he Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
AZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
f Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 123⅛@123¼.

AN interesting article, from the Philadelphia *North American*, on the "Ohio River Navigation," will draw the reader's eye to another of our columns, this morning.

THE Reading *Times*, in new type, and with its forms re-arranged, presents an appearance equally creditable to the taste of the publishers, and to the enterprise of that flourishing inland city.

ANOTHER Cuban expedition is talked of by the New York filibusters. They are discounting, in this way, their sanguine anticipations of Congressional sympathy. They may come to grief in either direction.

THE case of Georgia will demand, early in the coming session, the attention and the no longer to be delayed decision of Congress. Let her Legislature ratify the XIVth Article, or favorably attest the validity of its previous ratification by the vote which was taken before the colored members were excluded, and the most serious difficulty in this case will be relieved.

THE CENSUS COMMITTEE appointed at the last session of Congress will present its report early in the approaching session, accompanied by a bill organizing the Census Bureau for 1870. The bill provides for the collection of several items of statistics not embraced in any former Census law. Among the rest will be one for the enumeration of the different religious sects in the country, a provision, as it strikes us, of very questionable expediency.

WE print, in another column, an interesting statement of circumstances connected with the great bank defalcation at Cleveland. The reader, who may also have seen our own observations, of yesterday, touching the leading points of this affair, will not fail to notice the two prominent points in to-day's publication—the advice from the delinquent official to his Directory, that they should not put such temptation in the way of his successors, and the sharp admonition with which the Comptroller seasonably reminded the Directors of their delinquency in duty.

THE *pros* and *cons* of the oil-question have been permitted, through correspondents, to occupy a much larger space in our columns than we anticipated, when the discussion was first opened, or than has been wholly agreeable to the editorial management of the GAZETTE. Disclaiming all editorial responsibility for the opinions or arguments which have been thus far presented on each side, we must now close our columns to the discussion, saving only to any interest which may hold itself aggrieved by the communication of this morning the privilege, if desired, of reasonable space for reply.

A MOVEMENT, in the Tennessee Legislature, to defeat the application of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railway Company, for the right of way through that State, is charged in some quarters, upon the unfriendly influence of Louisville. It is difficult to conceive, even granting this imputation to be correct, how the proper authorities of any State could be guilty of such perverse stupidity as to refuse, with their eyes open, the solid advantages which such a trunk line of communication would certainly confer, by its construction, upon the material interests of their people. Tennessee may be behind the age in her politics, but she would be clear out of sight in its rear, in the line of everything like practical good sense if she thus objects to her own material improvement.

GOLD ADVANCED one or two per cent., yesterday, on a report that the Secretary had refused to accept bids below 122. If that report be correct, Mr. BOUTWELL has made a mistake, and it will not take long for him to discover it; indeed, he may have realized the indiscretion already. But we don't credit any such rumor. No one sees more clearly than he does, that it is for the interest of the Treasury to dispose of its surplus of coin as long as it can command any premium whatever,—so long as any fractional per centage of appreciation can be gained for its paper promises to pay. It is clearly not within either the duty or the discretion of the Secretary to fix any arbitrary limit to the operations of a policy which can have but one legitimate objective point, and to which it gravitates with a sure accuracy as gratifying as, without official interference, it is irresistible.

IN CINCINNATI, the reading of the Bible was recently prohibited in the public schools of that city. In San Francisco, on the other hand, Father Gallaher, a Catholic priest, is permitted to enter the Tenth Ward School, immediately after dismissal, and teach the catechism of his church to the children. The matter came up at a late meeting of the school board of that city. Mr. Stillman, one of the directors, drew the attention of the board to the matter, and argued that it was an infraction of the law to permit sectarian instruction to be given in the schools. This was met by violent opposition from those who sustained Father Gallaher in his course, and a torrent of abuse was poured upon Mr. Stillman, who was denounced as a bigot for objecting to such instructions. Finally the subject was laid upon the table by a vote of 7 to 4, and thus Father Gallaher is left free to catechise the children in the Tenth Ward School as much as he sees proper.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION under Baker, prepared by the Viceroy of Egypt for the exploration and conquest of the territories, in the heart of Africa, which embrace the sources of the Nile, has at last taken its departure. It was some months since announced by Baker, that no missionaries need apply for permission to proceed with the expedition. More recently, he has also given public notice that, while he shall not countenance the slave-trade, which is still recognized throughout those regions, yet he shall not attempt to abolish slavery itself without replacing it with other forms of forced servitude. Reactionary journals, both in Europe and in our own country, see nothing objectionable in this programme; on the contrary, they concur in anticipating splendid results, from an enterprise which looks directly to the conquest of a continent, and the founding of a new and independent empire for the Egyptian Viceroy. These brilliant expectations may be sadly disappointed, when the end of these great expeditions shall come to be written. Its organization has "the bad drop" in it, the ideas which control its leader and the Egyptian government are at war with the spirit of the age. We shall see, then, how it prospers.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

