The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¼.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90½@90¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132½.

THE TOTAL IMPORTS into the United States, as enumerated by districts in the report just issued by General WALKER, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, amount in value for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1869, to $437,809,868.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires of us as to the results of the New York and Alabama elections. In the first, the opposition carried their State ticket and both branches of the Legislature. Alabama held no election this year; her State officers and Legislature, all decidedly Republican, hold over from last year.

THE statement that the present is the first representation of the Pittsburgh press in the directory of the Western Association is erroneous. That position was occupied by Mr. SAMUEL RIDDLE, of the GAZETTE, for several years after that Association was organized, and late, by Mr. BRIGHAM, of the *Commercial*, who is now followed by Mr. SHERRIER, of the *Chronicle*.

THE President will not suffer a copy of his message to leave his own personal custody, until he shall transmit it to Congress next Tuesday noon. The journals of the evening morning, in all parts of the country, will have to be content with a telegraphic version, with its possible imperfections. The decision of the President in this matter, is due to the past behaviour of Eastern journalists in obtaining advance copies. In order to head off those Bohemians, the entire press of the country is made to suffer.

THE Secretary offered one million of gold for sale on the 1st, but declined to accept the bids, which were all under 132. Yet it is announced that he will offer the other ten millions for this month according to the programme. If he offers it, will he sell it, or will he again fall back on his reserved right and reject such bids as are under his own figures? He is charged with vacillation in his policy, but thus far only in quarters which eagerly jump at any unfriendly conclusion. Perhaps that future events will not lend any clearer air of plausibility to this imputation. He was doing very well before he called a halt. His five-twenty bonds, exchange added, had already come to be worth 94 in London. His policy was encountering no greater a degree, nor even as great, of domestic opposition than he should naturally have anticipated. But he preferred evidently to err, if at all, on the safe side, and by a temporary pause, to give the commercial public a breathing spell. In due time he will proceed again, in the direction which has already proved so decisive. For it is now clear that the Secretary has the absolute command of the financial situation, with all the resulting responsibilities.

RECONSTRUCTION—ELECTIONS. The Mississippi election, commencing on Tuesday, closed on Wednesday night. The returns to this date are meagre, but favor the election of ALCORN for Governor, and the rest of the Republican ticket for State offices. The Conservatives have made a sharp push to secure the control of the Legislature, the issue of which may not be known for another week. There is no doubt of the adoption of the Constitution without the disfranchising clause. Nor, whatever party may have secured the Legislature, will that body fail to ratify the XVth Article. A full Congressional ticket was also chosen, but no returns yet appear.

The Texas election also began on the 30th, but does not close until this evening. It will be several days later before we shall have any reliable advices of the result. In these States, the facilities for communication, by railway and telegraph, are so slenderly limited that half the month of December may expire before the last of the back counties shall be heard from.

THE NOVEMBER FINANCES. The monthly Treasury statement of yesterday reports the aggregate reduction of the public debt, since March 1st, at a fraction short of $73,000,000, of which seven and a half millions were paid off during November. The Treasury holds $70,000,000 of free gold and $84,000,000 on deposit. The additional receipts from customs during the month would be more than enough to balance the $11,000,000 which the Secretary had advertised to sell. The payment of interest will require $32,000,000 at New York. There has been no diminution in the sum of outstanding three per-cent. certificates during the month. The amount of paper debt now actually payable on demand is, legal tenders and demand notes, $356,118,858; three per-cent. certificates, $47,195,000; fractional currency, $33,885,584 66; to which add a little over $4,000,000 for various items of compound interest notes and old bonds, and notes long since matured but not yet presented for payment, and we have a total of a little over $446,000,000 awaiting redemption when specie payments are resumed. The 5's of '62 and '64 are only payable at the option of the Treasury.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE. The Governor of the Commonwealth has very properly declined to consider the Executive functions as including those belonging peculiarly to a High Court of Errors and Appeals. He has, therefore, accepted the facts as found by the jury, and the law as declared by both the District and Supreme Courts, in the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the convicted poisoner, at Carlisle, and, with the concurrent advice of the Attorney General, has directed the enforcement of the capital penalty on the 24th of this month.

