The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1869

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 61¾.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90¼@91.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 129¾.

WILLIAM MCKENNAN, Esq., of Washington, Pa., was yesterday nominated by the President for U. S. Circuit Judge of the 3d Circuit, composed of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

THE results of the Texas election remain more than ever doubtful, the late advices being still more favorable to the success of the regular Republican nominations, as against the first returns which seemed to be all Conservative. It is settled, however, that the new Constitution has been adopted by an unanimous vote. We have nothing definite about the Congressmen.

THE *York Democrat* supports the general movement for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, and urges such changes of the organic order as would fill by popular election the offices of Secretary, Attorney General, School Superintendent and Treasurer, prohibiting special legislation and legislative decrees, entrusting the pardoning power to a special board, and enlarging the basis of representation.

THE New York *World*, since the appearance of the Message, wishes the world to believe that the Georgian rebels would do the right thing, if let alone. It denounces the Republican movement "to take a snap judgment upon Georgia, before the Legislature could of its own motion satisfy the demands of Congress by rescuing the negro members and ratifying the fifteenth amendment." And again, says the *World*: "If the State is left alone she will do her duty—and, if necessary, she will even ratify the fifteenth amendment and admit the negro members to their seats." These pledges are very acceptable, but we doubt if the *World* speaks by the card for its Georgia friends, or if the country ought not to prefer, decidedly, that Congress should leave nothing to this kind of death-bed repentance, but do at once what the State has not done, nor would she do if she could avoid it. The *World* is too late with its fine promises.

WE HAVE overlooked too long the pleasant duty of commending the improved appearance of two excellent journals, the Cleveland *Leader* and the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, in their new type. These newspapers are now among the best-looking, as they have always been among the ablest, of our exchanges.

The Oil City *Daily Times*, a new claimant for public favor, will merit the support for which it asks, if the promises of the initial issue shall be realized in its future career. It is to make a specialty of the petroleum interest, satisfying a long-felt necessity of the trade. We recommend the *Times* to the favorable regard of all who wish for a reliable reporter from the oil regions.

The New York *Independent* celebrated its twenty-first birth-day recently, by the issue of a pictorial triple-sheet number, and promises a similar monthly issue hereafter. But the real worth of that journal is seen in the honest independence of its views, the vigor of its tone, the variety of its miscellany, its clear typography and its very low price.

HOW LONG?

Have the people any rights which railway corporations are bound to respect? Is the navigation of the Ohio river free to all the world, with no special privileges to any private interests to obstruct it at pleasure, or must the population of the wide territory drained by this river, submit contentedly to the fragmentary execution which is left after these corporations have satisfied their own superior interests?

As if the obstructions at Steubenville were not enough, more death-traps for human life, and fresh contrivances for the destruction of property, have been devised and set in the midst of the stream at two other points below, sinking, within the week past, eight barges, one fine steamer and sending five human beings to sudden death. How much longer shall a half dozen railroad Senators, Representatives and lawyers be one impotent to humbug Congress and trample upon the rights of the millions? Is it not about time for these millions to be heard from, in a tone to be respected?

THE PRESIDENT ON MANUFACTURES.

In his Message, President GRANT says:

I feel safe in saying that the taxes and revenue from imports may be reduced safely from sixty to eighty millions per annum *at once*, and still further reduced from year to year, as the resources of the country are developed.

To some readers this might seem inconsistent and as variance with the preceding paragraph, where he said:

The subject of the tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. The revenues of the country are greater than the requirements, and may with safety be reduced. But as the funding of the debt in a four or four and a half per cent. bond would reduce the annual current expenses largely, thus after funding justify a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest a postponement of this subject until the next meeting of Congress. It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burdensome discriminations are made by the present laws; *but of a general revision of the laws regulating this subject I recommend a postponement for the present.*

The first recommendation is a reduction of the customs "at once," by a large increase of the free list, taking the duties entirely off many articles of foreign growth or production which do not come in competition with our own national industries—duties which were imposed under the stress of war, and were cheerfully borne by a patriotic people under the then existing circumstances, but which are unnecessary now in the easy condition of the national treasury. In the other paragraph quoted above, the reader will perceive, especially by the clause which we have *italicised*, that the President is speaking of quite another matter. He has seen the persistent and desperate efforts of the free-traders to go into a general revision of the laws regulating imposts, and has advised a postponement of any such action for the present. His position is: "Let the tariff laws alone so far as they bear upon the industrial interests of the nation."

