The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 69.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 61½.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90⅝.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 123⅛@123⅜.

RHODE ISLAND will ratify the XVth Article next month. Its terms are satisfactory to both her Senators, although one of them, Sprague, opposes the easy introduction of foreigners to citizenship, and vows he would exclude the Irish altogether.

SUFFRAGE AND REPUDIATION will be the leading subjects before the new Constitutional Convention of Tennessee. The struggle on the first point will be exciting and prolonged, although it is reported that a majority of the delegates will not favor an exclusion of the colored race.

WE understand that a criminal information for libel was instituted, on the 9th, in this city, by M. S. QUAY, Esq., against Mr. C. D. Brigham and other managers of the *Commercial* newspaper. For the confessed libels by the same defendants upon Hon. R. Errett, no sentence has yet been passed.

THE Executive nominations for the Circuit Judgeships will all be confirmed, with the exception of Mr. Yeaman, in the Kentucky District, whose record was not good during the rebellion period. The statement that the nominee for our own district is a relative of the President is not correct. A daughter of Mr. McKENNAN married Major SMITH, of Washington, Pa., who is a second cousin of the President's wife.

IT IS SAID that an opposition member from Ohio has been designated to lead off, at an early day, in a general movement, along the entire Democratic line, to make the Treasury chargable with the payment of the two or three thousand millions of private claims, which the Government has hitherto refused to touch. These claims have mainly originated in the war, and the majority of them are presented by the old rebel friends of the Democracy. That Ohio member will be a brave man, if not a wise one!

THE COUNTRY observes with sincere satisfaction that the filibustering programme of the Cuban sympathizers has been killed very dead. The heavy foot of the Administration has crushed the life out of it. Senator Cameron has flattened out the corpse, by rolling over it a petition of a ton weight, and the seedy friends of the departed are in trouble about the expenses of the funeral. Let them embalm the defunct "Republic" with their tears, swathe the remains in their worthless Cuban bonds, and then set up the mummy in some museum of remarkable curiosities—say in Printing House Square! If an epitaph be desired, either New York or Philadelphia can furnish a journalist to contribute the "Here lies."

IN THE lists of appropriations recommended to Congress, we find an item of $339,000 for the improvement of the Ohio River—for dredging out the channel, removing sunken rocks and snags, and building a few wing-dams. A very fine tub to the whale! But will it succeed in diverting popular attention from the obstructions, ten-fold more dangerous, and intended to be permanent, which are annually placed in the channel to serve the cupidity of a few corporations? These railway bridge-piers cause, every year, the destruction of property worth quite as much as the sum of these annual appropriations, making no account of the frequent loss of life. But Congress annually persists in spending money on one side to remove the natural obstacles, and in authorizing the multiplication of artificial impediments on the other. Does Congress represent the interests of the people, or of a half dozen great corporations? Do these companies own the country and the people, as well as the legislatures and the courts? Is it worth the people's while to settle these questions to their own satisfaction?

A WHITTER in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* feels unhappy, and boldly says so, because Congress has evinced a disposition to resist the manifest purpose of the Supreme Court to reconstruct the civil government in the South according to its own fancy, and not as preferred by the representatives of the people. Congress will take order that those States assume no form of government not republican, and will, in the meantime, itself govern their unorganized populations by their own absolute authority in the premises, showing none of this authority with the Judicial or the Executive departments.

Our neighbor don't like this. It would have the Court consulted in the business, both of the intermediate government and of the ultimate organization of the States. And it mentions a number of other things which it don't like and hasn't liked any better. For example, its feelings have been hurt by the Tenure of Office act, and "by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, *for exercising the Constitutional prerogatives of the veto*" (!); it *detests* the existence of a "conspiracy to overthrow the grand system of checks and balances established by Madison;" it discerns an omnipotent Congress in the near future, with "Senator Trumbull and his co-workers preparing to revolutionize the government," and it avows its affectionate admiration for the veto power, and with a renewed expression of its concern about "Mr. Trumbull and his co-adjutors," begs that everything be let alone.

We have quoted enough to establish the partisan *animus* of that writer, who taxes the public credulity quite too far in attempting to hide under a neutral flag. It is an old dodge in that quarter and deceives none but the verdant.

ECCENTRIC BENEVOLENCE.