We have no information to show that the Executive shares in the especial interest which this case has everywhere awakened, and which is eliciting at this moment the most critical discussion of both the facts and the law upon which its real merits should turn. But no intelligent and humane citizen of Pennsylvania can doubt, for a moment, that Gov. GEARY is himself profoundly sensible of all the responsibilities of the Executive office, or that he must be vividly and painfully conscious of both the legal and moral weight of any reasonable doubt which involves the issue of life or death to a citizen, whose guilt has not been established by the most irrefragible proof. We are satisfied, indeed, that none of his fellow-citizens can feel, at this moment, a deeper concern, in all that relates to the actual guilt or innocence of the condemned prisoner, than that which exercises the breast of him who must execute the justice, and who may show the mercy, which an organic law contemplates.

Writing thus, without any privity in the Executive councils, but with a fair recognition of the plain tendency of public sentiment, in the case, in favor of a second and more thoroughly exhaustive consideration of all the proofs, we must acknowledge the force of the popular objections to the execution of the present sentence. The public doubts turn wholly upon points of fact. The law is clear, and has been clearly expounded. If Schoeppe be really innocent, it is only the jury which has erred, and this error, if it were such, lies beyond the reach of any Court or of the Executive authority to correct. Upon the record, there shows not the faintest shadow of a just claim for interposition of a merciful prerogative. But a very large number of the people of Pennsylvania, including much medical and scientific ability, have come to be persuaded that the guilt of the prisoner has not been so established by irresistible proof as to justify the last penalty of the law. It is not that they assert his real innocence, but it is the general public impression that his guilt is not so proved as to warrant his execution, and that another trial should be had upon the merits of fact.

Neither the Supreme Court nor the Governor, as we have already observed, can gratify the public desire in this regard, without assuming privileges not justified by a right construction of our Constitution. But this power does rest with the Legislature. It is found in the organic law, and has already been illustrated by precedents. It is so within the legislative discretion to provide, by a special enactment, for another scrutiny into the facts, by a second trial, the result of which shall either satisfy all the existing doubts, or shall vindicate the prisoner's innocence, in either case effectively quieting the public mind.

The execution is ordered for December 24th. The legislative session begins the first week of the month after. An Executive reprieve, for one or two months, would permit the interposition of the only authority which can now be appealed to, in the interests as well of public justice as of a citizen's life. So much of deference to public opinion seems not only justified but most proper to be yielded in this case. If then, the Legislature shall decline to interfere, it would remain to the Executive to proceed in the execution of the sentence, supported by the concurring sense of all departments of the Government, and justified in the opinions of society.

THE CLEVELAND BANK DEFALCATION.

A Cleveland letter says, of the recent developments in this case, that they make clear:—

What has been suspected since the suicide of Mr. Buell, that the management of the bank on the part of the Directors, has been criminally loose and neglicent. Nothing but the unimpeachable private characters of the President and Directors now saves them from some pugly suspicions. The bank, it is said, is preparing a statement showing its present condition, which has already been divulged by Hurlbut, one of the Directors, who decided from the concern upon the appointment of Mr. Garretson to the vacancy caused by the death of Buell. The active sympathy for Mr. Buell, which was so apparent during the first few days after the tragedy, has now taken the form of bitter denunciation, recent developments having made it apparent that his defalcation is one of the most deep laid and persistent schemes of villainy ever perpetrated. The official statement of the bank is awaited with intense interest.

"INDEPENDENT" JOURNALISM.

The Warren *Mail* understands this subject, and very sensibly exposes a popular fallacy, thus:

We know it is common for "independent" papers to arrogate to themselves superior honesty and virtue. We like this self complacency. If a man blows, let him; own horn it may not be blown. But our observation is that these papers turn more short corners, support more mean men for office, go into more small holes, dive deeper and come up dirtier, than any equal number of partisan papers in the land. Instead of representing a large party with well defined principles and purposes, they too often represent scheming individuals and disorganizing cliques. Instead of a vivacating principle firm as the hills, they are governed by a policy as fickle as the changing fortunes of men.

