The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph*, by a business-like exchange of Christmas gifts with a skillful type-founder, was enabled to come to time, on the holyday morning, in an elegant new suit of clothes—quite a court-dress in fact. The *Telegraph*, always edited with ability and care, will hereafter boast of a typography to match, such as, *barring* Pittsburgh, neither *burgh nor* city in our Commonwealth can excel.

THERE is talk in Europe that the Czar Alexander II., of Russia, contemplates an early abdication. Declining health is assigned as the reason. He is only fifty-one years of age. His son, the Grand Duke Alexander, who would succeed him, is 25 years of age.

The friends of liberty and progress throughout the world would regret the retirement of this best of Russia's great rulers, the liberator of fourteen millions of serfs, and the enlightened friend and promoter of liberal principles. His reign, which has lasted through fifteen years, has been one of peace, prosperity and progress, and he has done more to elevate Russia, if not to enlarge it, than any of his predecessors. His abdication will be the more regretted, because his son is more likely to reverse his genera policy than to carry it forward.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The objections, which have been made in a few quarters, to the Tenure of Office law, have not been found to have any practical importance. No embarrassment is experienced by either the President or the Senate, in virtue of its operations. The first has exercised his functions, in the matter of the suspension of unacceptable officials, with so much of wise caution and of just regard for public sentiment, that formal explanation of the cause for suspension has been called for in but very few instances, and always in such cases promptly furnished. We have here an evidence of the most thoroughly cordial understanding between the two authorities, of a conscientious and faithful discharge of their respective duties which is very creditable to each, and of the actual consonance of the law itself with the equitable spirit of our Federal Constitution. In the fact that the law operates so smoothly, that its influence is felt, if at all, rather in what it forestalls than in what it comes directly to oppose, we find a sufficient reason not for the repeal of the law as a dead letter, but for the retention, which is now fixing a line of safe precedents for future emergencies, when the country may not be as fortunate as now, either in its President or its Senate. Such would be the contingencies in which the principle of this law would be of vital consequence to the country, while there might be absolutely no possibility for its enactment anew.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

We have an extended report of the proceedings of the various meetings held in this city yesterday, to attest the devoted regard with which the memory of EDWIN M. STANTON is to be ever cherished by our people. In these testimonials *in memoriam*, the bench, the bar, and the people alike participated. The bar-meeting is said to have been the largest gathering of the profession ever known in this city. The citizens' meeting was not a full one in numbers, but many of the *best* men of the community were there.

The resolutions of the two meetings were unavoidably alike; the salient points to be referred to in that way were too conspicuous to be ignored by either. These resolutions may be taken as expressing the substance of similar declarations at every memorial assemblage for the same object throughout the land. Of Mr. STANTON's public career, no new things could be said by any one, while every one knows just what it was.

The addresses were all peculiarly appropriate to their scenes, to the audiences and to the common theme. Many interesting incidents were related, by genial men who spoke from recollection of their own experience, reflecting a yet clearer light upon some of the personal qualities of the illustrious deceased.

Taken altogether, the proceedings of yesterday were as creditable to the intelligent patriotism of our people at large, as they were indicative of the affectionate regard of thousands of the old neighbors and personal friends of Mr. STANTON in this community.

At a very early day, it is proposed that an oration shall be delivered upon the life, character and services of the deceased, which, we shall expect, will be a fittingly faithful tribute to the most rarely exalted merit, in the name of a people who will never forget or cease to love the memory of STANTON.

THE ERIE CANAL RING.

Our reference, of yesterday, to the whispered rumors of the existence of a ring formed for the furtherance of personal profit, by securing the endorsement at the Commonwealth for an enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the consequent assumption of the large amount of bonds now held by a citizen of Erie, has awakened a very general public curiosity, which we are not yet sufficiently acquainted with the details of the "ring" programme to satisfy fully. But all the facts may be expected to transpire in due time.

There will not be the remotest possibility for the success of the enlargement scheme, so far as it contemplates the Legislative sanction and aid, until, 1st, some equitable arrangement shall have been made, in the *public* interests, with the holder of that large lien upon the present canal. He should have principal and interest for all his actual outlays, no more, no less. We do not undertake to say that he would ask anything else, while we are quite sure that none of the jobbers, to whom we have alluded as engaged, *sub rosa*, in engineering the project, will be suffered to plunder the treasury, under any pretext or by virtue of any arrangement, with any other party whatever. The second condition would very properly exact such a clear exposition, of the real merits of the plan of enlargement, as will reasonably satisfy the public that it is feasible, and ought to be carried out at once.

We do not believe that the Commonwealth will aid this work with a single dollar, either in cash or credit, until assurance can be had that the dollar will be expended in good faith, for value received, and that the fair, just value of the property. If any *bonus* is to be paid, by anybody or to anybody, the State will be no party to that contract, or in any way instrumental for its fulfillment.

If the principal holder of the canal-lien should be reasonable in his demands, and we take it for granted that he will be, the project can then come up for discussion upon its proper merits. Otherwise, not, certainly not with any possibility of its success. Anything in the nature of a just surmise that a hungry party of speculators are to be directly profited by State action would, and should, be fatal to the proposition. The enlargement would be a very costly undertaking at best, and its pecuniary success, when accomplished, a matter not so certain as to warrant the unnecessary expenditure of a solitary dollar.

