The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 129¼@129¾.

MISSOURI is faithful as ever to the living elements of the Republican faith. A special election, to fill several Legislative vacancies, resulted, on Tuesday, in the choice of two Republicans to one Democrat.

THE Ohio Senate has become *tied*, by the decease of Mr. Russell, a Republican member from a strong Republican district. As the Legislature is to meet January 4th, a special election, to fill the vacancy, has been ordered for the 29th inst.

WE ARE pained to see our Democratic neighbor of the *Post* indulging in a jibe at the expense of the last recruit to the party of "Legislative Reform." It says:

Somebody has been interviewing Morrow B. Lowry, a member of the State Senate, who was once described by R. H. (Sexton) Kerr, as the man "who wore Franklin's coat, Washington's vest, Buchanan's cravat, and whose head looked like a Butler county bull with his horns sawed off." The aforesaid Lowry according to the report of the last interviewer, like an honest man that he is, and always claimed to be, is down on rings. The truth is he was never admitted into the ring; may be not that he was above price, but he would talk. He should come on and help brother Brigham, who is now engaged in the laudable work of defending specific charges made in newspaper. All this is buncombe so far as Lowry is concerned.

THE admission of Virginia is likely to be deferred by Congress until after its holiday recess, if not longer. Whenever and however admitted at last, it is plain that, with an opposition majority, as well in Congress as in her Legislature, the country can have practically no guarantee against the repetition of the Georgia trick at Richmond, except in the conclusive adoption of the XVth Article into the Constitution. That event will be finally determined only by the official proclamation of its ratification by the requisite number of States. Until then, a hair-splitting opposition in Virginia or elsewhere, will amuse themselves, at every opportunity, by going through the fun of a pretended withdrawal of the ratifications of such States as come under temporary control. But after that proclamation, this game will be played out. Virginia can afford, as well as that country which still suffers from the rebellion for which she was responsible, to wait patiently for the hour which is now not far distant, and which will witness the irrevocable inauguration of a principle deep enough and strong enough to resist all such partizan reclamations.

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS RACE.

A joint resolution was adopted by the House on Tuesday, and will have the prompt concurrence of the Senate, empowering the President to make befitting arrangements, for the reception of the mortal remains of the distinguished philanthropist, which are now borne over the ocean, escorted by the first three flags of his birth. The American people will thus testify their sincere admiration for the character which, at least in the later and more conspicuous career of GEORGE PEABODY, afforded the most splendid illustration of a benevolence as wide as the world, and of a mercy which, like the dews of heaven, had a quality not strained by the ordinary imperfections of humanity.

An American by birth, the late Mr. PEABODY had come to middle age before he left his native land, to engage in a more extended commercial career in England. His large and increasing wealth made him a prominent citizen of London, during the entire period of our Rebellion. As a banker, dealing in American funds, and wielding a great influence in the English markets, his position and opinions were sharply scrutinized by his countrymen, who were, as they had a right to be, jealously alive to their interests, as represented, at that juncture, at the financial centre of a passively unfriendly power. We are all familiar with the imputations against the sincere patriotism of PEABODY, which have current, on this side of the ocean, since the earlier years of that unhappy contest. Indeed the pendency of the resolution in Congress, the other day, was made the occasion, and the halls of our National Capitol the theatre, for the repetition of these blackening accusations, against the memory of one who has merited the name of the most generous benefactor of his race in this XIXth century.

Throughout, from 1863 to this day, in the columns of the press, or upon the floors of our popular or official assemblies, these damaging reflections upon the true patriotism of the living, or the otherwise unsullied memory of the dead, have been wholly unmerited. Always vague in their specifications, and entirely unsupported by any irrefutable proof, these impeachments have been most unjustly accepted by our usually just and generous people, and Mr. PEABODY, too careless, while living, of his own repute with his countrymen, or calmly relying upon their later and truer justice, when the grave should have quelled an unreasoning storm of prejudice, appeals from that grave, with all the power of its mute but resistless eloquence, for that simple justice, not which has been purchased by his boundless charities to humanity, but which is rightfully due to one wrongfully accused, and which the world never yet denied to the humblest of the dead.