Our State Finances.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

When Mr. Mackey took charge of the Treasurer's office, the balance on hand was about $1,135,000, and overdue loans, payable on presentation, were out to the amount of $236,000; this leaving an available balance of $737,000 received from his predecessor After carefully considering the condition of the finances, Mr. Mackey was convinced that a large reduction of the State debt might be accomplished *without a new loan for that purpose*; and he then determined to do what has not before been attempted in our State, namely: to begin the reduction of the bonded debt with the surplus revenues. To this end he called a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and, with an available surplus of $1,236,856,58, proposed to call in the whole of the five per cent. loan due July 1 1870 amounting to $1,642,000 and to pay on presentation with interest to date, with notice that interest will cease on July 1st, 1870. His willingness to assume this load, amounting to $404,856 58, more than his cash on hand, was based on an intelligent review of the situation, and his firm opinion, fortified by his colleagues, that the half million, due from the *Credit Mobilier*, could be made, and used in the liquidation of our heavy debt. A bungler would never have conceived the idea of advising that a portion of the debt far beyond the present ability of the Treasury should be called in for payment. None but a financier would dare to take so bold a step; and any man not endowed with extraordinary courage would have hesitated before doing so. But Mr. Mackey took the bold step; and events have shown that it was the wise one.

The very high credit which our State enjoys was a protection from too great a volume of the five per cents being at once thrown on the Treasury for redemption. The cash on hand was deemed sufficient to meet any demands immediately made. And a rigorous collection of the revenue, together with the claims against the *Credit Mobilier* was depended on to meet the voluntary burden Mr. Mackey was ready to assume. Governed by these arguments, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have set aside all the unexpended balance in the Treasury—and a sum in addition thereto sufficient to pay the loan of 1870, before alluded to—and $169,612.46 of the overdue loan not yet presented for payment. So that the present actual condition of the finances of the State is briefly this: All the money now in the Treasury, and all, above current outlay, which will come in for the next year, are set apart in conformity with law, by the only legal body empowered to do so, to pay the funded debt as it may be presented, and they have anticipated this payment on account of the healthy condition of our finances, the masterly management of our affairs, and a determination to apply every farthing not required for the expenses of the State to the payment of its taxpayers. Richly do they deserve praise for the faithful and enlightened performance of their duties, and we sincerely accord them our thanks.

MR. BIGLOW, President of the American Association of Wool Manufacturers, states that the wool manufactures of the country amounted to $275,000,000, and of these more than four-fifths are from American wool. The country consumes about $340,000,000 worth of woolen goods. Our imports of these fabrics are over $33,000,000 in gold value. At the currency price, duty and importers' profits being added, this value would be doubled, and added to the sum of domestic manufactures, we have the aggregate $249,000,000.

THE END.

The End of Richardson—The Death-bed Marriage.

A. D. Richardson died yesterday morning in New York from the bullet wound received at the hands of McFarland, the assassin, several days since. He bore up manfully and courageously to the end and met death calmly and with resignation. On Tuesday last, he was solemnly married in the presence of a large number of distinguished gentlemen to Mrs. McFarland, the divorced wife of the murderer, the object of his love and cause of his death. The ceremony of wedding a dying man was very affecting and solemn and there were few eyes undimmed with tears among the assembled guests. Rev. Frothingham, assisted by Rev. H. W. Beecher, officiated. Mr. Richardson made the usual responses with marked emphasis and deliberation, and after the ceremony shook hands with Mr. Greeley and another friend. The following prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace by Mr. Frothingham:

O our Father, may it please Thee in this place and at this moment to bless these Thy children with that blessing which Thou alone can'st give—a blessing that shall make the dying bed full of peace and satisfaction and gratitude, that shall make the living hearth full of courage and faith. Bind together these two hearts, our Father, and though the hands may not hold each other through the journey of life, may these hearts still be one before Thee, to whom life and death, the world to come and this world, are the same. Father we thank Thee for what these two have been, to each other, for what they may be yet. May he take her image with him to the spiritual life, and may she bearing his name and vindicating his honor, carry him about with her through all the pilgrimage that is yet before her, to strengthen her courage and give her patience under her burden, to help her through all her care. Bless those who may depend upon her. Bless the little ones who are left in the world without their father. Be Thou their Father, their mother, their friend. And in the assurance of the heavenly life, may she pass on to Thee; may she remain with them and him here below.