The position of this eminently gifted Frenchman, is very like that which MARTIN LUTHER occupied when he nailed his celebrated theses upon the church door, in Wurtemburg. HYACINTHE, as LUTHER did at that time, clings to the Church of Rome with sincere and fond devotion, while in real antagonism with what he conceives to be the errors, not of the Church, but of those who are using it wrongfully, by making it a clog and hindrance to the brotherhood, unity and progress of all who bear the Christian name. Anathematized by his own Church, he came to this country, where he finds that sympathy for which he yearns, not among the brethren of his own communion, but among Protestants of all sects. But this is a position which he cannot long maintain, and, like LUTHER, he will soon be constrained to take higher and more decided ground. HYACINTHE is evidently one of those who never goes backwards. Upon this grand theatre, where opinion is freer, and where mere names and forms are less potential, than in Europe, he is studying the great problems which have stirred his mighty intellect and heart to their depths, but which are not yet clear to him. Whether he shall turn out to be to France, what LUTHER was to Germany, the event alone can tell.

METROPOLITAN DEMOCRACY.

Doubtless many people would like to know how it is that the city of New York rolls up such enormous Democratic majorities—majorities ranging from forty to sixty thousand.

In the first place, a majority of the voters of the city are of foreign birth. The whole number of native born voters is about 60,000, of whom about 40,000 are Republicans, the residue, about 80,000, are of foreign birth. Very large numbers of the leading men of New York, merchants, lawyers, master mechanics, etc., reside in the surrounding towns, villages and country, to the distance of eighty miles, and are not, of course, city voters.

Again, New York, is a Catholic city, made so by the overwhelming numbers of that faith who pour into it from foreign countries, especially from Ireland. It has been said that there are more Irishmen in London than there are in Dublin. The same might almost be said of New York. So preponderating is that element that many politicians of American birth and Protestant parentage have turned Catholics for popularity's sake. So potent are they that they have divided the school fund, and run their schools under the rule and for the interest of their Church.

Not less than ten thousand voters of that city are directly interested in the liquor business. Of these ninety nine out of every hundred vote the democratic ticket.

The gambling fraternity are very numerous, and are almost to a man democrats. One of them, John Morrissey, is a democratic representative in Congress, and no constituency in the country is more fitly represented; for he is not only a gambler, but a prize fighter and a ruffian.

There are many men in that city who traffic in the shame and degradation of woman. Without a single known exception all those vote the democratic ticket.

And lastly, there are at every election from twenty to forty thousand illegal votes, cast mainly by what are called "repeaters," men who go from precinct to precinct, voting again and again under assumed names. They are paid for doing this, for it is a part of the regular tactics of the party. In that vast population this is not a difficult *role* to play, especially where the officers of the election are inclined to wink at it. In 1868 these fraudulent votes turned the scale in that great State against GRANT and COLFAX; and this year, although the majority was greatly less, the city was too strong for the country, and again New York went Democratic. Truly that corrupt and polluted metropolis is a heavy and discouraging load for that State to carry; for, outside of the city, New York is as decidedly Republican as Massachusetts or Iowa.

TINKERING THE TARIFF.

In discussing the financial question, Congress will have due regard for the kindred matters of the tariff, and of protection for home industry. We observe current intimations that, while the friends of the protective theory will muster their full strength, with a comfortable confidence in their ability to meet the assaults of a very compact and thoroughly organized free-trade party, the design is entertained of making large additions to the present free-list, even to an extent which, according to one report, will reduce the annual receipts from customs by at least seventy millions of dollars. This suggestion is palpably an absurd one, since that would be abating full forty per cent. of the present revenues from that source,—an abatement which, this year, would have cut off at least seven-tenths of the amount by which we have reduced the public debt.