Mr. THURLOW WEED comes now, to testify to the facts which acquit the memory of GEORGE PEABODY of all those dark stains. We have here the direct testimony of a most competent and credible witness, who is able to assure the countrymen of the deceased that he never, by word or deed, gave a shadow of justification for this charge of infidelity to his country. At all times, under all circumstances, he avowed his undying attachment for the Republic, one and indivisible, his sincere belief in the justice of the Union cause, and his contempt for the shallow claims of the rebels and their European friends, with his profound confidence in the ultimate triumph of the republican ideas of Union, Liberty and Peace.

The direct testimony of one such witness is worth more than a cloudy multitude of shadowy insinuations. Mr. Weed has done a simple duty, but it is done bravely, generously, and we think effectively. More than that: We predict that, month by month and year by year, the proofs will cumulate to establish, beyond cavil or contradiction, the uniform and sincere patriotism by which GEORGE PEABODY was actuated throughout the last decade of his life. Rejoicing in this conviction, while we were pained to observe the Congressional airing of these idle calumnies, at Washington the other day, all good people should feel gratified in the final vote which, in testifying the National respect for a vindicated memory, also attested a truer exposition of human justice.

COMMISSIONER WELLS'S REPORT.

After a tremendous flourish of trumpets, the Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue has appeared. It is his last gun; for the office he holds expires by limitation with the close of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1870.

Mr. Wells has labored during the whole of his official life to prove that the policy of free-trade is better for the country at large than that of protection. His success in this labor of love, however, has not been encouraging. The facts are against him, and they are proverbially "stubborn things."

Mr. Wells commences his report by saying:

"To view the main features of our national experience in respect to capital and industry for the past year, is but to chronicle and affirm anew the apparent continuance of that same wonderful ratio of progress and development, which, with the exception of a period of war, has especially characterized the annual history of the nation for the last quarter of a century."

Well, then, why not let things alone, if the condition of the country is so satisfactory in regard to its "progress and development?" Why urge radical changes in the policy of the Government touching its great industrial interests?

In the following recommendations on the subject of pig and scrap iron and salt, the stereotyped argument that a saving would result to the consumers to the full amount of the reduction on the duty is stated with all the confidence that usually characterizes the statements of mere theorists. We quote:

RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE INTEREST OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY IN GENERAL.

On pig iron, a duty of $3 per ton. The present duty is $9 per ton, and the amount of revenue derived from the same during the fiscal year 1867-68 was $1,011,109 96.

On scrap iron a duty of $3 per ton. Present duty, $3 per ton; amount of revenue received in 1867-68, $640,294 69.

On salt in bulk, 10 per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, 12c per hundred pounds. Present duty, 18 and 24; respectively; amount of revenue received, 1867-68, on salt in bulk, $395,955 17; in bags, $740,270 59—totals, $1,136,225 76.

The extent of revenue reduction arising from the adoption of the above modifications will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be as follows:

In respect to pig iron a reduction of the duty would, undoubtedly, be followed by such a reduction in the price of the domestic product as, added to freights and commissions on the foreign article, would leave the relations between the foreign and domestic producers the same substantially as at present. No material increase of imports being probable, the loss to the revenue would, therefore, be approximately $750,000. A reduction of $6 in the cost of a domestic consumption of 1,800,000 tons, (domestic and foreign) would, however, relieve the community of taxation, in the first instance, to the extent of $10,800,000 per annum. The reduction of the duty on scrap iron would probably be followed by an increase of imports, and so compensate, to some extent, for a loss of revenue. This loss the Commissioner estimates at $400,000. The indirect gain to the community by the consequent tendency to cheapen bar iron and promote industry, would, however, be considerable.

A reduction in the duty on salt would, probably, as in the case of pig iron, be followed by a corresponding reduction in the price of the domestic article; and this in turn would prevent any great increase in importations. The loss from this reduction would, in the opinion of the Commissioner, approximate $600,000; a reduction of the cost of the domestic consumption of salt (35,000,000 bushels per annum) to the extent of 10c per bushel, would relieve the community of a tax, in the first instance, of $3,900,000 per annum.

When Mr. Wells mounts a hobby, such as that protection enhances prices to the detriment of consumers, he gets along swimmingly; for all he has to do is to add the duty to the price of the commodity, whatever it may be, and assume that enhancement to be just the amount which the American consumer is taxed to protect the American manufacturer. No argument can be more fallacious and delusive than this, as Mr. Wells' own figures prove. In 1860 duties on woolens were low; in 1869 they are high; yet in the face of this fact he introduces a table prepared by A. T. Stewart, the great importing merchant of New York, which shows clearly that the selling prices of the several descriptions of goods enumerated, when reckoned in gold, are actually lower now, under high duties, than they were in 1860, under low duties; and the same is true of wool according to his own showing.