CUMBERLAND COAL.

In Allegheny county, Maryland, the most western part of that State, as is well known to the most of our readers, there are extensive deposits of bituminous coal. The "Big Vein"—the thickness of which we are unable to state—has been worked more extensively than any other, mainly for shipment to Baltimore, Washington and other seaboard cities. Besides the "Big Vein," there are other veins of four and six feet, still more extensive in area, and supposed to contain more coal than it. The "Big Vein," it is estimated, in addition to all that has been mined, still contains two hundred millions of tons.

The trade with the seaboard cities opened in 1842, and that year 1,708 tons were carried eastward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was not until 1850 that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal began to carry coal from this field. The following table will show the progress of the trade

	B. & O. R. R.	CANAL.	TOTAL.
1842,	1,708	——	1,708
1845,	24,653	——	24,653
1850,	192,805	4,043	196,848
1855,	478,486	183,786	662,272
1860,	493,031	295,878	788,909
1865,	560,293	343,202	903,495
1866,	736,153	343,178	1,079,331
1867,	735,639	458,183	1,193,822
1868,	848,118	482,325	1,330,443
1869,	1,236,509	663,491	1,900,000

All this is from one county, and the Cumberland *Civilian* estimates that the mines of that county are sufficient to bear a draft of 2,000,000 tons a year for ten generations. But should that not be sufficient, the county of Somerset, Pa., which adjoins that county on the North, has probably still more. It, too, has a Big Vein of great extent, through the centre of which the Connellsville Railroad passes. The average distance from the Somerset coal field to Cumberland does not exceed 25 miles. It is said to extend over an area of several hundred square miles. Should the demand for coal continue to increase during the next twenty years as it has during the past two decades, the mines of Somerset county will be heavily drawn upon, as well as those of Allegheny county, Md.

But why carry all this coal away? Why may not capitalists establish manufacturing centres in the beautiful, healthy and romantic valleys where this coal is found, instead of the crowded and swelting suburbs of great cities? Before the era of railroads there was good reason why manufacturing establishments could not be scattered abroad; but there is none now.

STANTONIANA.

The following words, spoken by Mr. Stanton himself in reference to the scene which transpired at the council board when the news came that Major Anderson had transferred his command from Fort Moultry to Fort Sumpter, will be interesting:

"This little incident was the crisis of our history—the pivot upon which everything turned. Had he remained at Fort Moultrie, a very different combination of circumstances would have arisen. The attack on Fort Sumpter, commenced by the South, united the North, and made the Confederacy an impossibility. I shall never forget our coming together by special summons that night. Buchanan sat in his arm-chair in a corner of the room, *white as a sheet*, with the stump of cigar in his mouth. The dispatches were laid before us, and so much violence ensued that he had to turn us all out of doors."

Buchanan and his Cabinet in due time passed away, the war against the Union was fully inaugurated, Simon Cameron was placed at the head of the Department entrusted especially with its prosecution, and Edwin M. Stanton remained for the time a simple private citizen, awaiting his opportunity, unconscious of the dazzling career that the future had in store for him.

Simon Cameron resigned the Secretaryship of War early in January, 1862, and on the 11th of that month Mr. Stanton was appointed to succeed him, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate on the 15th. It is related in connection with the appointment that, in answering some questions on the subject, Mr. Lincoln observed that his first wish had been to choose a man from a Border State, but that he knew New England would object; *that*, on the other hand, he would have also been glad to choose a New Englander, but he knew the Border States would object. So he concluded to select from some intervening territory, "and, to tell you the truth, gentlemen," he added "I don't believe Stanton knows where he belongs himself!" Some of the company present at the time of the conversation here recorded now said something about Mr. Stanton's impulsiveness, to which Mr. Lincoln replied with one of those inner stories with which he used to answer friends and enemies alike: "Well," said he, "we may have to treat him as they are sometimes obliged to treat a Methodist minister I saw of out West. He gets wrought up so high in his prayers and exhortations that they are obliged to put bricks in his pockets to keep him down. We may be obliged to serve Stanton the same way, but I guess we'll let him jump awhile first!"

On the night of March 8, 1865, while the last bills of the session were under examination for signing, and while the President and all with him were enjoying the expectation of to morrow's inauguration, a dispatch came from Grant, which stated his confidence that a few days must end the business with Lee and Richmond, and spoke of an application made by Lee to negotiate about peace. Mr. Lincoln intimated pretty clearly an intention to permit extremely favorable terms, and to let his General-in-Chief negotiate them, even to an extent that overpowered the reticent habits of his Secretary of War, who, after holding his tongue as long as he could, broke out sternly:

"Mr President, to morrow is inauguration day. If you are not to be the President of an obedient and united people, *you had better not be inaugurated*. Your work is already done, if any other authority than yours is for one moment to be recognized, or any terms made that do not signify that you are the supreme head of the nation. If Generals in the field are to negotiate peace, or any other chief magistrate is to be acknowledged on this continent, *then you are not needed, and you had better not take the oath of office*.