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory forever and ever. Amen!"

Mr. Beecher (to Mr. Richardson)—Do you take the woman whom you have by your side now, in this hour, standing near the heavenly land, and renew to her the pledges of your love? Do you give your heart to her, and your name? I do, before God and before these witnesses, your beloved, your honored, and your lawful wife?

Mr. Richardson (in an audible and clear voice)—Yes.

Mr. Beecher (turning to Miss Sage)—And do you accept him as your head in the Lord? And are you now to him a wife sacred and honored, bearing his name? And will you love him to the end of your life?

Miss Sage—I do, and will.

Mr. Beecher—Then by the authority given me by the Church of Christ, I pronounce you husband and wife; and may the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, rest upon you and abide with you. Amen.

In a few short hours the groom was a corpse, and the bride was frantic with grief. McFarland, the murderer, received the intelligence of the dread consummation of his awful deed of revenge and wickedness with the utmost composure, seeming to be pleased that his victim had not escaped his wrath.

About the death-bed of Richardson were Junius Henri Browne, Colonel Kent, Wm. Tj. Blake, of Boston; Mr. Charles A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, the son of the dying man, Horace Greeley, Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Sinclair and others. Mr. Richardson took an affectionate and touching leave of all. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was also present and ministered to the spiritual comfort of the sufferer. The corridor leading to the apartments of Mr. Richardson was thronged with people, whose inquiries and messages of sympathy were saddening in the extreme.

Ex-Governor Seymour on President Grant.

Among the letters published in the volume giving the official account of the reunion of the soldiers of the Armies of the Tennessee, the Ohio, the Cumberland and Georgia, which took place in Chicago, in December, 1868, is the following:

UTICA, DEC. 13, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I am sorry I cannot accept your invitation to attend the reunion of the soldiers of the Western armies—Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio and Georgia—at Chicago, on the 16th inst. As many of the regiments sent out from New York, while I was Governor of that State, served in these armies, I feel a personal as well as a national pride and interest in this gathering.

It is not necessary to speak of the respect and admiration in which the soldiers of the Republic are held by its citizens; and foremost among you will be the distinguished General, now at the head of our armies, who won his first laurels as one of the leaders of the armies of the West. His election to the office of President of the United States bears testimony, not only to his fame, in addition to regard for his other merits, the patriotic services of the soldier are held in honorable and grateful remembrance by the American people.

I have the honor to be truly yours.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To the Committee of Invitation.

First Sentence of a Wife-Poisoner.

Last week, in the Supreme Court, Judge Marvin passed sentence of death upon Benjiman Teachout, after conviction of murder in the first degree. In the month of April, 1866, Teachout was indicted by a Grand Jury at Nassau, Wyoming county, for having caused the death of his wife Margaret, by the administration of arsenic, which was given her in small doses, mixed with medicine which she was taking at the time. She was first poisoned on the 20th of December, 1867, at Eagle, Wyoming county, and died on the 16th of January, 1868. The jury rendered a verdict, after a trial of four days, commencing September 15, 1868, of guilty of murder in the first degree, and Teachout was sentenced to be hanged on November 20th, following. Application was made to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and a bill of exceptions was gotten up. The Court refused a new trial, and affirmed the order of the Oyer and Terminer. Teachout then sued out a writ of error to the Court of Appeals, but the judgment of the Supreme Court was affirmed and the record sent back. The time for the execution of the prisoner having elapsed, it became necessary that a day be appointed for the carrying out of the sentence previously imposed. This was done as above stated, and the day appointed is the 24th of December next, the execution to take place at Mayville, Chautauqua county.—*Lockport (N. Y.) Journal.*