Now the truth is, that it is the foreign manufacturer, and not the American consumer, who pays the duty in all cases where his commodity comes in competition with similar fabrics made in this country, whether they be iron, or steel, or woolens, or whatever they may be. To prove this we need only quote what he himself said on the subject of steel two years ago. Here it is:

"*Steel*—On steel much higher rates of duty than those recommended upon iron are submitted. Although these rates seem much higher and are protested against by not a few American consumers of steel, yet the evidence presented to the Commissioner tends to establish the fact that if any less are granted, the development of a most important and desirable branch of domestic industry will, owing to the present currency derangement and the high price and scarcity of skilled labor, be arrested, if not entirely prostrated. This is claimed to be more especially true in regard to steel of the higher grades or qualities. It is also represented to the Commissioner that, since the introduction of the manufacture of these grades of steel in the United States, or since 1859, the price of foreign steel of similar qualities has been very considerably reduced through the effect of the American competition; and that the whole country, in this way, has gained more than sufficient to counterbalance the tax levied as a protection for the American steel manufacture which has grown up under its influence."

As an example of the delusive generalities in which the advocates of free trade deal, we quote the following passage from the report before us:

"A multitude of other similar illustrations might be given; but these presented sufficiently prove that in many respects the United States does not use the advantages it possesses in the best possible manner, and that if we annually increase in national wealth, it is rather by reason of of our great natural resources, than from the intelligent direction through legislation of our national economy. If in the above statements too much significance should appear to be attached to the possession of an export trade, it should be remembered that *no country can export any article or product to any extent unless it is prepared to sell the same as cheap as other nations; and, therefore, the ability or inability to export becomes a true test of the ability or inability profitably to produce for the domestic market.*

The *italics* are his own. But what does this position prove? The question under discussion is not our ability to *export* manufactured articles, but whether it is the better policy to import, or to manufacture for ourselves, articles for which our climate, our natural resources and the genius of our people are adapted. We cannot sell iron, or woolens, in foreign markets as cheap as other nations, not because we have not more of the raw materials than any other, but because our laborers, both skilled and unskilled, have not been crushed down to the starvation prices of the great manufacturing nations of Europe. But bring them down to the same standard, and the United States can compete successfully with any other nation in any market on the globe; and if the advocates of free trade should be successful in what they are driving at, that will be the condition of our laboring people in less than twenty years, farmers and all; for unless manufacturing industry is fostered, protected, built up, and widely extended, thousands and millions of people will be driven from the ranks of consumers to those of the producers of food. Where then will the surplus food of the country be sold?

On the other hand, the protectionists desire to make this a country of diversified industries, self-sustaining and independent. They wish all who labor to be well paid for their work, so that they may live comfortably, and be able to rear their families as American citizens ought to be reared. They wish to see home competition regulate prices, for no other competition is fair—the conditions of the contest being unequal. They wish to see skilled labor coming over to us from Europe, rather than the product of that labor. They wish to see the drain of gold arrested, so that without collapse, or even curtailment, the country can return to a metalic currency. And, in fine, they desire that the untold, uncalculated latent wealth which a bountiful Creator has so lavishly scattered over our immense national domain shall be developed and made to contribute to the advancement of the nation and the happiness of its people—not a crushed, down-trodden and abject populace, but millions of happy families, living in comfort and growing in intelligence and virtue. Let us protect our own industry; and then, although it will bear hard upon the great manufacturers of Europe, it will go far to cure that quarter of the globe of its chronic poverty, by bringing its surplus population over here.

STATE ITEMS.

ERIE CITY is considering the propriety of organizing a paid fire department.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company are erecting snow fences along the line of their road.

THE Order of the Sons of Temperance is said to be in a flourishing condition throughout the State.

THE Petroleum Centre *Record* says that the liquor store of Sweeny & Collins in that place has been seized by Government officers.

THE new Masonic Hall of Shrewsbury Lodge, at York, was dedicated last week, with imposing ceremonies, conducted by R. W. G. M. Vaux.