There lives at Pawtucket, R. I., a wealthy old gentleman named R. C. Dorsey, who, in addition to many miscellaneous acts of charity and benevolence, has provided for a dinner of roast turkey to be eaten by the convicts in the State prisons of Rhode Island and Connecticut on his birthday in perpetuity. Often he gives roast dinners of the same kind to the prisoners of other States. Once he gave $200 to a certain prison for that purpose; but learning afterwards that his birds were *boiled* instead of *roasted*, he sued the prison authorities and recovered his money. On this occasion he said:

"If the old gentlemen, on the return of his prodigal son, had said, boys, now kill the fatted calf and *roast* it for the feast of welcome, how would he have fell if, on afterwards going to the kitchen, he had found them *boiling* the calf? He would, I think, have been likely to make some fuss about it."

To the prisoners of Kentucky (the barbecue State) he ordered the biggest ox in Kentucky to be roasted and served with all the "fixings." When a friend spoke to him of his "work"—relieving the needy and feeding the prisoner—he replied brusquely:

"Work indeed! Call it *fun*, for such it is, and nothing else. Oh, if rich men only know the luxury of giving, it would be impossible for them to hoard. The only thing money is good for is to be given away. When a man feels that all he receives is but a deposit in trust, to be used for the relief of God's poor, nothing is easier than to dispense with a liberal hand; but when his feeling, in reference to what the Lord gives him, is 'This is mine,' he can never get enough; the whole world would not satisfy him."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL.

There is probably not in the whole world a more extensive series of coal fields—if, indeed, it is not one continuous field—than that which stretches along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains from Montana, in the north, far down into New Mexico, in the south, through about ten degrees of latitude. The width of this coal region from east to west has not been ascertained, for no shafts have been sunk, and it is only where it naturally crops out that its existence is known.

Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming Territory, it is said to extend a distance of nearly three hundred miles from east to west. Six mines are now open, mainly to supply the locomotives. The principal mines are at Carbon, 650 miles west of Omaha. From 250 to 300 miners are at work, earning from seven to twelve dollars a day in currency. This coal contains by analysis 60 per cent. of carbon, 12 of water in combination, and 28 of inflammable gases. It is known by the name of anthralignite.

Near Denver there are numerous mines some of which are extensively worked. Among these there is one vertical stratum about fourteen feet in thickness, yielding an excellent quality of coal, having probably about the same proportion of constituent properties as that already described. It is shining black, and in burning gives off a clear, bright flame, with but little smoke. It resembles what we call semi-bituminous, such as the celebrated Briar Hill coal of Ohio; yet it is different. It seems to be almost identical with the coal of the great veins found south of the Raton Mountain in New Mexico, from four to fourteen feet in thickness, of which the following is the analysis:

Moisture, at 212 deg.	4.74
Sulphur	.16
Volatile Matter	37.20
Fixed Carbon	53.90
Ash	4.00
	100.00

This coal yields 437 pounds of illuminating gas per ton, equivalent to 7,439 cubic feet.

Sixty or seventy miles east of Denver, on the line of the recently surveyed Kansas Pacific Railway, (Denver branch) away out on the plains, extensive veins of coal—doubtlers a continuation of the same found near the mountain base—were discovered by the engineers. One stratum is seven feet in thickness, and is separated from a sub stratum of four feet by a layer of about four feet of slate or shale. It crops out, and was traced for miles. This is about 540 miles west of the Missouri river at Kansas City.

It is believed by scientific men that these great deposits of coal, which crop out so abundantly and in so many places along the base of the mountains, extend far eastward into the great plains, where they can be reached by shafts of moderate depths, and this last mentioned out crop favors and strengthens the hypothesis. If so, then that great agricultural and pastoral region stretching from the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, now so destitute of timber, has a supply of fuel equal to that of any other on the continent. All the way from the plains of Colorado down through Kansas there is a gently descending grade. From the western line of Kansas to the Missouri river the descent is just about 2,400 feet, or a little less than six feet to the mile along the line of the road. On such a road coal can be transported very cheaply.

It is not yet ascertained, we believe, by practical experiment whether this coal is adapted to the smelting of iron, the ore of which, of the finest quality, abounds all along the base of those mountains; but from samples we have seen, and from its analysis, we think it will be found well adapted to that purpose. If so, it will have to be used in a raw state, as anthracite and semi-bituminous are.