If the friends of home industry, and of the maintenance of that financial policy which has been thus far most successful, feel themselves strong enough to control the situation, we shall venture to suggest to them the conspicuous wisdom of doing just as little as possible, except to defeat all outside attacks upon the existing condition of things. The country might certainly do better in some particular departments of industry than it is doing now, but, in the absence of any general well-supported demand, from any special interest, for an enhancement of protective rates, it is plainly a bad policy to agitate any question of such an advance at present. It may be advisable to extend the free-list somewhat, but not so as to impair the revenue-receipts to any noticeable extent.

Members who propose to dry up the customs to the tune of $70,000,000 will find it simply impossible to collect that amount in other directions, superadded to existing taxation. If they imagine that the country desires that kind of relief, at the risk of a corresponding suspension of its debt paying policy, they reckon most ignorantly.

Let us first be sure that we can refute and keep down that active and resolute influence in favor of free-trade, and of importations without limit, which has made itself prominently manifest of late. Then, it will show a more sincere and intelligent regard for the real interests of our people to talk rather of an increase of many of the present duties than of the abatement of any of them.

With public burthens as heavy as the country now feels, the treasury needs the last dollar of revenue which any tariff can be made to yield. The existing rates of imposts yield, neither of revenue nor of protection, as much as the Treasury could profitably absorb, or as our industrial interests might enjoy with advantage. But, if those rates may be increased, it is the madness of folly to think of diminishing them now. It is better that the tariff should be maintained as it is, although but moderately protective, than that we should ask for more than we may get, or concede more than the necessities of the Treasury will justify.

A Washington letter says:

The friends of Protection to Home Labor were never so strong as they will be in the coming Congress. They will be able to meet and answer all the partisans of Free Trade. They can point to the transcendent development of American mechanical skill in the last eight years as their vindication, and for witness of the justice of their cause to the loud voice of the heretofore free-trade South in favor of protection, and the confessions of thousands in Europe of the insufficiency of a system that only enriches the capitalist while it beggars the workman.

THE OIL CORNER.

MESSRS EDITORS: I have attentively perused all the editorials and communications which have appeared in the Pittsburgh press, relative to the "corner" in oil. I considered them altogether uncalled for, until Saturday last, when the action of the "hellborn conspirators," to quote Observer's language, induced a change of opinion. I submit a brief resume of my reflections for the consideration of your readers. It is well known, at least by the business community, that the "infamous conspirators" in question "cornered" refined oil in Philadelphia, towards the close of last month, by the aid of large capital. It was evidently the intention of these schemers to duplicate the game during the present month. Finding the load more burdensome than they anticipated, they dropped the refined. What has been the result? On the 29th of October refined oil was in demand in Philadelphia at 37 cents; on the 29th of November it was decidedly weak at 31½ cents. The latter figure, by the laws of legitimate trade, should make crude in Pittsburgh worth but 12½ to 13½ cents.

In the face of the above facts, the gamblers have been buying up all the crude contracts they could obtain at 16¾ cents, with a determination to "corner" the crude oil market at the close of the year. With a view to this end, the "bulls" are thwarting the managers of the railroad in the delivery of oil by detaining the cars on the sidings at the refineries, thus preventing the railroad company from transporting the amount of oil required to fill the contracts within the specified time. The success of such a scheme would place the "shorts" completely at the mercy of the "longs," and extortionate "differences" would be demanded for a failure to deliver oil which the "bulls" in reality did not wish to receive. Is this *legitimate*, *honest* trading, or is it *dishonesty* and *duplicity* to take advantage of a "situation" which they, the conspirators, have brought about to accomplish a nefarious end!

The low stage of the river has been a great natural advantage to the "bulls" in the prosecution of their scheme. Of course these men have never prayed that the windows of Heaven might remain shut, until the expiration of the year, and they doubtless deeply *sympathize* with the poor of the river cities and towns, solicitous about the winter's supply of coal.