THE discovery of which Schuylkill county forms a part contributed $30,983.62 to the Pope, which was carried to Rome by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood.

RUNIRI, the magician, has been released from the Cambria county jail, where he was confined for some two months for misusing an officer.

EDWARD T. BURKE, convicted of killing Samuel Sellemoyer, in Cambria county, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years and six months.

THE Warren *Mail* says the recent explosion of nitro-glycerine at Titusville, was heard in that county at points forty miles distant from the place of explosion.

GOVERNOR GEARY has appointed Chas. J. Hiner, of Honesdale, a trustee of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, in the place of F. B. Penniman, resigned.

MR. H. P. MCATEER, a citizen of Huntingdon, and route agent between Harrisburg and Altoona, died on Thursday of last week, after eight or ten days illness.

THE *Sunday School Times*, of Philadelphia, has ranged itself along side of the New York *Independent*, in favor of withdrawing the Bible from the common schools.

THE Reading Railroad Company has announced its purpose to issue $5,000,000 new convertible bonds, to provide for the building of new branch roads, equipments, &c.

LAST week George Bothwell, aged seventy years, residing in Schuylkill county, left for England to receive a fortune of £40,000. The property has been in chancery for forty years.

ST. JOHNS LODGE, A. Y. M., No. 425, of Reading, has made fifty Master Masons and loaned the Grand Lodge $1,400 towards the building of the new temple, "as an appreciation on their part of the blessings of Free Masonry."

THE preliminary survey of a new railroad, projected as part of a line from Lancaster to New York, has been made from Phœnixville to Point Pleasant on the Delaware river. The cost of the railroad is estimated at $1,274,150.

MRS. MARY ELLIET, of Philadelphia, has presented to the State Historical Society a clock 135 years old. The case was made by her grandfather, who presented it to his young wife. In 1775 it was given to their daughter, Mrs. Eliet's mother, and by her given to Mrs. Eliet in 1801, on the day of her marriage.

REV. MR. MILLS, pastor of the M. E. Church at York, died suddenly on Sunday last, shortly after administering the sacrament to a member of his church, who, to use his on words, was "near to the door of heaven." He was taken ill on his way home. His remains were taken to Huntingdon county for interment.

DURING last week, some scamps entered the Academy building in Beaver, Pa., and stole the large bell from the belfry, besides carrying off quite a number of valuable books. The bell, we are informed, cost about one hundred and fifty dollars. No clue yet to the thieves. Beaver, Pa., has thieves mean enough to steal a red hot stove.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* is responsible for the following: A mare, the property of Dr. John Kendig, of Conestoga Centre, died last week. Upon being opened, to discover the cause of her death, a *calculus*, or hard, solid concretion like a stone, of an oval shape, and measuring twenty-seven inches in circumference one way and twenty inches the other, and weighing ten pounds, was found in her intestines. Dr. Kendig, who is a veterinarian of considerable note, says the like is not on record.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Harrisburg *Patriot* visited Senator Lowry at Erie, a few days since, and says of him: "Instead of finding a confirmed invalid, it was a sincere gratification to learn that the health of Mr. Lowry has greatly improved, and that he will return to his public duties with intellect unimpaired. He is popular with the masses, his independent course in the Senate having obtained for him the respect of the people of all parties." Upon the subject of the now county, Senator Lowry remarked that he expected the bill would pass this winter. He said: "Venango has beaten me for years by taking money out of her county treasury to pay members for voting against my bill. If I see any of the scamps about Harrisburg again I will get up a committee and prove what I have said. The new county is to be composed of parts of Crawford, Warren and Venango, with the county seat at Titusville... I think I will call it Chase county. The population increases so rapidly that it is next to impossible to estimate it accurately. The new county is required by the political, commercial, social and judicial wants of the people, and no member of the Legislature can look a man from the region in the face and deny it."

