The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1869.

THE POPE has decided that the Latin language shall be used in the discussions of the approaching council at Rome. It was a difficult question. The French, German and Italian languages were all proposed, but rejected, and all the prelates from all the peoples and tongues represented have been put upon an equality, by confining them to a language which they are supposed to be able to use, even if they are not. It will be hard work for some of them to understand, and harder still to express their own views in that language. Moreover, there is great variation in the pronunciation of Latin among the different nationalities that will be there assembled. But, worse than all, the hall that has been prepared is so constructed that no speaker, however clear his enunciation, can be distinctly heard in it. Whether empty or crowded, its reverberations are such that neither orator nor singer can overcome them. With all these difficulties the debates are not likely to be very long, or lively, or interesting. It will not be the talk but the votes that will tell.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Representative from the XXIId District, Gen. J. S. NEGLEY, contributes, this morning, a very interesting and forcible exposition of the remarkable improvements in the character of our naval administration since the retirement of Mr. Welles from the head of that Department. The encomiums with which our correspondent adverts to the conspicuous results thus secured, in less than a twelve month, by the experienced and faithful ability of Admiral PORTER, come with all the more weight from a Representative, who is recognized, at Washington, as especially well versed in the military and naval concerns of the Government.

THE QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

In Mr. Garfield's paper upon the Census of 1870, read before the last meeting of the Social Science Association, he gave the following table, showing the number of States in which each form of civil disability is laid down by laws. The adoption of the XVth Article will expunge only the first of these classes from the list, leaving the others in continued force; but applying alike to all races, colors and conditions of men:

	States.
1. On account of color	14
2. On account of residence on lands of United States	2
On account of residence less than required in United States	3
On account of residence in State, less than required time (in different specifications)	26
On account of county, city, town, district, &c., (eighteen different specifications)	87
3. Wanting property qualifications (two specifications)	8
4. Wanting literary qualifications (two specifications)	2
5. On account of character or behavior (two specifications)	2
6. On account of service in army or navy	2
7. On account of pauperism, idiocy and insanity (three specification)	3
8. Rejecting certain oaths as preliminary to voting (two specifications)	2
9. Other causes of exclusion (two specifications)	2

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Another great trunk line railroad from the Atlantic tide water to the valley of the Ohio is about to be constructed, to be called the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, beginning at Richmond, passing through the centre of the old State of Virginia, thence into West Virginia, crossing the Great Kanawha at Charleston, and terminating at the mouth of the county, the line dividing West Virginia from Kentucky. The preliminary work is well advanced, and the N. Y. *Evening Post* of Saturday states that some New York capitalists have invested $10,000,000 in the enterprise.

Although this road is not likely to change the course of trade from the lines leading to the great Atlantic cities north of Richmond, yet it will do much to develop the hitherto almost unavailable resources of that fine but unfortunate old State, than which none is richer in mineral wealth, lumber, water power and agricultural capabilities. Now is the time for Pittsburgh to bestir herself in getting a connection by rail with that region, by way of the Monongahela to its source, and thence by the Greenbriar Valley to Covington or some point in that neighborhood. No richer market for her manufactures could be opened, nor is there any better region whence to draw supplies.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TEMPTATION.

The managers of a bank at Cleveland, the defaulting cashier of which destroyed his own in his last week, have not yet authorized a responsible statement of the amount for which his accounts are deficient. That institution is owned and established by citizens of great wealth and of the highest personal character, whose brief card to the public, giving their own personal guarantees to preserve its credit, at once quieted the apprehensions on that score which had been occasioned by the events. It is generally believed, however, that the amount already ascertained of this defalcation reaches the enormous sum of $400,000, and that the total footing may eventually exceed a half million of dollars. The defaulting officer might well have despaired of his ability to replace this sum, or to conceal such a gigantic peculation.