THE bones of an enormous mastodon or antediluvian monster have been dug up in the vicinity of Milton, Dupage county, Illinois, having been first discovered by a farmer searching for water for his cattle. Among the fossil remains unearthed were the bones of the fore leg, which, when joined together at the evident junctions, measured ten feet in length. The shoulder bone or blade, a solid piece of bone, measured ten inches by twelve in its superficial dimensions. Four ribs were found, all of which were more or less decayed at the ends. One measured four feet, and another four feet three inches in length. A number of huge bones, believed to be sections of the spine near, its connection with the head, contained cavities large enough to admit a man's hand and arm. Similar bones in greater variety were picked up—some of them supposed to be bones of the feet. These detached joints were the size of a man's fist. Some of the curiosity hunters, more skilled than their fellows in general anatomical science, have hoaxed themselves in joining together the bones at their clearly indicated connections, and have become fully convinced that the bones are those of an animal fourteen or sixteen feet high and not less than twenty feet in length.

THE West Chester *Jeffersonian* is now printed by a novel motor, the propelling force being supplied from a hydrant pipe. It works so steadily and smoothly, that we feel it our duty to call to it the attention of newspaper establishments in particular. It takes up small space, requires no attention, makes no noise, no hissing of steam or spitshing of water; is clean, and is always ready. It is a perfect novelty. It should be seen to be appreciated.

FASHIONS.

Fashions for the cold season are now fairly established. Over skirts are restored to the favor which they lost for a short time during the early autumn. They are too pretty and picturesque to be easily abandoned, and though the underskirt is flounced high, the over-skirt still accompanies the toilet, and gives it its crowning grace. Evening dresses are cut with dress points back and front. High puffings and flutings, like Elizabethan ruffs, are mounted on the shoulders and arranged over wires. Mechlin, Brussels, thread and Honiton laces are profusely used in evening toilets. Indeed, every antique style that is possible to adapt is pressed into service. Flowing and slashed sleeves are revived, and enormous buckles and rosettes adorn the Fenelon shoes. Green is decidedly the favorite color, as it has been during the summer. The Empress scarcely wears any other color. Though her toilets are numberless and of infinite variety, they have been green, green, green, throughout an entire season. The shades deepen for the winter months, and the light ones are reserved for gas light.

The different greens are in name Russian green, bottle green, olive green, invisible green, Nile green, grass green, serenic green, Ilz green, moss green, Metternich green, mignonette green, absynthe green, emerald green, bronze green, etc., etc.

Among the new materials the Oriental brocatelle is the most attractive. Its wearers in the ball room appear like veritable butterflies in the airy appearance of the white ground covered with delicate flowers and tiny bouquets.

Elegant materials are made with long trains. Home dresses have *demi*-trains and dresses for the street are invariably short. It is at last conceded that long skirts arranged in panniers for walking are entirely without grace.

A visiting costume called the Don Juan is in accordance with its name irresistibly charming. It is of *gros grain*. The lower skirt of *faille reseda* has three flounces cut in lean skaped points. Two of the flounces are of the material and shade of the dress and the middle one is of maroon velvet. The tunic is of maroon velvet turned back *a la camargo*, and edged with a bounce of *faille reseda* cut in pointed leaves. The waist is also of maroon velvet, with postilion casques caught together by knots of *reseda gros grain*. *Henri II* and leaves of gros grain are slashed with velvet.

Another toilet is called the *Robe Cellimene*. This in its haughty grace recalls the court dresses of Louis XIV. The trained skirt is of a heavy black *gros grain*. It opens over a skirt of pink *pouil de lois*. Each flounce is edged with a white lace half covered by a black lace. Around the revers is the same trimming of black and white lace. Long sash of pink *gros grain* with fringed ends. Black *corsage* cut heart shaped in front and wide sleeves. Masses of black and white lace form fan shaped decorations at the back of the neck and on the chest. Rows of pink *gros grain* are inserted in the lace.