THE Beaver *Argus* says: Almost every editor now-a-days "interviews" some great man, and then gives the result through his paper to the public. To be in the fashion we have been doing a little in that line ourselves during the past week: Jacob Zundel, the "interviewed," is a man of about sixty-five or sixty-eight years of age, and to him we were introduced on the cars between this and Pittsburgh last Friday. He informed us that he was a missionary from Salt Lake City to this locality, in the interest of the Mormon Church. He was looking around for recruits, and was very ready to discant on the beauties of Mormonism. Many years ago Mr. Zundel belonged to the Economy Society of this county. In 1803 he seceded from that organization with Count Leon, and together with that adventurer came down to Phillipsburg, where he resided until about eighteen years ago. At that time he became "impregnated" with Mormonism, went West with wife and children, and all connected themselves with the Mormon sect at Nauvoo. When the Mormons left that place for Salt Lake "our hero" accompanied them, and has remained with them ever since. He says he is happily situated when at home, and believes he has found the "true religion" at last. We "went for him" on the "woman question" by asking him how many wives he had. This was a "poser," but Jacob came to time and answered that if he told us he had *five* we would not believe him; and if he told us he had *one* we would be equally loth to take his word, he might just as well, therefore, give one number as another, so he would say *one*. By this time the train reached Economy, where Mr. Z. was going as a visitor, and the "interviewed" and "interviewer" parted with a friendly shake of hands.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Ironton *Enterprise* learns that a lode of iron ore has recently been discovered on the east side of Pilot Knob, near the summit, which is nearly pure, and in its quality without a rival in the world.

BERT tea is the latest "refreshment" offered at fashionable parties to the exhausted participants in such round dances as the German. This is more creditable and nutritious than champagne for the youthful devotees of Trepsichore.

THE New York *Evening News* (Wood's paper) call Barnard a "Bummer Judge," accusing him of drunkenness and corruption, and says "if he will commence a libel suit against us, we will prove him to be one of the most corrupt and debauched men that ever occupied an official position."

STATISTICS furnished by the Postmaster General show that the money order system is fast superseding other ways heretofore used for transferring money. The business transacted and money sent by the money order offices of the country during the present month is fifty per cent. greater than the month of December, 1868.

IN consequence of the general dullness in trade, and depression occasioned by the recent fall in the premium of gold, immense reductions have been made by all the wholesale and retail dealers in New York, in order to close out winter and holiday goods before the conclusion of the season. The greatest reductions have been made in dry goods and dress stocks, including velvets, silks and all linen goods.

MR. GETZ has introduced a bill to couple with the abolition of the franking privilege, a provision to allow all newspapers sent from the office of publication to go postage free to any point. At present they only go free in the county of publication, or within thirty miles. According to Mr. Creswell's report, this can be done without effecting the revenue. Mr. Getz is going to press this measure, and hopes to succeed.

IT is stated that an improvement has recently been made upon the Davy Safety Lamp, which will increase its practical utility by protecting the flame more efficiently. The cylindrical wire gauze, or other casing of the lamp, is firmly secured by an inside bolt or catch, held in its place by means of a strong spring. The application of a magnet on the outside of the lamp, withdraws the bolt and allows the gauze to be removed.

A PAPER published in that city has this announcement: "The members of the Montreal Snowshoe Club are hereby notified that during the season the Club will start from the corner of Union avenue and Sherbrooke street, for the usual semi-weekly tramps, punctually on Wednesday evenings at a quarter before eight o'clock and on Saturday afternoons at three o'clock. By order," &c.

THE coming census taking in this country is a gigantic work. Forty millions of people to be numbered; the age, sex, occupation, nativity, etc., to be noted; all the statistics of the farmers, their productions, live stock, etc., to be gathered; all the manufacturing establishments of the country with their raw material, machinery and various products, to be enumerated; schools, libraries, churches to be reported. The work is truly ponderous.

IT is announced that an improved roller for manufacturing iron plates and bars has recently been invented in England, and has been used with success. The roller is a hollow cylinder, with a stream of cold water running through it to reduce the temperature. The weight is only three-fifths of the common roll, and the brass bearings are lighter in proportion. The saving on first cost is estimated at 15 per cent, while the rollers last longer.

THE report that Gov. Ashley, of Montana, had sold out to the Democracy, is thus confirmed by the Chicago *Journal*:

"We had a call this morning from Mr. Stuart, one of the editors and proprietors of the Helena *Herald*, the leading paper of Montana, and he confirms this report. It is generally supposed in the Territory that the Governor aspired to the Senate, and the Democrats having a large majority in the Territory, he was preparing to go over to that party. He has forfeited the respect of the Republicans of Montana.