To be explicit, I give the following *expose* of one, of the many, tricks of the gambling operators. On Saturday morning, rain commenced falling; there was every prospect of a speedy rise in the river and parties were disposed to sell oil to be freighted by water. One firm, which had been buying all the oil it could obtain at 16¾ cents, very frankly refused, on Saturday morning, to purchase in view of the downward tendency of prices. Another dealer, the head centre of this diabolical *conspiracy*, a *Christian* gentleman, probably a lineal descendant of one of the money changers whom Christ drove from the Temple, was asked if he wanted to buy oil at sixteen and three-fourth cents for December delivery. A conscience seared by rascality did not rebel against the answer, "Yes," which was promptly returned. That "yes" was a false yes, and the speaker knew it to be such. Had there been days of special Providential intervention, its author would have merited the fate of Ananias and Sapphira of old. With Mephistophilean audacity, he refused to accept the names of sellers whose contracts were as good as his own or those of his delectable clique. What was the object this whited sepulchre, full of dead men's bones, had in view, in refusing to receive the contracts of certain parties? It was to discredit their business integrity, and deter them from throwing any more oil upon the market—thus leaving the "bulls" the masters of the situation. Now, sirs, the conspirators contend, with an affectation of honest indignation, that no one has any right to sell what he has not. A manifest absurdity. I give a parallel case, by way of illustration.

It is announced that proposals will be received for the erection of a public building. A carpenter, a large contractor, requests a master bricklayer to name his price for furnishing and completing the brick work requisite for a building of such and such dimensions, as per the specifications. The price is accepted or declined, according to the carpenter's judgment of the present condition and future prospects of the *legitimate* trade. I will suppose that the price is accepted and that, immediately upon the signing of the contract, other bricklayers, jealous of the move, buy up all the brick on hand and to be made for some time to come in that section of the country. What is the result? The carpenter is held to his contract; he cannot obtain material except at ruinous rates; the sub-contractor is in the same predicament, all the result of a "corner" precisely similar in design to the recent and present movements in oil. Can any one *honestly* state that the contractor had no business to close the agreement, because he had not then the material on hand, and because a jealous clique locked up said material and checked legitimate trade? Such, however, is the argument of the "bulls." Infamy is but a mild term for such a course of action.

To make a more direct application of the principle, suppose an exporter sends his agent to Pittsburgh to contract for 10,000 barrels of refined oil for delivery at a time he may deem best for exportation. The agents requests W. R. to furnish the refined and they, posted as to the price of crude, undertake to deliver the oil at a price mutually agreed upon. W. R. go into the market and purchase say 15,000 barrels of crude oil from J. & W. at a price which will yield them a reasonable margin on the refined. In the meantime, an increase of production threatens to weaken prices, and, rather than see J. & W. reap the lion's share of the bargain, W. R. adopt the following plan. As J. & W. had no right to sell what they did not own, they deserve a severe castigation at our hands. We will therefore buy all the oil, of the kind we contracted for, that we can procure, and thus render J. & W. unable to comply with the terms of their contract. J. & W. are in a corner; we can collect heavy damages for their failure to deliver. Now, sirs, I ask would not an act of this kind, squarely exposed, condemn the perpetrators as villains of the blackest dye? Yet such a game has been played upon an extensive scale in Pittsburgh for months; and I am satisfied that it is the intention of the conspirators to still further advance the price of oil, blasting a very important branch of our legitimate trade, unless the Grand Jury will investigate, expose and check the fraud.

Many of the refiners bought oil in large quantities from dealers in crude to supply their refineries. When the contracts were concluded, the idea of forming a "corner" was favorably entertained, and an effort was made to include *all* refiners in the unholy "ring." Fully one-half of the refiners, knowing the criminality of the conspiracy, spurned the proposition. The "ring" was then enlarged and strengthened by the introduction of outside unscrupulous speculators and capitalists. With ample means at their command, the "bulls" advanced the then fictitious price of oil. In forming this combination, the refiners stated that their object was to export their own oil and effectually protect themselves against the designs of Eastern operators. Some oil, it is true, has been exported; but I fail to see the connection between an exportation of refined oil and a corner in the oil market at home. If they are desirous of making money by exportation, does it appear reasonable that they would buy up all the crude oil of a certain gravity for this year's delivery only, and thus raise the price of crude four cents per gallon higher than the highest price of refined would warrant them in paying? The intelligent reader can readily perceive the real intent of the ill favored scheme. All branches of our trade have been, more or less, affected by the absorption of capital in carrying out the iniquitous plot. Banks and other financial institutions have pulled out into the stream, and the result has been, no discounts, a tight money market and hard times to all.