In a subsequent part of the message the President has himself furnished the best commentary upon what we have already quoted, the most cogent reasons why we should cling to the protective system, and, in a word, the most comprehensive, concise, and common sense view of the whole subject that has yet been given.

HENRY C. CAREY himself could not have put it better. We quote again, and ask the reader to weigh carefully every clause:

Our manufactures are increasing with wonderful rapidity, under the encouragement which they now receive. With the improvements in machinery already effected and still increasing, machinery is to take the place of skilled labor to a large extent. Our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years. Fortunately too many manufactures are not confined to a few localities, as formerly, and it is to be hoped will become more and more diffused, making the interest in them equal in all sections. They give employment and support to hundreds of thousands of people at home, *and retain wealth in the means which otherwise would be shipped abroad.*

The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with our agricultural products like products of other countries. Self interest, if not self preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It touches us also the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale of our surplus. Our neighbors south of the United States, and China and Japan, should receive our special attention. It will be the endeavor of the administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entitle us to their confidence, and make it their interest as well as our own to establish better commercial relations.

The country will breathe easier for this noble stand of its Chief Magistrate against a class of men, comparatively few in number, but wielding immense wealth and consequently influence, made up largely of foreigners, who for sake of their trade, would strike down the only system which can give us real and substantial independence, and keep our working classes above the abject condition of the same classes in Europe; the only means by which gold can be made to accumulate, so as to render a return to specie payments possible; the only policy by which our agriculturists can ever hope to acquire markets at their own doors, and be rid of the intolerable bane of hordes of middle men and speculators, who eat out their substance worse than ever the officers sent over by George III. ate out the substance of the colonists. With a few words, a few strokes of solid logic, General GRANT has driven to the winds the bales and bundles of specious fallacies with which those interested advocates of free trade have overspread the country, and crammed the minds of our western agricultural population with the shallowest sophistries.

Our object at this time is merely to call close attention to what the President has said on this important subject. We need not argue it, for he has suggested all the arguments required; and we doubt not but his suggestions will so commend themselves to the minds of the members of Congress that no apprehensions need be felt of any disturbing action on their part at the present session.

What he says upon the diffusion of manufactures over every part of the country is very significant; for that is all that is needed to render the protection of our national industries universally popular, and establish it as the settled policy of the country.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

We learn that petitions, in the form annexed, are largely in circulation throughout the State. A local agent, Mr. J. E. Johnston, 56 Sixth avenue, will supply the blank forms to all applicants. The movement presents a practical and effective exposition of the temperance sentiment of the people, and will address itself with forcible directness to the Legislative attention:

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The undersigned, citizens of ——, respectfully represent:

That over sixty millions of dollars are annually spent by the people of Pennsylvania for intoxicating drinks.

That over ten thousand citizens of Pennsylvania annually die the drunkard's death.

That intoxicating drink is the direct cause of nearly all the crime, poverty and social disorder throughout the State.

That a large majority of drinking house keepers throughout the State do not even pretend to keep inns or taverns "for the accommodation of strangers and travelers," and cannot be justified by any plea of necessity.

That these drinking houses are the schools of vice and crime, and lead many thousands of young men to drunkenness, crime and death.

These startling facts, we respectfully contend, demand the immediate and earnest attention of the Legislature, and the passage of an act, under the provisions of which the evils referred to may be removed, or at least brought within the reach of the people.

We, therefore, earnestly pray for the passage of a general law, to enable the qualified voters of any ward, borough or township within the State to determine by ballot, whether drinking houses may or may not be licensed within such districts, under existing law; and in all districts voting against such license, to prohibit the sale of such drinks, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, under severe penalty.

By the passage of such an act, this question will at once be removed from the arena of partisan politics, and placed in the hands of the people themselves.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE FREEDMEN.