While, for the reason stated, the credit of the bank remains unimpaired with the business public, which is thus relieved from any special concern for the consequences of the misfortune which has come upon it, there remains another point of view, of more direct and deep interest to society. Is there any insuperable need, in the conditions of American banking, that these institutions should be so conducted, as to confine all the exact knowledge of the state of their accounts, at the close of each day's business, to a single officer? Is it an unavoidable necessity that no one but the receiving or paying teller should be able to see the actual results of their own daily transactions, or that a cashier should be able to cover up the swelling embezzlements of months, or that the books of a bank should present a false showing week after week? Is it unavoidable that temptation and opportunity should thus both be suffered to conspire, to the ruin, not only of officials who are trusted beyond their moral strength, but in many cases to the destruction of the institution itself, and to the irreparable damage of the public which has relied upon its credit? Must a bank directorship always be regarded as a merely honorary office, or as one to be held only for the personal accommodation of the incumbent?

The theory, of course, is all the other way, but we are convinced, by the too frequent occurrences of these offences, that the general practice is of that careless and slightly neglectful, of the first duty of a director, which so often leads directly to such deplorable results.

The public have a right to ask, from the responsible managers of these institutions, such a degree of personal supervision over the daily operations, as would effectively bar temptation, restrain fraud, and guard the stockholders and creditors against systematic depredations. A quarterly or a semi-annual scrutiny of the accounts is not enough. That infrequency of verification may measure the personal confidence of directors in their employees, but it equally expresses their own moral responsibility for the occurrence of such mischiefs as a better system, faithfully adhered to in practice, would have been certain to prevent. In the case above alluded to, the loss has fallen upon wealthy proprietors who are able to bear it, and who have promptly assumed it, but those too-confiding gentlemen can never wholly acquit themselves of an unpleasant degree of conscientious responsibility for the sad results of their own neglect, which, irresistibly multiplying temptations about a weak moral nature, have led to the disgrace and self-destruction of a subordinate and a stunning shock to public sentiment. It is well for the business world that our banking institutions are not all so carelessly directed.

PROTECTION FOR WESTERN INDUSTRY.

A gentleman who is largely interested in the iron-furnace at Carondelet, near St. Louis, corrects, in a letter printed in the Chicago *Tribune*, some of the more conspicuous mistatements, by that free trade journal, of interesting matters of fact in the iron trade of the west. The furnace in question, working with bituminous coal, produces about 6000 tons per year of pig-metal, at an average cost of $29,75 per ton on current prices of labor and material. The average selling price of this iron at the furnace has been $39. per ton. He adds that not a ton of pig iron has been sent from Pittsburgh to St. Louis for years, but that a large quantity is yearly shipped from St. Louis to Cincinnati and other points on the Ohio River. The prices of the metal at St. Louis range from $2. to $8. per ton less than at Pittsburgh, the cost of manufacture being so much less as to dispense with the need for any protection to Western furnace men in the way of freights. But they feel compelled to petition from another quarter. The English and Scotch production, which is now laid down in New York, in bond, for $17 to $20 in gold, freight paid, is also laid down in the same way, at St. Louis, *via* New Orleans, at a price $2 per ton less than it can be made for at Carondelet. Consequently, the customs-duty affords all the protection which sustains the Carondelet furnace-fires. The free traders would take off this protection, let the fires die out, and drive the operatives into agriculture, to grow wheat and corn at even less rates than those which now disappoint the farmers of the West.

So, the reduction of the present duties to the free-trade figures, which are not free, but only a ruinous abatement in the foreign interest, would close, in the same way, the forges and mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Put down the duty to $3 per ton, and the American iron manufacture would be free-traded out of existence.

OHIO.

Ohio has 5,638 miles of railroads, constructed at an aggregate cost of $288,269,953. The equipment of cars and engines cost $14,299,916. The aggregate of these two items is $302,569,874. When it is remembered that at the beginning of the current century Ohio was an almost uninhabited wilderness, a part of what was then known as the Northwest Territory, these figures would be incredible were they not taken from a carefully prepared report made by the Hon. GEO. B. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphy.