I am glad to find that every journal in the city, with but one exception, has condemned in bitter terms this "corner" movement in oil. Public condemnation has gone even further. Leading divines have warned their congregations against the pernicious influence of these unholy and unlawful conspiracies. But all to no purpose. The game is still madly pursued. Social position and ample financial resources are deemed satisfactory atonement for the crime. Many a pauper in jail possesses a better principle than some of the oil conspirators. The Roman maxim "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," may be verified in the case of the "bulls" as they are already sufficiently choleric to indicate a speedy destruction. "Lying rides upon debts' back" is a trite proverb; and, when the end of the bulls cometh, debt will have a terrible load. ARGUS.

The Great Cleveland Defalcation.

A letter from an officer in the Second National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio, states that that bank will lose very largely by the defalcation of its cashier, who recently committed suicide. Over four hundred thousand dollars of capital and deposits have been sunk, and inroads made upon the special deposits in tin boxes, &c., in the bank vaults, which may amount to over two hundred thousand and more.

These special deposits were taken out and sold at various times to bridge over the deceased cashier's accounts with the bank. In a letter he left for the directors, he told them that they had lost their money and he had lost his life. That he had played his hand, had lost and should pay the forfeit. He cautioned them about ever putting so much temptation in the way of any future cashier, and stated that the Bank Examiner, sent out by the Comptroller, was useless, that when he made one examination of his book accounts there was a defalcation of over two hundred thousand dollars, and the last time he examined it and pronounced it all right there was about half a million short.

The directors have decided to make good the losses of the special depositors, and to do this will probably make the total losses of the bank over $600,000. Its original capital was $600,000, its surplus $155,000, and it had just called in $600,000 more, less the surplus, to make its total capital $1,000,000. Its stockholders are mostly wealthy men and can stand the loss.

Another report states that the Examiner did report an unsatisfactory condition of the bank in August last, and that the Comptroller thereupon wrote to the President of the bank, calling his attention to the irregularities. He said:

"I find from the report of the Examiner upon the condition of your bank on the 25th ult., that the violation of several provisions of the law, to which the attention of the cashier has been called heretofore, still continue to exist, and I have come to the conclusion that certain communications to him do not come under the notice of the directors, on whom the responsibility of conducting the business of the bank in accordance with the provisions of the law properly rests. I therefore address you and through you the other directors of the bank, and hope that when you are made acquainted with the violations noted by the Examiner you will see that it is your duty, in accordance with your official oath, to correct the evils, and have the business transacted as the law directs."

The letter then calls attention to many irregularities, among them insufficiency in the reserve; that several loans were in excess of one tenth the capital; that some loans were improperly secured; that the bank has borrowed $150,000 of a railroad company, which was very bad policy if the bank had such a reserve as it claimed. The letter then closed as follows:

"The directors of the bank have evidently failed to realize the fact that it is their duty to administer its affairs faithfully and govern themselves strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law, and have left the control of business too entirely in the hands of the cashier, who, though he may be very capable and honest, certainly does not obey the law. It is hoped that the directors will give more of their attention to the management of the affairs of the bank hereafter."

To this letter the President of the Bank returned a most dignified reply, implying much offense at the Comptroller's communication, and defending his cashier with very considerable asperity.

Coral Jewelry—Interesting Facts.