Ten years have greatly educated the North as well as the South. Another decade, if it shall accomplish as much towards elevating and securing the rights and privileges of the colored man as the past has done, will find him occupying, nearly equally with the whites, civil and social positions. Ten years ago you would hardly have seen, on the Sabbath, one of Africa's sons, however good and intelligent, seated in the pulpit, beside the pastor, in the beautiful First Presbyterian church in our city, as was the case last Sunday. There were the excellent pastor, Rev. H. Garnet, Mr. Wm. F. Mitchell, the devoted friend of the freedmen, and Rev. Mr. McClelland, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Freedmen's Board.

Mr. Mitchell, in his quiet and unassuming way, in simple yet exceedingly well chosen language, made a speech which, we venture to say, impressed favorably every person in his audience. All must have felt his earnestness and the vast importance of the cause he so well advocated. Throughout was to be seen the excellent spirit characterizing the sect to which he belongs. He commenced by referring to the grand sight which we had been permitted to witness, the reunion of two large and powerful divisions of the church. By this act the attention of the world had been arrested, not fixed. The public now were waiting to see what was to be done—to see the fruit. Had the church at this trial taken the step decidedly to oppose hereafter all wars and all strifes, then the whole world would have approved of the act and rejoiced in it. But as John Robinson said at Leyden, "God's truth treads not forth all at once." If the Presbyterian body could now take hold of and educate and christianize the colored people of the South they would accomplish a great and noble work—worthy of itself and the era which distinguishes it.

Reconstruction finds three classes of whites at the South. There were three before the war; (1) the kind and christian people; (2) the indifferent, who cared little for the colored people, if they only obtained as much as possible from them; and, (3) the cruel and wicked, who took pleasure in torturing them. The first class is increasing by the rapid combining with it of the second class, which, consequently, is disappearing, and the third class is gradually diminishing. In this state of things a correspondent had written from the South—Parker Pillsbury, we suppose—giving an account we consider wholly wrong, and saying all the South now needs is men and women. What the South does really want is not simply men and women, but christian men and christian women. We must send men and women there who will show the power and excellency of true religion—its gentle and forgiving spirit. Young men and women who will go to the South in this spirit of the Master—for the sole purpose of doing good—will have a powerful influence on the people. In 1867, while he was at Stevenson, Alabama, where there was great suffering of whites and blacks, the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and the Economites sent money to him to relieve them. He called to his aid one representing each of the parties and took their lists of the needy, and distributed aid to the suffering regardless of party or color, purchasing equally of all the traders in the place. The influence of this course on the people then was great and good; so that a citizen told him "if the North would all treat us in this way they would kill all the enmity which exists." Such is the spirit now to be shown to this people, if we would win and save them.

The persons to be sent should be refined and cultivated; such will be appreciated and will be well received. They should not be such as have failed at the North. Persons who cannot succeed here, cannot succeed there. They should be also christian men and women. They should, too, be diligent and faithful, wholly devoted to their work, ignoring, so far as possible, politics. They should aim to remove the asperity which exists between the different classes. The colored children should be taught that "if they did formerly take off their hats to their masters because they were compelled to, now they should take off their hats because they could do as they please." He here showed the influence of a forgiving christian spirit on the people of the South, exhibited by a young lady teaching the colored children in East Tennessee. When her school house was burned and her scholars came together, she told them not to be angry with those who had committed the act, but to forgive them and pray for them. And when another building was erected on the same spot prominent rebels assisted in collecting money for it.

The christianity of the colored people of the South is being reconstructed. There is less of the boisterousness manner than there formerly was. Education and freedom are making men and women of adults who were children. They are more quiet and thoughtful than they were. They desire, almost universally, to read, that they may read the Bible. Shall we give them learning and religion? The Presbyterians can reconstruct the South and save the nation—will they do it?

Rev. HIGHLAND GARNET then spoke of the few difficulties there are to be encountered at the South in converting and saving the colored people. There is no infidelity there, no denying of the Divinity of Christ or the need of a change of heart. They are ready and eager to receive and embrace the truth. There are now fifty young men of color preparing for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. He was listened to with much interest. Rev. Mr. MCCLELLAND then gave an account of what had been done in five years, how the work was growing and the large sums the colored people out of their poverty were giving. Last year they gave more than one third as much to carry on this work as his own organization at the North had given. The whole effect of these addresses cannot be other than to cause more present to think of this work, pray for it and give in aid of it. F.