A STUDENT of Ann Arbor, Michigan, having remarked that men had more endurance than women, a lady present answered that she would like to see the thirteen hundred young men in the University laced up in steel-ribbed corsets, with hoops, heavy skirts, trails, high heels, panniers, chignons, and dozens of hair pins sticking in their scalps, cooped up in the house year after year, with no exhilierating exercise, no hopes, aims, nor ambitions in life, and see if they could stand it as well as the girls. Nothing, said she, but the fact that women like cats, have nine lives, enables them to survive the present regime to which custom dooms the sex.

MCFARLAND estimates that his trial will cost him five thousand dollars. Graham and Spencer, whom he has retained as counsel, are accustomed to receive stiff prices for their services, and McFarland will be fortunate if he gets off at these figures. So far as securing an acquittal is concerned, however, he might save his five thousand, and act as his own counsel. No jury will convict him, and all that it would be necessary for him to do would be to have Richardson's letters to his wife brought into court. It is expected that the trial will come on during the month of January and it gives promise of attract ing more attention and interest than any criminal trial which we have had here for many a year.

A NOVELTY in street locomotion is now attracting attention in Paris. Rubber tics to the wheels, invented by Mr. Thompson, of Edinburg, Scotland, is running through the streets of the French capital, dragging behind it a heavy omnibus with fifty passengers, compared to which the six horse power engine looked like a steam tug towing an Indiaman. On the report of the French Government engineers, leave has been granted to the roadsteamer to ply over two routes, several miles in length, and including some busy parts of Paris. The engineers report it more handy and manageble than horses, and in no way dangerous to the public. The huge india rubber ties save the machinery from jolting and the road from ruts. The speed is that of a fast omnibus, and it travels up and down rising ground without the least difficulty.

THERE is a deal of talk about the nomination of Judge Hoar to the Supreme bench, and one would think from the remarks of Senators that he would not secure a dozen votes. The opinion prevails that his nomination will be confirmed, without serious opposition, but there are Senators who think differently, and some go so far as to assert that he will be rejected by a two-thirds vote. The reasons given for the belief that he will be rejected are about as follows: First, The Senators from the Southern States think their section of country entitled to one of the Judgeships on the Supreme bench, and by rejecting Hoar they may secure it; second, the extreme Radical Senators believe Hoar to be a Conservative, and claim that the Supreme Court is already largely in the power of the Conservatives, and no one but a confirmed Radical should receive the appointment; thirdly, last Spring, when Mr. Hoar was making appointments for United States Marshals, District Attorneys and District Judges, he could not appoint anybody that was recommended, and consequently he incurred the enmity of many of the Senators, and now those Senators threaten to avenge themselves by voting to reject Mr. Hoar; and, lastly, the Democratic voters say they will vote against him, because he gave a decision during last Summer whereby the legality of a trial by court-martial was affirmed, and a white man hung for killing a negro. Another dispatch says: The opposition to Mr. Hoar was stronger than was supposed, and, fortunately for him, is not founded upon any basis which is subject to party or other control. Every member who opposes him seems to have a different reason for it, and that very fact may prevent the opposition from organizing a sufficient force to reject him. I adhere to the opinion expressed heretofore that Mr. Hoar will be confirmed in the end.

Justice E. M. Stanton.

"Occasional" says: Edwin M. Stanton is still a comparatively young man. He is fifty-four this month of December. When Lincoln accepted the portfolio of War Secretary, in 1862, he was in robust health. He was capable of prodigious labor, and when he took hold of the department he gave it unremitting attention. He literally lived in harness. He gave no thought to himself. He saw the work before him, and he grappled with it. He was at once the creator and the organizer of a system which included in its details the whole science of war. And when, at the end of hostilities, the faithful Minister found that his trials were not over; but that he was to add (to what, indeed, with all its exactions, was still a labor of love) the painful duty of acting the sentinel over the fruits so bloodily won, and that in defeating Jefferson Davis he had to meet and baffle Andrew Johnson, the stalwart frame began to weaken. Edwin M. Stanton became an almost hopeless invalid. But he never quailed at his post. To the last he maintained the same tone, the same convictions, and the same purpose. Andrew Johnson's acquittal saw his retirement from office, broken in health but undaunted in spirit, because Grant, the Republican candidate, was sure to be the Republican President.