With its mineral wealth in the precious metals, together with its coal and iron, and its agricultural capabilities under a well regulated system of irrigation, Colorado is likely to advance rapidly in population and wealth. For attractiveness to tourists and salubrity of climate, no region on earth is equal to it.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

We hear nothing later, or different, from the Texas election. The last returns left the regular Republican ticket ahead. If its defeat could be ciphered out, the telegraph and press agents in the South west, who are all in the ex-rebel interest, would loss no time in letting us know it. No news is therefore good news now.

Congress inclines to admit Virginia with the least possible delay. If the State Legislature would pronounce emphatically against any proposition for the amendment of the new Constitution, the business could all be completed before the holidays.

No decisive action is likely to be had in the case of Georgia, until after the Christmas recess. The Legislature of that State meets January 12th, and indications are that the Democratic majority will try to avert any Federal intervention, by themselves accepting the decision of the State Supreme Court and reinstating the colored members. We presume that this opportunity will be given them, if they don't take too much time about it. Otherwise, the Governor will be directed to re-assemble the old Legislature, which will make short work in the restoration of the State to the right line of duty and patriotism. In either event, the ratification of the XVth Article will follow as a matter of course. The XIVth has been already approved by a legal vote of a legal Legislature, the Supreme Court of Georgia having already settled that point. Everybody knows that the opposition in that State would persist in their malignant perversity, to the crack of doom, unless taken sharply in hand by the competent authority which they have too long and too boldly defied. Beginning to feel the Federal power at their throats, they talk of submission, but only to a force which they dare not resist. A repentance which comes *in articulo mortis* too often attests the obstinate impenitence of the once vigorous sinner, who, recovering, might sin more than ever. The fine promises of the N. Y. *World* and other Northern apologies for the quasi rebellion which has ruled Georgia for a year or two past, may count for but little, when we see such journals as the Atlanta *Intelligencer* entreating its Democratic friends to stand aloof from any endorsement of the XVth Article, or of the proposition to restore the colored members. It declares that these issues rest with Congress, and Congress alone should take the responsibility for their adoption. That is precisely the view taken by Congress and the loyal people, and, if the occasion requires, will be the view which will practically prevail.

Before the end of the winter, the country is thus to be gratified in the contemplation of a completely reconstructed South, every State being at last fully restored to all its privileges and responsibilities, both Federal and local. Both Houses of Congress will be again filled, after the voluntary absence of the representatives of ten States for the best part of nine years. A new decade will soon open upon a political and social situation so satisfactory in the main as to satisfy the most sanguine expectations of a glorious future for the Republic. We could wish that Virginia had entrusted her affairs to safer and wiser hands; that Republicanism in Louisiana had more back bone; and that the highest interests of the people of Tennessee were not compromised, by a schism which throws the present control of her government into the hands of an unfriendly minority. Yet we have reason to be grateful that, in that vast territory which was so lately the theatre of the most desperate conflicts between the friends and the foes of American liberty, we can now discover no other exceptions, that are incapable of a speedy remedy, to the general reign of public repose, personal security, of respect for the constituted authorities, and of the unqualified acceptance of a new and better order of things.

For a National blessing of such measureless influence upon the National future, the people of the whole Republic have to recognize the hand of Him who rules the nations, for He has so ordained this fruition of our loftiest hopes, leading us, by His will, to the improvement of all the instrumentalities for the accomplishment of His ends—ends which may concern the earthly destinies of all the human race.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Evangelical Alliance in the United States, present the following revised list of topics for the Week of Prayer, differing somewhat from the British Alliance, and morefully suited to the circumstances of our country: Sabbath, Jany. 2d, *Sermons*—Person and Work of the Holy Spirit, Gal. V. 20:23. Monday, 3rd. —*Personal*—Thanksgiving for individual mercies, confession of sin, and prayer for personal holiness and more entire consecration to God; service Tuesday, 4th —*National*—Prayer for the President of the United States and all in authority for peace, religious liberty and removal of political corruption, etc. Wednesday 5th—*Domestic and Social*—Prayer for parents and children, and the blessings of the Christain home, for employers and the employed; for all schools and colleges. Thursday 6th—*Christian Union*—Thanksgiving for Christian Union and prayer for its increase; for the Evangelical Alliance and for the meeting of this body at New York next fall. Friday, 7th—*The Christian Church*. Prayer for all ministers of the Word, and that the Lord would send forth more laborers; for all officers and members of Christian churches, etc., etc. Saturday 8th—*The World*—Prayer for the spread of God's Word and a pure literature in all lands; for men of commerce and science; that our civilization may be Christianized and its material resources consecrated; for Christians in heathen and idolatrous countries; for the Chinese and all immigrants in America; for missionaries and missionary and religious societies, and for the conversion of the world. Sabbath, 9th, 1 Cor. 13.