A costume of quiet elegancies of Havana Tartan worn over a skirt of maroon gros grain. At the bottom of the skirt is a deep flounce edged with maroon velvet and with a heading of three plaited ruffles, bound with maroon velvet. The tunic is of Tartan of two shades of Havana brown, and is edged with a shawl fringe. It is raised on the sides so as to show the plain Havana lining. This material is so light and pliable that when draped by a skillful hand it has a most artistic effect.

A costume prepared for an Italian marquise is of velvet and lace. Over a skirt of turtle-dove gray is a tunic of guaze striped with white and edged with a white *guipere*. The tunic forms in the back a double pointed pannier. Through the middle of the pannier is a wave of white *guipure*. A charming little barque is of turtle dove velvet filled to the waist with rounded barques. Long pockets on the barques complete the effect. It is trimmed with *guipure* lace and the wide sleeves have revers of the lace. A Tryolean hat of dove colored felt, has a maroon breast and tuft of maroon and white plumes. A bow of *gros grain* is placed on one side of the hair.

Tartans continue to hold a prominent place for common wear, and for travelling. The Scotch plaids are very fashionable, and are now and are to be had in all the brat plaids. Yorkshire poplins also make serviceable everyday costumes.

Little military jackets of blue cloth trimmed with gold braid and brass buttons, appear from time to time on the street. They are not in good taste for walking, and though a lady may wear one with shoes in her own carriage, fancy jackets are not suitable for the breakfast table, and always appear to be what many of them really are, relics of watering place life.

Most of the fanciful shapes in round hats are also intended for watering places or for the country. The saucy, piquant designs in form and trimming, are quite out of place when a lady is on foot in the city, and often expose her to an undesired attention, when a more modest toilet would have spared her the annoyance.

Death of a Remarkable Man.

On Wednesday of last week, Lyman Allyn, a boarder at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City, was found dead sitting in a chair in his room. His death was reported the following morning, but circumstances have been developed since which invest his life and death with peculiar interest. His brother Thomas Allyn, of Groton, Conn., in company with a sister, the only relatives of the deceased, arrived, and with the permission of the Coroner, took charge of the body. They examined also the two year old trunks that stood in the corner of their brother's bedroom, and in one of them was found stocks and bonds, deeds and securities, of various descriptions, representing over $600,000. Allyn's life the last five years has been most remarkable. He was a man of over 70, and so infirm that it took him half an hour or more to come from his room to the dining-room. Yet he lived upon the highest flour to save money, and was never known to use a horse-car, saying that they made people lazy, and therefore he would not patronize them. He came from his room to his meals but once a day, eating the very smallest quantity of the cheapest food. He sought no society and would permit no person to enter his room but the chambermaid, and that reasonal of the hotel but once a week. While she arranged his room he invariably watched her closely. To an observer the room contained very little that was worth watching. Two old trunks, a scanty wardrobe, made up of cheap ready-made coats, two hats, one white and the other black, and both of them thirty years old; patched shoes and boots, a copy of Webster's dictionary, a Bible, and a medical book, were all that the room contained. Its situation and interior decorations made it a dreary abode. The old man had lived here alone for nearly six years, declining all the while to see any visitors, for he said, they came only because they thought he had money, that they were mistaken; he was very poor and had great difficulty in paying his board bills. His brother and sister who took charge of his effects, state that he was born in Groton, Conn., in 1797, and was sent at an early age, by his father, to work in a grocery store, in New-London. Finding that his employer was dishonest, and that he used false weights and measures, the boy ran away, and returned to his home. He soon procured a situation in another store remaining there for a number of years, until in 1827 he came to New York and engaged in business as a commission merchant. Becoming interested in stock speculations, under the advisement and in partnership with Jacob Little, Mr. Allyn amassed a large fortune, which was much reduced by subsequent speculations. He was a bachelor, and had for thirty or forty years been, in some degree, averse to all society; but his eccentricities were not so marked as they were during the six or seven years preceding his death. During his stay at Taylor's Hotel he was occupied entirely in looking after the value of, and the interest upon, his bonds and stocks, keeping his business, however, in so great secrecy that not even the proprietor of the hotel had the faintest thought that his guest was a wealthy capitalist. His bills were paid with the greatest promptitude, but beyond the fact, no person in the hotel had grounds for supposing that the old man had any money. His occupation meanwhile was entirely unknown, and many speculations were indulged in by his fellow-boarders touching the work which kept the recluse so much confined to his garret. On Wednesday afternoon the bill collector took Mr. Allyn's bill to his room, knocked, received no answer, and could not gain admittance. He threw the bill into the room over the door, and went away. The day passed, and at the office it was remarked that the old gentleman was not so prompt as formerly in paying his bill. Mr. Fisk went to the room, and receiving no answer to his calls, the door was forced open, and the occupant was found lifeless in his chair. The examination of the trunk and contents disclosed the fact that he owned stock in all the principal railroads in New Jersey, the Erie Railway, Atlantic and Great Western, the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and the New York Central. Deeds for a large amount of real estate on Long Island and in the City of Brooklyn, and a pile of State and county bonds were found. With these there was a will dated fifteen years ago, bequeathing all his property to his brother and sister.