Naples is known the world over for its production of coral jewelry; and everybody who goes there passes through the coral fever before he leaves the city. The shop windows are full of the most exquisite products in this beautiful material, and as the prices asked are considerably lower than in America, the purchases by Americans are very large. I do not know that I have anything of interest to say about these products, except to point out to my lady friends at home those qualities in coral which fix its value in Naples. In a conversation with one of the manufacturers, I learned that coral depends for its value upon three considerations—its color, its size, and the perfection of its texture. The valuable colors, or tints, of coral are sufficiently well understood among American ladies; but they are not aware that it is the imperfections of coral that determine, more than anything else, the forms into which it shall be carved. A large piece of coral, for instance, one side of which is sound, and the opposite side of which is imperfect, will be carved into a Pompeian face, or some other face, either human or animal. Small pieces of coral, with the same imperfections, will be carved into flowers. It may at once be concluded, by any purchaser of coral, that those articles which represent faces, with the back side flat, or combinations of little flowers, belong to the second class, so far as their value is concerned, no matter how pretty they may be—and some of them are very beautiful indeed. In fact, I think there are many American ladies who suppose representations of flowers in coral to be particularly valuable and desirable. That was the popular opinion formerly, I know. The most valuable articles of coral jewelry are those which present coral in the largest perfect masses—masses, symmetrical in form, and having no imperfections in any aspect. So we have them made up into brooches, bracelets, &c., in combinations of bars, lobes, spheres or sprigs of natural form, which bear examination on every side. It happens that the best coral jewelry is the least ornate, and the least attractive to the uneducated eye. It is astonishing how a few days of looking into shop windows sets one against all the prettiness of all coral flowers and fruits and faces, and fastens one's admiration upon the plain and massive specimens of the perfect coral, whose value lies in its perfection.—*Dr. Holland.*

The Lincoln Monument at Philadelphia.

The monument to the late President Lincoln, which is to be erected at Broad street and Girard avenue, is thus described:

The pediment is of Quincy granite, eighteen feet high and sixteen by eighteen feet at the base. The buttresses at either corner finish at the bottom of the die with a moulded cap, on which rests a bronze eagle. At the base of the die a festoon of laurel and oak, in bronze, ornaments each face. The die is paneled and each panel will contain an inscription.

The pedestal finishes with a moulded cap, on which rests the statue.

The figure is of bronze, and represents the President in the act of signing the Emancipation Proclamation. The figure is in a sitting position. One hand is uplifted and holds the pen, and the other the document. The height of the statue is nine and a half feet.

There will also be an extra base of hammered granite, making the total height of the monument some thirty feet. The extra base will be about three feet wider than the base of the monument all around.

The granite part of the monument is now entirely completed and ready for setting. The bronze work is expected in about six months' time. The cost will be about $32,000.

THE total crop of the county is estimated at some 1,400,000,000 bushels of grain, of which wheat is 350,000,000 and corn 800,000,000.

The Cardiff Giant.

The Cardiff Giant, which has been creating so much excitement in the Onondaga Valley, New York, has been subjected to a careful examination from several scientific gentlemen. This stone giant exhibits the marks of the sculptor's tools very plainly, and some of them, particularly where the legs and arms join the body, are exceedingly fresh. The anatomy of the figure is said to be perfect. The statue, which is a reclining figure, carved from gypsum, was discovered in a bed of muck, nearly covered with water. Experiments were made on the solubility of various kinds of gypsum under different circumstances, and it was ascertained that a block of this material, weighing seventeen ounces, exposed to the constant action of rain water for forty-eight hours, lost one ounce. The results of a carefully conducted series of experiments of the above character, when applied to the stone giant, prove, it is asserted, that the statue has only been buried 370 days, and that the antiquated appearance is due to exposure to the dissolving effects of water.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion, that a mortgagee, or a purchaser at Sheriff's sale, is not bound to look beyond the judgment docket to ascertain whether the entries thereon are properly made by authority, and that where there is a defective entry of a judgment, or an unauthorized entry of satisfaction, the Prothonotary is liable for damages to any party injured. Hence, where the Prothonotary, without the authority of the Court, entered on his docket against a judgment, "satisfied on *fi fa.*," it was held that the entry was perfectly regular and conclusive as to third persons to whom the judgment itself regularly docketed was constructive notice, and that it was not necessary to search further and ascertain whether there was any record of an order of the Court directing such satisfaction.

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 1 o'clock P. M.
no25:g6
WM. R. ALLEN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street.
PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this 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.
no24:g49
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
98 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, November 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 TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
no24:g48
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH & CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 16, 1869.