Bishop Kerfoot, of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, will hold service at Kittanning, December 19th., fourth Sunday after Advent, and on the first Sunday after Christmas, 26th, Grace church, Mount Washington, adjoining this city, is to be consecrated.

The Advent course of sermons at St. Clement's Episcopal church, Philadelphia, commenced December 1st, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Stewart, in connection with the special choral services, have attracted considerable public attention. At the first discourse, about sixty choristers led the music. It is suggested by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *American Churchman*, that a free church service should be given every Sabbath evening for the benefit of the whole city.

The Reformed (German) General Synod, recently held in Philadelphia, discussed two or three questions of vital importance to the Church. The main question was on the liturgy, which has been a disturbing element in the Church for some time. Finally it was decided to grant the use of a new liturgy, under certain conditions. The subject of union with the (Dutch) Reformed Church, after discussion, was referred to a committee. The singular fact of the dropping of the distinctive titles, "German" and "Dutch," leave the two denominations with the same name, and much the same polity and doctrines.

A revival has been in progress the past fall in Oberlin College, which has resulted in the conversion of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty students.

A call is published for holding a convention of the Country Young Men's Christian Associations in Western Pennsylvania, at Westfield, Lawrence county, Pa., commencing Tuesday, December 14, and to continue in session until the evening of the following day. The object of the Convention is to interchange views as to the best mode of conducting these Associations and promoting the cause of Christ. Several topics of a practical character will be discussed.

The Congregational church, at Peoria, Illinois, have adopted the free seat system. The trustees have employed a novel feature to raise the current expenses, without a formal collection, namely: A box is set in the book rack of each seat. On this box is a printed card; these seats are all free, and the worship is sustained by the voluntary offerings. Casual attendants cast their gifts, and regular subscribers put their weekly sums, inclosed in envelopes, on which they write their names, into the boxes, and the treasurer after service gathers up the funds.

Rev. Charles C. Beatty, D. D., of Steubenville, Ohio, who gave so liberally to the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, several years ago, has contributed one thousand dollars to the Fund for the relief of Disabled Ministers and their families, as a thankoffering for the reunion of the Presbyterian Churches.

The statistics of the past year, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, shows an increase of three hundred and fifty six church edifices, an average of nearly one each day in the year. The total number of church edifices of this body is something over twelve thousand. The expenses of the Sunday Schools alone reach about half a million dollars annually.

The new St. Ann's Episcopal church, Brooklyn, N. Y., which cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have just sold the pews at a premium, for choice pews, as high as seven hundred dollars.

Last Sunday evening, the Rev. W. M. Punshon, the eloquent English Wesleyan minister, and Mr. John B. Gough, attended divine service at the Allen street M. E. church, New York. At the close of the sermon, by the pastor, Rev. George Lansing Taylor, the special revival services were commenced, and Mr. Gough was invited into the chancel to "exhort," which he did, addressing the unconverted with great earnestness, and related his own experience and conversion in that church when a boy. He referred with much emotion to his backsliding afterwards and reclamation. Several penitents came to the altar, in which Mr. Gough remained, conversing with the penitents until the end of the service. Our friend, Mr. Taylor, says he never had a better Methodist exhortation in his church. Mr. Gough is a Congregationalist.

The Southern Presbyterian Presbytery, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, have designated fifteen lay gentlemen as suitable to be appointed lay preachers and a committee to superintend their labors.

A divinity student recently said to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: "How do you preach the doctrine of election?" "Well," was the reply, "when a man is soundly converted, I tell him he is elected. I preach that *after* the fact rather than before."