Within the last few weeks Mr. Stanton's physical condition has visibly improved, and his acceptance of the Judgeship shows that he is ready for its duties. His intellect is as clear as ever. He enters upon a station that has stirred the aspirations of all the first minds of his profession. The Supreme bench is in some respects higher than the Presidency.

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 nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes 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, a medicine of which has not been benefited by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and 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 peradventure 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 to make by it an object which most persons will allow not 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 defined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.

There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of vitalizing action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in the celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on impeachable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or official medicine in use.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 20th, 1869.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

The annual election for officers of this institution will be held at the stated meeting of the Board of Inspectors on

January 3d, 1870.

By order of the Board.

dc20:td&3t&F. HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for three years, will be held at the office of the Company, 73 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. dc20

BANK NOTICES.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cash'r.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. BILL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 21, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

W. KC'ANELESS, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AND Good Bargains AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Poplins, all colors;
Plaid All-wool Poplins;
Heavy Corded Poplins;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
Plaid and Striped Delaines;
Long and Square Paisely Shawls;
Long and Square Plaid Shawls;
Long and Square Striped Shawls;
Misses Shawls; Small Shawls;
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,
Country Flannels.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, At Very Low Prices, Wholesale and Retail, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES! GREAT VARIETY OF

Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Boxes, Fancy Boxes: Portmonaies, Ladies' Satchels, Dressing Cases, Watch Stands, Gents' Shaving Cases, Cigar Stands, Fine Wax Dolls, Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,

Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' Scarf and Bows, Roman Sashes, Gents' Bows and Scarfs, Children's Stockings, Worsted Patterns, Knit Goods, &c., &c., Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S, 78 and 80 Market Street.

WEED!! FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINES, The Best in the Market. SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES, AND ON Easy Terms. JOHN BIGGERT & SON, 116 MARKET STREET.

BOOKS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, AT THE Very Lowest Prices! JOSEPH HORNER, 129 Smithfield Street.

Our splendid stock of HOLIDAY BOOKS, comprising beautifully illustrated PRESENTATION VOLUMES of American and English Standard Prose and Poetical Writers, English and American Juvenile, Toy Books, &c., Family and Pocket Bibles and Hymn Books. ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Writing Desks, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Inkstands, Card Cases, Photograph Albums, Chromos, Diaries, Gold Pens and Fancy Stationery. Will be sold at the Very Lowest Prices. dec18-TTS

HOLIDAY GOODS, ORR & McCONAHY, Jewelers, 114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water, ALLEGHENY. Our Goods are Unsurpassed! GOODS.

TWO NEW AND ENTERTAINING JUVENILES.

ERLING THE BOLD. A TALE OF THE NORSE SEA-KINGS. By R. M. BALLANTYNE, author of "Deep Down: a Tale of the Cornish Mines;" "The Lifeboat," "The Lighthouse," "Fighting the Flames," etc. With Illustrations by the Author. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1 50.

MOODY MIKE; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE. A Christmas Story. By FRANK SEWALL. 16mo. Illustrated. Extra cloth. $1 00.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 715 and 717 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. dec18:TTS

H. B. LYON, Sealer of Weights and Measures, Office—No. 2 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Copy JOHN MESSER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market. Liert. GEO. E. MCNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., extra good 4-6 Bleached Muslin;
At 12½c., heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting;
At 9½c., Good Dark Calicos;
At 10c., Fast Colored Calicos;
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel;
At 12½c., good Dark Delaines;
At 18¾c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel;
At 18½c., Barred Flannels;
At 25c., All-wool Rob Roy Flannels;
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.

An Extra Good Bargain in LADIES' FELT SKIRTS. A Great Variety of FANCY GOODS For the Holidays, AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

N. B.—Will be open on FRIDAY EVENING. Being unable to wait on all our patrons who called yesterday, it would be a favor if as many as possible could call this morning (Wednesday) or Thursday.

PRESENTS AT THE LOWEST PRICES! GREAT VARIETY OF

Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' Scarf and Bows, Roman Sashes, Gents' Bows and Scarfs, Children's Stockings, Worsted Patterns, Knit Goods, &c., &c., Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

ALL DEPARTMENTS. Supplied at Eastern Prices, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S, 78 and 80 Market Street.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GOODS, AT No. 110 Market Street. Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager, on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Elegant Glove Boxes, Elegant Handkerch'f Boxes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Statuary, Albums, Cabas, Vienna Cigar Cases, Russia