The gross earnings of all these roads in 1868 were $47,118,722; operating expenses, $32,920,034; net income, $14,198,688. The number of persons employed on these roads in 1868 was 19,884.

The progress of population in Ohio is set forth in the following table:

1800,	45,365	1840,	1,519,467
1810,	230,760	1850,	1,980,329
1820,	581,434	1860,	2,340,000
1830,	937,903	1870,	3,000,000est.

Yet the progress of Ohio in population and improvements has not been as rapid as that of some of the States farther west. Many thousands of her people have emigrated to those States, where lands were cheaper; but, of course, their places were filled by others generally still more wealthy, so that this large migration has not diminished its population seriously, and has probably enhanced its aggregate wealth. There are no deserted plantations or decaying towns in Ohio. The mineral wealth found in the eastern part, especially coal, is making it a great manufacturing region, and large establishments for the manufacture of iron in all its forms, agricultural machinery (*implements* is not the word now) and many other things, are quite numerous and rapidly increasing. Its prosperity, therefore, rests upon a more stable basis, and will probably be more steady and enduring, than that of the more exclusively agricultural States. There is no State in this Union which has better reason to be satisfied with her present condition or hopeful of the future than Ohio. Her diversified industry makes her safe; her home markets will make and keep her rich and prosperous.

NO NEED FOR A DOCTOR.

The premium on gold sank yesterday below twenty two per cent, the noon quotation being heavy at 121¼. The five per cent. ten-forty bonds were also reported at 106¾ currency, and six per cent. five-twenties at from 110¼ to 113¼. At this rate of comparative progression, the latter class of bonds, and in due time the former, will be worth par and above, in coin. It is seen at a glance that this condition of affairs would then remove the last obstacle in the way of a new funding scheme at a still lower rate of interest. Even now, the credit of the United States rates at a higher figure than at any time since the first half of the last year of the Buchanan administration.

The most significant feature of the current financial movement appears in the fact that it is wholly due to legitimate causes—natural causes, so to speak. If it be not a movement toward the resumption of cash payments, it is a movement which, if continued, will be morally certain to encounter that result. And it is a movement which engineers itself, in obedience to the inflexible laws of financial economy. Gold has been not a circulating medium, but a commodity, the subject of traffic in the markets, for the eight past years. Of late, the supply exceeds the demand, with no prospect of the first diminishing or of the last improving. The Secretary of the Treasury has a large stock in hand, which can only be valued as a commodity at present, since for a large part of it he has no other use. Why should he not sell it, in parcels, from time to time, as long as he can find customers who prefer it to greenbacks? The Treasury gains by the exchange, the public credit grows daily better and better; as the worth of the commodity sinks, the value of the greenback rises, so that if the movement goes on, as every prospect suggests, both paper and gold will stand at the same par, or with the first commanding a small but positive preference.

Such a market requires no legislative interference. Political economy is already supplying all the desirable conditions. As the market is now working, the fewer of new elements introduced the better. Congress can do nothing half as wisely effective for the solid benefit, either of the Treasury or of the people, as we are now daily seeing accomplished by the natural operation of the most legitimate causes. Resumption is now in a fair way to inaugurate itself, without the aid of the law-making power. This may have enough else to attend to, in providing for the collateral incidents of this restoration of actual value.

If the present movement comes to a stand, the situation may then require other treatment. But, until then, our hundred or two of Congressmen, who are, each of them, gravid with some pet proposition, no two of them alike, for doctoring the national finances, cannot do the Treasury or the country a better turn than to keep all their panaceas locked up in their desks, as far out of sight as possible. There is no need of a surgeon when the wound is already healing itself with a healthy intention.