The *Christian Freeman*, the organ of the Free Will Baptists, adopts as a motto: "Free Will, Free Communion, and Free Salvation." Their ministers will baptize members of other Churches by immersion, without requiring them to join their denomination.

The American Sunday School has expended over one million five hundred thousand dollars in the prosecution of its work. To give an idea of its extent, we learn that in one district of Illinois and neighboring State, it has, in the last twenty-three years, organized or aided 23,500 schools that have gathered 1,215,369 scholars, and had 172,369 teachers.

In the Spring Garden Baptist church, Philadelphia, a plan has just been inaugurated of spending twenty minutes every Wednesday evening in the practice of congregational singing.

The Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal have decided that no more boats are to be run along it on Sunday, thus according to boatmen, lock-tenders, and all concerned, their right to the benefit of the Sabbath.

THE WHITWORTH METAL.—Great things are expected of the new Whitworth metal in England. It is iron or steel subjected to enormous pressure while in the molten state, and is said to have strength sufficient to resist any amount of steam. The pressure in the molten state is said to remove all air bubbles, which is claimed to be the great source of weakness in all metals. With it we are looking forward to see cannons that cannot burst, steam boilers to endure immense pressure, railroad wheels and axles that will not break and that will hardly wear out, besides the thousand and one purposes requiring immense strength and endurance which this valuable discovery can be made subservient.

IT is stated by the N. Y. *Evening Post* that according to the affidavit in the suit of Ramsey against the Erie Railway Company, that road possessed last year three hundred and seventy-one engines, two hundred and forty-three passenger cars, sixty baggage cars, and six thousand and forty four freight, making a total of six thousand seven hundred and fourteen engines and cars. Allowing thirty feet to each, the aggregate length would be two hundred and one thousand four hundred and twenty feet, or over thirty eight miles.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened to zero, sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in the surer and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at his value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the nauseous beverages that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, some one of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most efficacious pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite a long attack of sickness and perhaps, more an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object we make by it an object which most persons will allow is unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are distinct and no distinct way to use a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10 1869.

NOTE TO 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 upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing* in as 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 freely discharged by evaporation 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 endure without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which occurs in the Winter. The only preparation which 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 circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable ingredients, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without injury. The favor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE CO. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

E. J. LEDLIE, President.

DAVID HOAG, Secretary. de9 q24

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.

de3 SUPERINTENDENT.

DIVIDENDS.

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

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months.

Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.

No50:q96 JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PREMIUMS AND DIPLOMAS
AWARDED
AT
FAIRS
TO THE
AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE
OVERSEAMING AND FAMILY SEWING
MACHINE COMPANY
DURING THE MONTHS
OF
SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER,
1869.

The Secretary of the Herkimer County Agricultural Society, (N. Y.,) writes September 18, 1869, that "The

AMERICAN
BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING
AND
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
was awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM
at the Fair over THIRTEEN COMPETITORS, and received especial mention from the judges as being the most perfect Machine ever brought to their notice."

Monmouth County Fair, at Freehold, N. J., September 14, 1869.
FIRST PREMIUM.

Oswego County Fair, at Fulton, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM.

New York State Fair, at Elmira, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Ramsey County Fair, St. Paul, Minn.,
FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA.

Fair at London, Canada,
THREE FIRST PREMIUMS.
1 For the American Family Machine
1 " Plain American Machine.
1 " Braid Machine.

Wallington Union Fair, Lorain County, Ohio,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Genessee County Fair, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA.

Warren County Fair, Ohio,
FIRST PREMIUM FOR MACHINE.
FIRST PREMIUM
for work done on machine.

Ontario County Fair, at Canandaigua, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Johnson County Fair, at Edensburg, Indiana,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Hamilton County Fair, Ohio,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Fair at Cleveland, Ohio,
THE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE

The first and highest premium was awarded to the great American Button-hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, by a unanimous vote of the Committee at the Cuyahoga County Fair, September 20, 1869. The Committee was composed of three strictly unprejudiced gentlemen, well educated in the workings of delicate machinery, and well acquainted with Sewing Machines. Their examination of all machines on exhibition was thorough and minute, and all machines were tested in every kind of sewing, and in their report they unanimously agreed that the American Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, was superior to all others for family use, and awarded it the highest premium. The mechanical excellence of this machine is prominent and its operation to perfect and simple that none who see it can fail to give it the highest praise. It combines a Button-Hole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, in one simple form, is easy to operate and understand, and is adapted to all kinds of work needed in a family.