☞ A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH and CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on FRIDAY, December 10th, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to determine and effect a sale of said Company's property.
W. A. REED, President.
H. KLEBER, Secretary.
no17:g70-W

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

☞ A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the SHAMBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on FRIDAY, December 10th, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to determine and effect a sale of the property of said Company.
H. KAUFMAN, President.
W. A. REED, Secretary.
no17:g71-W

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH,
November 22th, 1869.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.
JOHN H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary.
no 2:g63

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 16, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR
MAIL LOCKS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Mail Locks and Keys of new kinds, to be substituted for the Locks and Keys now used on the United States mails will be received at this Department until 9 o'clock A. M., the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1870. It is desirable to obtain Locks and Keys of a new construction for the exclusive use of the United States mails, and, if practicable, invented expressly for that purpose. As the exposure of a model Lock and Key to public examination would impair, if not destroy, its utility for the mails, the Department prescribes no model for bidders, but relies for its selection on the specimens of mechanical skill and ingenuity which a fair competition among inventors, hereby invited, may develop. It is sufficient to describe the principal requisites of a Mail Lock as follows: Self-Locking, uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction and facility of use. Two kinds of Locks and Keys, one of brass and the other of iron, different in exterior form and in interior construction or arrangement, are required; and Proposals should specify separately the price of each brass Lock, each Key for the same, each Iron Lock and each Key for same. Duplicate samples of each kind of Locks and Keys proposed, are required to be submitted with the Proposals, one of each sample Lock to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure and arrangement may easily be examined. Every sample should be plainly marked with the bidder's name, and, if the same or any part of it be covered by a patent, the date of such patent and the name of the patentee must be also attached thereto.

The internal plan or arrangement of the Locks offered, and the particular shape of the Key requisite to open them, must not be like any now or heretofore in use.

They must be warranted not to infringe upon or conflict with any patented invention of which the bidder is not the patentee. Preference will be given to a Lock, the Key of which has not been exposed to general observation or been publicly described, disclosed or suggested.

A decision on the various specimens and Proposals will be made on or before the 3d day of MARCH, 1870; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interests of the Department to reject all the Proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, (a right hereby expressly reserved to him,) contracts will be entered into as soon thereafter as practicable, with the successful bidder whose Locks shall be adopted, for furnishing similar Locks and Keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered. If mutually agreed to in writing by the contractor and Postmaster General, for the time being, not less than six months before its expiration, the contract may be extended and continued for an additional term of four years. But on and after the expiration of either term of the contract, or on and after its rightful annulment at any time, the Postmaster General shall have the right to contract with or employ any other party to furnish the same, or any other kind of Locks and Keys; and if he shall deem it proper to demand and receive from the late or defaulting contractor all finished or unfinished Keys and the internal parts of the Locks contracted for, and all dies, gauges and designs, (which would enable others to make or forge such Locks and Keys) in the possession of such contractor, who, after their surrender to the Department shall be paid for the same, at such price as may be ascertained by fair appraisement.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 20,000 Brass Locks and 3,000 Brass Keys within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 80,000 Iron Locks and 60,000 Iron Keys within ten months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the Locks and Keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the Locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order for two years in the ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective within that time to be replaced with perfect Locks without charge. All the Locks furnished under contract are to be, each, distinctly marked "U. S. Mail," in either sunk or raised letters, and all the Keys are to be numbered in the natural order; each Key having its appropriate number distinctly stamped upon one side of the bow and "U. S. Mail" on the opposite side.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Locks at his expense at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., put up on sticks, forming separate bundles of five Locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred Locks each. The Keys are to be delivered to an agent of the Department duly and specially authorized in each case, to take charge of and convey the same from the contractor's manufactory to the Department, where both Locks and Keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond with ample security in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, to be forfeited to the United States as liquidated damages, in case of his failure to faithfully perform the contract, either as to furnishing the supplies ordered within a reasonable time, or as to guarding the manufacture of the Mail Locks and Keys with due privacy, integrity and care.

No proposal will therefore be accepted if not accompanied with a bond of the penal sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, duly executed by the proposed sureties, (whose responsibility must be certified by a Judge of a Court of Record nearest to their place of residence, attested by the Clerk of such Court under the seal thereof,) and conditioned for their becoming responsible as sureties on the required bond for the fulfillment of the contract, in case such Proposal shall be accepted. The manufacture of Mail Locks and Keys is, of necessity, a highly important and delicate trust, which the Department will confide to no bidder whose Proposals are not also accompanied with testimonials of good character.

In deciding on the Proposals and specimens the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the Brass Lock of one bidder and the Iron Lock of another. He, therefore, reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of Locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed and addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Mail Locks."

JOHN A. J. CRESSWELL,
Postmaster General.
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