OUR NAVAL AFFAIRS.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27, 1869.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:* In perusing the journals of the week I observe in the columns of nearly every paper articles relating to our navy, the conduct of the officers at the head of the Department, its management and condition. Some of these comments are as unsparing as they are seemingly barren of facts. It is very evident to those who have occasion to watch the affairs of this very important arm of the Government that many of the reflections emanate from professional jealousies which have brought the army and navy into dispute, greatly lessening the force of discipline and oftimes costing the nation a sorrowful defeat or fatal blunder. The services of an officer, however eminent, afford no protection from the offensive criticisms of a certain class of graduates who seek a literary notoriety. The efficiency of both army and navy will be promoted by weeding out the unemployed officers and elevating the standard of competency. If the limits of this letter permitted a recapitulation of the names and officers tried by court martial during the past year, the people who support these auxiliaries of power would speedily demand a reform.

I am, however, digressing from my intended purpose of showing a few of the material changes effected in the Navy under the administration of General Grant, and through the capable management of Vice-Admiral Porter, of whom I feel bound to speak in terms of respect and admiration. His labors have been as ceaseless as they were judicious and fruitful of good results. Activity prevails in all the navy yards; vessels are being rapidly fitted out and sent to sea. For the first time since the rebellion, and the introduction of ironclads into naval warfare, do we find them teem as part of our squadrons abroad. The Saugus and Dictator, two of the most powerful of the monitor class, are at Key West, under the command of Vice Admiral Poor, while the Miantonomah and the Terror, two double turretted monitors, are in commission, awaiting any important event that may demand their presence on sea. It is the first time in the history of our Navy when it was in a condition to furnish, at a moment's notice, a force that could discipline any enemy that might attempt aggressions on our own coast, or that of the West Indies.

Even the far-distant coast of California is well provided with naval protection. On the advent of the present administration, the navy yard at Mare Island was taken in hand, and is approaching the condition of a first-class yard as fast as the appropriations will admit. Two heavy Monitors, the Monadnock and Commanche, are kept ready to be put into commission at twenty-four hours notice. All the vessels in the Pacific fleet have been altered into full-rigged ships, able to keep the sea for an indefinite period, while their machinery and fuel are held intact until there is a proper demand for their use. Magazines are being rapidly constructed for the storage of ammunition, and several merchant ships are now on their way to California, with ordinance sufficient to supply any future wants. Marine barracks, with suitable quarters for the officers, are being erected—workshops constructed and fitted up, and every preparation made to lessen the expense and add efficiency to the service. The citizens of California enjoy the prospect of seeing at Mare Island the best Navy Yard in the United States. The necessity for this precautionary measure is apparent in the fact that San Francisco cannot depend upon her forts for protection. Ships can easily pass the Golden Gate at night, and could acquire possession of the city without any risk on themselves. Hence the Government considers it expedient to provide ample naval protection. Besides the construction and repairs of vessels in the Pacific ocean, Mare Island navy yard shall build and repair ships for the Japan and China stations; provide vessels for the new possessions of Alaska, and take care of the South Pacific Fleet, which keeps equal duty as far down as Cape Horn.

Over eighty vessels, iron clad and wooden, are in the hands of the mechanics being fitted out as rapidly as possible, consistent with the adopted method of economy.

When Mr. Wolles returned from office every ship that had come home was laid up without an order for its repair. The motive which induced this extraordinary neglect can only be accounted for by unfavorable conjectures.

In the last seven months of the Constitutional reign, five vessels only were fitted out, and three of these were ordered home for repairs, being unseaworthy. The navy yards were at the same time nearly depleted. During these seven months the naval expenditures averaged two millions eight hundred dollars per month, with such indonificant results. We have now, independently of eighty-three vessels ready for sea, our foreign squadrons nearly complete with creditable ships of war. In the West India squadron alone there are the following named vessels detailed for service, and in perfect readiness or any emergency—viz: Seminole, Powhatan, Severn, Albany, Nauticket, Swatara, Tuscarora, Sangus and Dictator, the two latter iron-clad, in addition to the Yantic and tugs Speedwell and Triang. Surveying vessels will be attached to all our foreign squadrons, especially in China and Japan, to produce correct charts of all the coasts.