Salzburg Exhibition, Germany,
HIGHEST AWARD

Fair at Bath, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Schuylkill County Fair, N. Y.,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Blairsville Fair, Pennsylvania,
FIRST PREMIUM

Fair at Greensfield, Highland county, Ohio,
FIRST PREMIUM.

Office of the Secretary of Oswego County Agricultural Society.
SEPTEMBER 20, 1869.

This is to certify that I have examined the American Button-hole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine, and consider it the most perfect and practical machine ever brought to my notice.

M. L. MARSHALL,
President Oswego Co. Agricultural Society.

NEW ENGLAND
MECHANICS' FAIR,
GOLD MEDAL.
FAIR AT CANTON,
TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILL.,
FIRST PREMIUM.
WASHINGTON COUNTY FAIR,
AT WASHINGTON, PA.,
FIRST AND ONLY PREMIUM.
MONONGAHELA CITY FAIR,
FIRST PREMIUM.

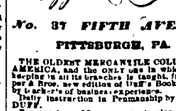
In the Fall of
1868,
THIS UNRIVALLED MACHINE
WAS AWARDED THE
FIRST PREMIUM
WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

Office and Salesrooms,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Market St.

FURS; FURS,
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
M'CORD & CO'S,
181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

de10:q100 McCORD & CO.



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Perfect comfort immediately!
No soft corns after operating!
Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully.
Club-foot and Crooked Limbs cured in a few days.
Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.
Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.
DR. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de10:q98

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed sufficiently conservative and sound to meet the wants of the most cautious investors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are unwilling to offer to our friends and the public anything which according to our 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.

The Western Pacific Railroad connecting Sacramento with San Francisco, completes the final 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 through business over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads—between the Eastern States and Sacramento.

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

The value of the property and franchises is not less than

Ten Millions of Dollars,

and the amount of the mortgage is

$2,800,000.

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

Ninety, and Accrued Interest,

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

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

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

Government Bonds received at their full market value in exchange.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS.

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

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 25 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Will be Offered
MANY GOOD BARGAINS,
SUCH AS
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 8 1-3c., Dark Calicos.
At 10c., Good Dark Calicoes.
At 12 1-2c., Good Dark Delaines, good styles and quality.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At 12 1-2c., Barred Flannel.
At 18 3-4c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 45c. each Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Embossed Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Ladies' Fancy Scarfs,
Misses' Woolen Scarfs,
Men's Woolen Scarfs,
Hosiery, Notions, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GENERAL
REDUCTIONS
TO CLOSE THE
ENTIRE STOCK!!
BATES & BELL
OFFER THEIR
Choice Selected Stock of
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Blankets,
Velvets,
VERY LOW PRICES

To Reduce the Stock.
de11
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.
de7

FOWLER & WELLS, at Lafayette Hall, Examinations, with charts and full written descriptions, day and evening. For a few days. What to do and how to make the most of life and how it explained. de10

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1869.
New Dry Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

One Case Fashionable Green and Blue Poplin Plaid
Plaid and Striped Delaines in beautiful styles.
Heavy Corded Poplins, all colors.
Black and Colored Velveteens.
Plaid and Striped Shawls.
Gored Cloth Skirts.
Heavy Cloaking Cloths.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets and Coverlids.
Heavy Country Flannels
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES,
MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
and WRISTLETS.
HOSIERY.
All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED.
FLECCED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO HOSE.
SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
GLOVES,
REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED KID.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, REEVERSIBLE AND SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

LATEST OIL STRIKE.
JUSTICE! LIBERTY! ECONOMY! AND FREE TRADE!
To secure even handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by
S. C. TRAUERMAN,
The fullest LIBERTY to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of new Summer Clothes which fit him so comfortably as not to abridge the freedom of his motion. Such clothes are to be had at S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.
To practice ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at
S. C. TRAUERMAN'S.
FREE TRADE of the freest sort, practiced every day, and all day, at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. There tremendous fun now at the Big No. 11 Clothing Hall.
LAWK AT THE PRICES.
Cocoa nut suits for $7 worth $15.
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