The Louisville Bridge.

The work on the great railroad bridge over the Ohio is so far advanced that the engineers are confident on being able to open it for the passage of regular trains by December 15th. Construction trains, however, will be able to pass several days sooner.

The 400 feet span now rests on its permanent bearings, and is in every respect satisfactory to its engineers. This, by the way, is the longest span ever erected in America, the next less being the main span of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, Canada, which is 330 feet long, and the channel span of the Steubenville Bridge, 320 feet long. The span of truss is that known as the "triangular," one which has been extensively and successfully used by Mr. Fink, and has been in the present case specially arranged for this long span. The clear space above low water line under this span is 96½ feet, and above high water line 45½ feet; the total height from the rock bed of the river to the top of the upper chord of this span is 160 feet.

The total length of the iron superstructure is 5,280 feet, of which two spans are respectively 370 and 400 feet long. The middle and inside channels are "lower grade" or "through;" the others, varying in length from 50 to 240 feet, are "under grade" or deck. The under grade portion is of the same plan known as Fink's Patent Suspension Truss—a plan that has been well and favorably known for over twenty years.

The total quantity of iron, wrought and cast, used in the construction of this great bridge is 8,700,000 pounds, and the amount of timber, including rail, joist, cross ties and railway, will be 640,000 feet, board measure.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The Ohio Homicide.

Major McCurdy of Cardington, Ohio, shot his son, Thomas McCurdy, last Thursday, and killed him almost instantly. The Columbus *Statesman* says: It seems that the son who was killed was born of the Major's first wife, and that he is now married to a third wife of the most reputable character. Suspicions were aroused as to his fidelity to his wife. The son sympathizing with his wronged stepmother, incurred the Major's displeasure. The matter culminated in a quarrel on Thursday, which resulted in a fight at the breakfast table after the old gentleman had asked a blessing. During the day he threatened to kill his son. Deeming it unsafe to live any longer with the family, Thomas left home with the intention of removing to Fort Wayne. Desiring to get some clothes which were left in his father's clothing store, he fearing to enter, requested some of the neighbors to get them for him, alleging that his father had declared murderous intentions. No one seeming desirous of getting into trouble, he went to the store in person. The old man ordered him out. He remained firmly on the door step or sill, whereupon his father took a Smith & Wesson's revolver from a drawer, advanced to the door and immediately fired. The ball entered about six inches below the chin, cut the wind pipe and severed one of the arteries leading to the heart, causing death in ten minutes. Great excitement prevailed, and there was considerable danger of lynching the hoary headed murderer on the spot."

ONE of the New York reporters has had an interview with Henry Ward Beecher in regard to his connection with the Richardson-McFarland scandal, and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—May I ask the history of your connection with the Richardson-McFarland case?

Mr. Beecher—It is very simple. I was requested to marry Richardson to Mrs. McFarland by my intimate friend, Horace Greeley. In order to give his request as much weight as possible, and being unable to call on me personally, he sent to me his associate, Mrs. Calhoun, of the *Tribune*, with a letter of introduction, indorsing her to the fullest extent, and stating that she was fully cognizant of all the facts of the case. I listened to Mrs. Calhoun attentively, and she not only assured me that Richardson's conduct had been blameless, but that Mrs. McFarland was a woman so spotless that it was almost a mockery to praise her; a devout, pure woman as ever breathed. She assured me that these two loved each other dearly, and that there was no reason, earthly or heavenly, that these two should not be united, particularly, under the circumstances of the case.

THE FASHIONS.

The Fashion writer of the New York *Tribune* thus writes for December:

For evening dress the colors in use are water green, heavenly blue of different shades, Imperatrice, lilac, canary, corn color, rose coral, pure rose, *bouton frais*, and a light *cuir*, called skin color. A brilliant carmine shade is found magnificent by gaslight, and a light reddish purple, like intense dery amethyst. There is a soft light about these shades which requires the semi transparency of lace alone to complete the refinement. The colored fringes and heavy trimmings are preserved for dinner and reception toilets of the stronger tints, scarlet, coral, Lucifer, violine, and golden orange.