AMONG the lobbyists at Washington are those who propose to manipulate the purchase of St. Domingo, out of which, should they succeed in convincing Congressmen of the so called "national importance of the purchase," it is said three of the lobbyists will become millionaires.

RUPTURE AND HERNIA.

The condition of persons afflicted with rupture is one that ought to receive immediate attention and care, for the reason that no one can tell when or how soon it may pass into an incurable or irremediable state.

Many persons are ruptured their entire lifetime and are not aware of the fact, so that months and oftentimes years pass away without their seeking the necessary relief. So, on the other hand, many persons suppose themselves ruptured when they are not, and apply trusses of ill construction, which, in nine cases out of ten, do more harm than good.

No one need have any doubt about rupture, if they will do what they should to satisfy themselves upon the subject. DR. KAYSER, at his Great Medical Store and at his office, No. 167 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of mechanical surgery; and our readers cannot apply to an abler surgeon in that department in the United States. The Doctor has now been engaged in medicine in its various departments for a period of nearly thirty-five years, and is supplied with every support of Truss that may be needed for the relief or cure of ruptured persons. The Doctor has given the subject of Hernia, as well as chronic diseases of the various kinds, the most assiduous attention and study, and has succeeded in some of the most intricate and difficult cases known to the medical art. He says that scarcely a day passes without an application of a truss, and it is really a wonder that so many persons are neglected when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

He has trusses that will suit any case and at prices far less or the ordinary range, and the patient has the additional advantage of having the Truss properly applied. A great many of the Trusses sold are an injury rather than a benefit, and we have frequently removed them where they were not needed at all and where their use was exceedingly hurtful. It ought to be borne in mind that there are tumors that are not ruptures, but resemble them so closely as to baffle any person but one well skilled in the anatomy of Hernia. These cases are curable, as well as other diseases by proper appliances and treatment and those so afflicted should bear this in mind when seeking for relief.

DR. KAYSER'S personal attention every day at his Great Medical Store and office, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

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 terrid, and our Mid-winters almost arctic in their frigidity. 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, yet they tend to exhaust nature in some distressing contingents which cannot be escaped by the exercise of any care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to consumed ailments. The chief and most common of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twelve months, has been proved to be a perfectly manageable disease. In the spring and fall, when your system is in the "spring and fall" of your vitality, the Fall Leaf is the cause of disorders the genuine only aggravated. The profuse evacuations of the animal fluids and the sudden change of temperature, is apt to leave the stomach in a condition so much impaired as to the task of purposes of digestion. In Dyspepsia, a tonic which will restore the tone of the stomach and invigorate without intoxicating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the world-renowned vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder itself was, in reality, cured. The use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspeptic ailments, has certainly proved this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a remedy for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

DIVIDEND. AMERICAN BANK, PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 1st, 1869. The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith. WM. FLOYD, Cashier. d2-d3

NOTICE.—The MANAGERS of "THE PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR" are requested to meet at FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 3d, at 3½ o'clock, in the session room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street. By order of