Our fleet in the Pacific is cruising actively among the islands of the Archipelago, affording protection to our commerce and citizens in those distant regions. Each of the ships afloat may be thus credited with the performance of double duty. Improved methods of discipline have been introduced and encouragement given to promotion, which will soon create a spirit of emulation among the crews of our ships, which must soon place the navy on an equal footing with any in the world.

Our seamen are carefully provided for and special pains taken to make the service popular. Already the officers at the naval rendezvous can take their pick of the numbers which flock to the navy.

A uniform system has been introduced into the yards, to insure strict discipline and prevent the stupendous frauds complained of heretofore.

The present Navy Department has done its work by $428,000 per month cheaper than heretofore—the saving in seven months amounting to two millions nine hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars.

A better distribution of labor has also been introduced, with a competent inspector of machinery afloat, whose duty it is to keep all machinery in perfect order and see to the repairs of vessels as fast as they come into port. There is at the same time an inspector of hulls and machinery, who examines and transmits a monthly report of all the hulls and machinery of vessels in the navy yards. This provision will save millions to the Government, with the greater advantage of keeping the vessels ready for active service.

A rigid system of economy has been perfected in every department; not a dollar is spent without the proper authority or where it is not needed.

The officers of the Navy were never better cared for than at present. The differences growing out of the claims of the non-combatant officers for higher rank will no doubt be adjusted, during the coming session of Congress, by the passage of a satisfactory law.

The Secretary of the Navy, no matter how clever he may be, could not in a lifetime make himself acquainted with the details of the service. He can no doubt take a high stand, as the political and financial head of a Department, but he is compelled to summon to his aid the most competent men the Navy affords, and then he should place full confidence in their judgment. It is not difficult to see when an officer is earnest and unselfish in the performance of his duty, or has the necessary experience and skill to meet the requirements. It is to the head of the Department, after all, that the whole credit falls, as the commander of a fleet or army frequently receives the credit of a victory planned by his chief of staff or subordinates.

The navy having been reconstructed from its former perilous condition, and given efficiency and national reputation, every true friend of the Government should hope that no further changes will be made in the management of the various branches of the Department, to favor the clamor of a few dissatisfied officers of the Staff.

JAS. S. NEGLEY.

THE Tioga *Agitator* remarks:

The members of the Legislature owe it to the Republican party, to the cause of legislative purity and integrity, that they should organize both branches at the coming session, in such a manner as to satisfy the upright of our own party, and command the respect of the opposition. They can do it by electing presiding officers who are above suspicion, and by constituting the Committees in such a manner as to make them the servants of the people, not the instruments of corporations and speculators. There are, in both houses, men who have stood faithful amongst the faithless through all the temptations of legislative life, whose elevation would prove at once to the people of the Commonwealth, that the Legislature is not to be prostituted to the advancement of private schemes, but that the interests of the State, the tax payer, and the citizens are to be guarded and protected.

STATE ITEMS.

THE jury in the case of Henry H. Carr, colored, on trial at Philadelphia for the murder of Francis S. Wykoff in August last, on Saturday rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

THERE is a remarkable unanimity among the Western members of Congress that resumption of specie payments at present is impracticable and impracticable. The President has become convinced that resumption cannot be brought about immediately.

THE general health of Senator M. B. Lowry has improved during the past season, but he still suffers from the effects of paralysis in his right arm, and is wholly unable to use it. Mr. Lowry will return to Harrisburg at the opening of the Legislature.

SCARLET FEVER is prevailing fearfully in some parts of Cambria county. In one portion of Richland township, says the *Tribune*, nearly every house has been visited by the epidemic and in many families nearly every member has been prostrated. The deaths have been numerous, and entirely confined to children.

IN the Broad Top region, near Dudley, Bedford county, on Thursday evening of last week, a man (name unknown) inhumanly murdered his son. He began abusing his wife, when the son interfered and put him out of the house. He returned, knocked his son down, and then beat out his brains with a stone. He was arrested.

