,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
Direct Importations,
M'CALLUM BROS.,
No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.
The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in
TAPESTR