MRS. HARRIET DENNY, President.
MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary. dc1-d3

OFFICE OF WHITESTOWN COAL CO., 129 Fourth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 1st, 1869. **AN ELECTION FOR FIVE** DIRECTORS of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 129 Fourth Avenue, on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869, at 2 P. M. JOHN CROFT, Secretary. d2-d4d

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 92 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869. **DIVIDEND.—The Board of** DIRECTORS of this Company have 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 20th inst. JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 92 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. 92 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 15th, 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, cor. 5th and Grant, on MONDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN H. RAE, Jr., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

243 LIBERTY STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

100 Barrels "Perfection" Drips,

The finest ever brought to this market.

55 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES,

CHOICE NEW CROP.

25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR.

PRIME YELLOW CLARIFIED.

To which they invite the Attention of the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

NOVELTY WORKS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ADAMS, McKEE & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1869.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Calvin Adams,
Stephen Jarvis, James H. Gray,
Jacob Ehrart, David P. McKee,
S. Jarvis Adams, Turner Brownridge.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the undersigned, under the firm of MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO. J. K. MOORHEAD, CALVIN ADAMS, M. K. MOORHEAD.

PITTSBURGH, November 29, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

The Lowest Prices

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $2.50 a pair, good size Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, extra size Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, Good Size White Blankets.
At $4.00 a pair, extra size White Blankets.
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Embossed Cloth Skirts, in choice colors.
At 37 1-2c., All-wool Knit Sontags.
At $2.25, Large Size Square and Woolen Shawls.
At 50c., Men's Shirt and Drawers.
At 25c., Men's Woolen Scarfs, large size.
At 25c., Ladies' Velvet & Gimp Hats.
At 25c. per yard, Black and Colored Alpacas beat Offered this season at the Price.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c. All-wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 25c., Heavy Bar'd Twilled Flannel, a good bargain.
At 87 1-2c., 6-4 Black Waterpr'f Cloth.
At $1.00, 6-4 Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, 6-4 Brown Waterproof Cloth.
Ladies' and Children's Furs.
New Styles Dark Calicos.
Country Flannels, Country Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CARPETS.

REDUCTIONS.

The alterations and improvements of our Salesrooms now in progress, make it necessary for us to immediately dispose of a large portion of our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Hearth Rugs, &c, Many goods will be sold at prices below the present wholesale cost. Call at once at OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO'S, 23 Fifth Avenue.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

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 or State.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....$2,500,000

After paying losses to the amount of $1,000,000

There is a special advantage in taking out a policy now, as those who get their policies before the end of the year will be entitled to share of the 50 per cent. dividend of January next.

JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI, Agent,

OFFICE—37 FIFTH AVENUE,

2d Floor, Room No. 3.

NEW BOOKS.

The Building of the Ship. By Henry W. Longfellow.....3 50
How Do I Love? By the author of "What Makes Me Grow".....2 00
Dame Nature and Her Three Daughters. A Grandpapa's Talk and Stories About Silkworms, Butterflies, and Bees. By Mrs. Lucy Rider Meyer.....1 50
Over the Tea. A series of Essayses Women Read Together. By E. L. Chandler.....1 75
Proverbs for Paupers. By Mrs. Lucy Larcom.....1 25
Maxims of Life, exemplified in Incidents and Anecdotes. By Rev. Tryon Edwards.....1 25
What Can I Spring on the Shores of the Mediterranean. By J. Henry Pennell, M. A.....3 50

ROBERT S. DAVIS & CO.

192 Liberty Street.

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

DIARIES!

1870!

1870!

1870!

Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 25 cents to $2.75. Sent free on 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.

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.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in Hanover township, Washington county, at Hamilton Station, Pathandle Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared and under fence; coal under 50 acres, 6 feet veins not 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 county. For terms and price, apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 108 Fourth avenue.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

No. 96 WOOD STREET,

Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that $8,000 of the Water Extension Loan Bonds of 1858 will be paid if presented at this office on December 1st, 1869.

B. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL

OF

New Dry Goods

AT

WILLIAM S