AT Bear tavern, in Adlaville, Bucks county, on Wednesday evening of last week, a Mr Bennett was fatally stabbed by a young Virginian, whom he had knocked down twice. The cause of the quarrel was jealousy, he having been paying attention to a young lady in the neighborhood. A "party" was being held at the tavern at the time of the occurrence.

THE rumors that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is engaged to be married to a German nobleman, and the reflections upon her in some of the opposition papers, are as cruel as they are unfounded. Mrs Lincoln is living in retirement at Frankfort, goes into no society, and rarely sees any visitors. Americans now in Washington, lately returned from Germany, speak of her with great respect.

A WEEK or two ago a stranger hired a team at Wier and Brown's livery stable, in Greenville, for the purpose, he represented, of going to see his wife at Meyer. He is still on that visit, and at last accounts had been traced a distance of over seven hundred miles to Scranton, where the trail was lost. At Kettle Creek, Cameron county, one of the horses gave out but the chief, hiring an other, proceeded on his way, making it a point to avoid railroads and telegraphs.

THE opinion is generally expressed by members of both Houses of Congress that nothing can be done of importance until after the holiday recess, except the proposed Cuban resolution, and the introduction of bills which will require lengthy consideration. Senator Sherman's funding bill will be the most prominent of this character, and will be submitted early in the session. The several committees charged with investigation during the recess will also submit their reports without delay.

THE Titusville *Herald* learns that the Eastern receivers, refiners and dealers in oil, all, or nearly all, oppose the proposition to sell oil by the weight, principally on the grounds that if there is a discrepancy between gauges and weight of oil the refiners should not sustain the loss, as they do not buy by weight—that the adoption of the proposed system would add greatly to the expense of oil in warehouses, and that it would not be as correct as the gauging system. But the exporters do not see the matter in that light.

THE mountain robber, who has been for some months past creating great excitement along the National Road, in Fayette county, has, it is thought, at last been secured. Mr. Wm. Beeson, of Uniontown, who had been robbed of his gold watch, actively interested himself, and through his efforts one John Fox, upon whom suspicion fell, was arrested on the 20th, near Pike Falls, together with a woman named Rachael Sharp, alleged to be an accomplice. Both have been lodged in jail for trial. Fox stated that he came from Pittsburgh, was a sheet roller by trade, and had worked in Gen. J. K. Moorhead's mills.

Two laborers on the Connellsville Railroad, Dennis Sullivan and William Dirrots, were lodged in jail at Uniontown, last week, charged with the murder of an unknown man whose dead body was found, on the 21st, at the point where the road leading from Springfield to the Falls crosses Mill Run, in Fayette county. On the 20th they were seen in company with the deceased at Springfield, and left there with him in the evening of that day. He was decreased is supposed to have been a laborer on the railroad. When discovered, his head was terribly beaten up, either with a club or stones. There was nothing found upon his body to indicate his name or where he was from.

LAST week a number of laborers employed in making an excavation in Chestnut street, east of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia, came upon a mass of masonry, which further investigation proved to be the six feet brick tunnel constructed in 1801 to convey water from the old basin at the foot of Chestnut street, on the Schuylkill, to Centre Square, at Broad and Market street, where the first water works in Philadelphia were erected. The tunnel was penetrated some two or three hundred feet from the point of discovery, by the Head of the Highway Department, further progress being prevented by the foul air encountered. Referring to the water works of 1801, the *Age* says: "A basin, with a bottom of bricks and sides of marble, was constructed at Chestnut and the Schylkill on a level with the Centre Square works. A steam engine pumped the water into the basin and from thence it ran through this tunnel on Chestnut to Twentieth street, up Twentieth to Market street, and down Market street to the works, a distance of 3,144 feet. Here it was pumped up a distance of 50 feet to two tanks, one 10 and the other 14 feet in diameter, with a depth of 12 feet and a joint capacity of 17,004 ale gallons. The steam engine was composed mainly of wood. The levers, the fly-wheels, shaft, and even the boiler was of wood; the latter being of hard plank, five inches thick and fairly braced. In this wooden shell the iron fire box was placed. When this engine was built only three other ones in this country were known to exist". The discovery will be of very material benefit, as it can readily be converted to the uses of a sewer, and is in a locality which needs such a convenience.