Pouit de soie and satin, with *crepe de chine* over dresses are in the first mode as materials for evening toilet. Tulle compises lighter costumes; and organdy is used for very young ladies. Brocaded stripes and moires with plain pouit de soies are in order for evening dress. A White *taffetas glace* with two inch stripes of gay brocaded garlands are $6 50 a yard. White silk, with stripe of plush and satin in scroll work is $5 a yard. It comes with stripes of light blue rose color and canary. Moires are from $3 to $13 a yard. *Gros d' Imperatrice* is a white silk, much admired for bridal dresses; it has thick, shining cords on the surface, heavier than velours, $13 per yard. Satin d' Hollande is much preferred, for ball costumes, to the heavy satins; the face is finer than ordinary, and the goods are reversible, the back showing the surface of a heavy silk, a shade darker than the satin. Price $8.

The heart-shaped and Raphael corsages are the style, cut very low in front and behind, with lace chemisettes. The pointed corsage is seen as well as the round one. Basques are made for dinner dresses. Sleeves come half way below the elbow, with deep lace frill, and are sometimes extended with puffings of tulle to the wrist. The shoulder strap is no longer worn by ladies of good style. The puffed sleeve with elbow puff is becoming only to long arms. Trains are shortened; the regulation length is 65 inches. The width for a skirt for a full dress is 5½ yards. The front is gored, and the two sides widths; two back breadths are plain. This is for yard wide material. Long round tunics are now in lieu of panniers, and the hat with which they are looped tests the skill of the modiste. Louis Quinze over-skirts, looped high in the center behind, falling in long wings on the laps, are suitable for reception dress of rich silk over velvet. The fancy prevails of looping the slides and trimming them in different fashions. One side is raised in a puff, the other falls in drapery.

Trimmings of material in the shape of pinked pleatings, self fringes, and quillings are chosen as the alternative of thread lace, black and white, moss fringe, feather bands, and white bullion with gold mixed and sparingly used. Lately in the season passementerie will be very much in vogue. This is given on the authority of the first modiste of the city. Marabout fringes are effective on crepe, and ostrich bands are occasionally used as headings for lace.

The fan and gloves are points of fashion now. As to the latter, it is a new shade for evening, the water green, which is almost lavender by gas light, beside shades of straw buff and creamy buff, rose color, and the white wedding glove with silver buttons and crimped fringe. Gloves with three, four, and six studs are worn, the latter equaling the French glove with ten buttons in length. By a mechanical attachment the studs are made more secure than any button can be. Yellow, salmon, and absinthe are shades for dinner gloves. Egyptian or silver color is fine wear for opera or ceremonious visits. The newest fans are deeper in the center, and appear pointed when closed. In some styles the ivory sticks extend outside of the satin, and have a very pretty effect. Black silk embroidered with gold, with gold sticks over the silk, tinted plush, entire pearl and ivory fans carved like lace, gold open work over black silk, and pointed ivory, are among the styles. The lacquet sticks in scarlets are pretty with bizarre toilets.

Chrysophrase is the jewel fancied at present. Its variety makes it esteemed more than its pale opaline green tint, which shows the two shades—sea green and a deeper tint. Its rareté color is like a pearl molded in sea water. Oblong square shapes of precious stones are fancied. A rich set was shown in heavy solid setting, pierced, with cameo figures on the face. The brooch was Diana with her bow; the square sleeve-button bore the head of Mary Stuart. A cinque cen to design, with setting of Roman and bright gold, with brilliants twinkling in the rims, and pendants, was beautiful as dew jewelry.

H. W. Beecher As a Moralist.

At the funeral of Richardson, the victim of the McFarland tragedy at New York, Rev. H. W. Beecher made the following address, which has created an immense sensation:

"If I believed that this man had broken down the garden walls and plucked the fairest flower of a neighbor's garden, and that he was struck dead in the heat of this moral crime, I should have no word to say. But silence would add one more to those troubles that have fallen upon him, and I do not mean to be silent, but to join myself to the number of those who believe this man to be a true man, and that in his past sad history he behaved himself morally, demeaning himself to that his conscience was true before God, as I trust his name will be one day before me. I can not bear witness to his private worth from my own personal knowledge. I knew him without being acquainted with him, but those who were most intimate with him, and who counseled with him step by step, both men and women who are themselves virtuous and above reproach, testify that both he and she who is left to mourn his absence have always lived in a prudential manner; that they behaved in the main virtuously and rightly; that they did not violate those canons of morality which are and should be, as the way of sin always have been, dear to the Christian heart of the community; and believing, therefore, in the substantial integrity and virtue of his course, I was called, and with alacrity came at his bidding, but a day or two before he died. I went often to the Throne of Grace during the anguish of my country's trial with those men who stood by her most faithfully, and I vowed that they should be my brothers, and that as long as I lived, come what might, if they carried themselves faithfully toward my native land, they should not lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in that rebellion—those who were in the field, and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter he occupied a foremost place, and did his work nobly and well, and I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute if it needs be. For, my friends, how strange, in this hour, that you and I see that death settles all enmities in ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foes. But here is a case where death creates enmities, and leaves no peace even in the grave. The lion is in his strength, and in his own fastness is able to defend himself. But no sooner has the cruel arrow of the hunts man laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every fly, every crawling worm. Now that he is down, fresh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a truce to old enmities, is the very strangling of the battle against him. It is a shame, a sorrow and a disgrace that it should be so. All the man need is there, therefore, that those who knew him, and knew that he was a pure and true man should in this hour stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let her who bears his name, go down in darkness and trouble in reason of the misapprehensions and slanders that have fallen upon him. He cares no more for it himself; but oh, there are children who bear his name; there is the house which must loving much suffer much, and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day. Not for a felon, but for a man worthy to be honored. In taking my farewell of such a dear friend, I ask you as his friends, and God as his judge, to be his witnesses."

It is asserted by responsible persons who have read the intercepted letters of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, which are now in the hands of Mr. John Graham, counsel for McFarland, that others, besides Richardson, were in the plot to alienate the affections of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and break up the family of the latter. It is asserted that two married women, one of them occupying a conspicuous social position, are referred to in Richardson's own handwriting as "capital intriguers," who are helping him. The contents of these letters will be made public on the trial of the prisoner.

The Ninth Census.

The bill submitted by Mr. Stokes from the House Census Committee, among other things provides for a general superintendent and census bureau, to be located at Washington. It provides that the census, instead of being taken by United States Marshals, as heretofore, shall be placed in charge of district superintendents, one in each Congressional District, to be appointed by the President. Each district superintendent is empowered to employ as many enumerators as may be necessary to take the census within the time fixed by the bill, viz. between the 1st and 15th of June. Provisions are made in the bill for a more careful collection of all facts regarding commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, fishing, mining, and, indeed, all industrial and material interests of the country. Statistics are to be gathered regarding educational, religious, social, reformatory, and criminal matters, and everything that affects society. In regard to the apportionment of representation the committee have left the number of representatives blank, although the number three hundred was talked of. This was upon the estimate of one for every 133,000 inhabitants, the present number being one for every 128,000. The bill has been prepared with great care, in view of the fact that Congress and the people are looking to the coming census, following as it does a period of tremendous internal commotion, with more interest than upon any previous occasion. The schedules which accompany the bill are numerous, embracing all branches of industry and social interests, and have formed a large part of the labors of the committee.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, held a few days since, a resolution was adopted, that no officer or employee of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad shall have or hold an interest in any other railroad, express, or transportation company, manufacturing, coal mine, steel or iron works, furnace company, or any other kind of business which contributes to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, unless by the unanimous permission of the Board of Directors. We wonder if the Directors want to monopolize all that sort of little private arrangements.

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 that for a long time 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 there are not, and apply trusses of the 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. KETXER, at his Great Medical Store and Medical Office, No. 107 Liberty street, has investigated the subject in all its bearings, and is fully up to the highest standard of science in that department of medical 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 sort 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 sedulous 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 unprovided when complete relief could be had at a reasonable rate.

Dr. Ketxer's trusses that will suit any case and answers far be ow the ordinary rates, 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 when they were not needed at all and with them were exceedingly hurtful. It ought to be borne in mind that there are rumors that are not rupture, but resemble them so closely as to baffle any person but one well skilled in the ans ony 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. KETXER'S personal attention every day at his Great Medical Store and Office, No. 107 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. and from 3 until 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come on us suddenly scaling up the open pores, and seal up in us it were any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were being discharged by a separation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature, to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to withstand unseasonable cold, and the sudden and climatic change which ushers in the Winter.

The only preparation we know will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, purifies the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial secretion and evaporation, and being composed entirely of wholesome vegetable stimulants, is a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH!

The supply pipe from the river to the vault at the Water Works is choked by drift wood, and only one engine can be worked; therefore I would caution all consumers of water to be careful and not to use any more than is needed.

JOSEPH FRENCH,
SUPERINTENDENT.

DIVIDENDS.

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.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
90 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 for last six months.
Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD
Gas Coal Company,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
GAS, BLACKSMITH AND FAMILY COAL,
Nut Coal, Slack and Coke,
ANTHRACITE COAL.
Of all sizes, and of the best quality, can be furnished at reasonable rates. Leave orders at office and yards, No. 23 ANN STREET, Allegheny City, and Liberty street (opposite Mixton's street), Pittsburgh. Address Box office Box 347, Pittsburgh, and they will receive prompt attention.
Prompt attention given to western ship ments. dc8:q56

CANDIES!! CANDIES!!
Over 100 Kinds.
STRICTLY RELIABLE.
At prices to compare with any, at
112 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
GEORGE BEAVEN.
nov27:q56:TTTS

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE Battle in front of Richmond, December 10, 1864, where Capt. R. HALLIDAY PATTON sustained the loss of his leg, he will celebrate the day by giving a first class
DEER AND OYSTER LUNCH,
At his saloon, Military Hall, No. 88 DIAMOND STREET, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT. A special invitation to the members of the G. A. R., and those participating in Dreamer Rev of which, is respectfully extended. dc9:q56

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. 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 necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that from this cause, co-joined 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 surplus at for investment, and the reduction 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 expelling the search for other safe and well guarded channels into which capital not employed in business 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 it 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 establish, is held by many holders who desire some safe factory 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 confer in our good faith and judgment.
We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our best judgment is not as secure as the national 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.
37 1-2 Cents, Worth 50 Cents.
The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, finishes the last link in the extraordinary feat of an unbroken line of rail from the shore of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific.
It is 150 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, receiving, in addition to an immense and lucrative local traffic, the entire 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 $105,000 in co'n. The net earnings will, by a moderate estimate, amount to $500,000 per annum, in co'n, 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 constantly 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 now all in amount. Its claims to confidence are at parent. 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.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. nov26:q51

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Ladies' Fancy Bags and Satchels.
Ladies' Broche and Silk Scarfs.
Bracelets, Charms and Jet Jewelry.
Ladies' and Misses' Gloves and Hose.
Men's and Boys' Gloves and Socks.
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets.
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes.
Ladies' and Misses' Underwear.
Men's and Boys' Undershirts and Drawers.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Misses Furs,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
BATES & BELL
OFFER AS
SPECIALTIES
MERINOES,
For 75c., Worth $1.00,
WATERPROOFS,
$1.00, Worth $1.25.
MERINOES,
87 Cents, Worth $1.12.
BLACK ALPACAS,
$1.00, Worth $1.25.
BLACK ALPACAS,
50 Cents, Worth 62 Cents.
LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
62 Cents, Worth 85 Cents.
SHAWLS,
$7.50, Worth $9.00.
THE NEW JERSEY
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Assets, Over $500,000:
All Policies issued by this Company are perpetually Non-Forfeiting after the payment of one Annual Premium.
Dividends annually declared and applied on third and subsequent premiums, either on the permanent increase of the policy, or in reduction of premiums.
HENRY KIRKPATRICK,
General Agent,
167 1-2 Wood Street, (2d floor)
PITTSBURGH.
Reliable Agents wanted. dc8:q79
APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.
Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine, has when quartered by the old process.
Also, a full assortment of
Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.
For sale, wholesale and Retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 186 WOODS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A Large and Complete Stock of
DRESS GOODS.
GOOD BARGAINS IN
Heavy Coverlids.
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets.
Plain and Barred Flannels.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good article.
At