THERE was a strange and startling scene in a Good Templars' Lodge in Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday night, 16th inst. John W Alexander, a young man, was about to be initiated, and as part of the ceremony was offered a glass of water. He drew back with a shudder, and the recollection of the fact that in August last he was severely bitten by a dog, flashed with terrible intensity across his mind. The next day he was out, but the memory haunted him, and he said to a friend that he would go home and go to bed and die. He went home and to bed, and in spite of drugs and nursing, that horrible malady, hydrophobia, rushed rapidly to its conclusion in death. Wednesday afternoon he went into his first spasm. Wednesday night he foamed at the mouth and yelped as a dog, and his paroxysms continued and grew in intensity. Strong men held him, and powerful anaesthetics were administered. He begged to be shot, and prayed for death. Thursday about 2 p. m. he died.

TAX S. NEGLEY.

THE Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that it is true that several of the guys of the new Suspension Bridge were broken by the gale on Wednesday, 17th, but travel was not interrupted, and the damage has been repaired. It men ons, as worthy of notice, that in every instance of breakage it was not the wire rope, but the iron fastenings that proved insufficient in strength. The storm was fearful. The howling of the wind as it came down the gorge of the river and against the suspenders and other work of the bridge, was terrific, the roar of the cataract being same in comparison.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 10 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 163 Liberty street, and from 6 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

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

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

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 softness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones, our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Mid winters almost arctic in their rigidity. These changes involving 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 differsing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of the second—he was of a proper attitude when the system is prepared to contract them. The chief and most obnoxious of these disorders is dyspepsia, once fastened on it is incurable but mitigable by the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, this 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 fluids under the burning sun of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indifferent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from its lazy and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been created in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has repaired in a great measure, all the old palliatives formerly resorted to precious, under the false idea that the disorder could not be radically cured. The use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the variants of Dyspepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most 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. 334 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 10 o'clock P. M.

WM. H. ALLEN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 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 H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water street, PITTSBURGH, N ovember 23, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on Wednesday, December 8th, 1869, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

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

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, cor. of Grant and Diamond streets, Allegheny, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN S. PAUL, Jr., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 for the Holidays, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER,

101 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.

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!

Over 100 Kinds.

STRICTLY RELIABLE.

At prices to compare with any, at

112 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

GEORGE BEAVEN.

RIESICK & BRO.,

FIRE & BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES AND VAULTS.

NO DAMP, NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,

BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING AND FITTING UP MACHINERY.

Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situate in Hanover township, Washington county, at Hanlin's Station, Panhandle Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 20 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 fitted in a first-class mill; now in full operation. Also a neat Cottage House of 6 rooms, Tenant House and large Barn, 30 by 50, with stabling; a young Orchard bearing; the farm is well watered; located in a rich grain growing county. For terms and price, apply to S. McLAIN & CO., 106 Fourth avenue.

WRINGERS.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 86 and 88 Sixth street, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK & SONS HATCH

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in

Government SECURITIES.

No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

To our Customers and Correspondents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRST MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

WESTERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

OF CALIFORNIA.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, traverses the finest belt in the extraordinary belt of all the Rocky Mountains of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.

It is 130 miles in length, including a short branch, and it will be the

METROPOLITAN LINE

Of the Pacific Coast,

connecting its chief cities, and traversing the garden of the rich and growing State of California.

In addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

It is completed, fully equipped, and in successful operation, and its earnings in October, the first full month, amounted to $108,000 in coin. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $600,000 per annum, in coin, while the interest on its Bonds will be but $168,000.

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

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

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

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

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

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

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

JUST OPENED

BY

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Woolen Goods,

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

HOSIERY.

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

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.

GLOVES,

REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED KID.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, BEAVER LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all sizes.

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,
Lawn Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroideries,
Ribbons,
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