"Stanton, you are right," said the President, his whole tone changing.

Seizing a pen he wrote as follows: "The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question; such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages."

The President then read over what he had written and then said:

"Now, Stanton, date and sign this paper and send it to Grant. We'll see about this peace business."

Mr. Lincoln understood him thoroughly, and reposed the most unstinted confidence in his integrity, ability and statesmanship.

Only a few days before his death, Mr. Lincoln gave a still more striking testimony of the affectionate nature of his regard for Mr. Stanton. This was when Stanton tendered him his resignation of the War Department, on the ground that the work for whose sake he had taken it was now done.

"Mr. Lincoln," says a witness, "was greatly moved by the Secretary's words, and tearing in pieces the paper containing the resignation, and throwing his arms about the Secretary, he said, 'Stanton, you have been a good friend and a faithful public servant, and it is not for you to say when you will no longer be needed here.' Several friends of both parties were present on this occasion, and there was not a dry eye that witnessed the scene.

He never would take a case without earning his fee, and did not charge one-third the value of his services. A month ago he was sent a handsome retainer in the case of the State of Pennsylvania vs. the Credit Mobilier. He wrote to Louis Hall, who represented the state of Pennsylvania, and asked him as a personal favor, to let the case rest until he had time to prepare himself to be heard for the Credit Mobilier, that he had only just been employed, and he would not go into court with any case until he understood it in all its bearings. Mr. Hall wrote refusing any delay. The trial, he said, must come off on the ensuing Monday. Then Mr. Stanton returned the fee and wrote that he could not do the company justice on so short a notice for preparation. He needed that money, needed it badly too: but he could not keep it because he could not feel that he could earn it on so short a notice.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: We have before us now his notes in the last argument of his life. It was delivered before the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Ohio, in the patent case of Whitney vs. Mowery. The Court sat in Mr. Stanton's chamber during the evenings of the interval between 8th and 13th of this month. The argument was continued from evening to evening, and from the lips of one of the counsel present we learn it was remarkable for its cogency. Sickness and long suffering brought with them no impairment of the intellect. Indeed so vigorous were all his powers that the keen eye of his physician was deceived, and the belief was firm with every one, except Mr. Stanton's self, that he would recover.

Mr. Stanton dealt in no "last words—not a syllable. He died," said the Surgeon General, "from his extremities, that is to say, his brain was the last part of him to succumb." It seems to be the opinion of Surgeon General Barnes and of all friends who saw Mr. Stanton within the few hours preceding his death that, though his body felt extreme pain, and he was deprived by approaching death of speech, he knew all that was transpiring around him up to within a few moments of his decease.

The Alabama Correspondence.

The President has sent to the Senate a mass of correspondence between this country and Great Britain, concerning the questions pending since the rejection of the treaty by the Senate. In the first letter, Mr. Fish writes to Mr. Motley, under date of May 15th, announcing the rejection of the treaty. He remarks that the Government abandons none of its claims nor the hope of their early adjustment. At the time the treaty was submitted the country had changed the depository of its confidence and power, and wished not to settle grave questions without first submitting them to the new regime. At the same time, the Senate and the people are convinced that the treaty would not have removed the sense of existing grievance, would not have afforded real substantial satisfaction to the people, would not have proved a hearty, cordial settlement of the pending questions, but would have left a feeling of dissatisfaction inconsistent with the relations which the President desires to have firmly established between two great nations of common origin, common language and objects in the advancement of the civilization of the age. The rejection was in the interests of peace, and at the time of writing the occasion was not deemed appropriate for a renewal of negotiations. Mr. Fish hopes, if negotiations are resumed, that some definite conclusion will be reached in regard to the rights of neutrals in case of war with a third power. The President does not recognize the necessity and propriety of the original concession, to the South, of belligerency by Great Britain. Other nations conceded belligerency; in Great Britain alone was the concession supplemented by acts causing damage to the United States.

On the 25th of September, Mr. Fish elaborately sets forth our grievances against England, and with conciseness, clearness and force states the case for the United States, applies the law of nations thereto, holds England to her responsibility for damages, refers to the evasions with which our propositions have been met, and while he says that the President is not prepared to fix the amount of the indemnity and reparation, nor of the future international law which Great Britain and the United States may propose to Christendom, we make no claim upon Great Britain beyond the satisfactory settlement of the controversy between us, nor do we propose to set any time for this settlement; we prefer to leave all the more important questions to her Majesty's Government, and will be ready, at any time, to consider any proposal England may make on the subject. We quote one paragraph from this remarkable dispatch, which has never yet been matched, as an exhaustive and powerful exposition of the domestic and international case. The Secretary says:

"We complain that the insurrection in the Southern States, if it did not exist, was continued and obtained its enduring vitality by means of the resources it drew from Great Britain. We complain that by reason of the imperfect discharge of its neutral duties on the part of the Queen's Government, Great Britain became the military, naval and financial, basis of an insurgent warfare against the United States. We complain of the destruction of our merchant marine by British ships manned by British seamen, armed with British guns, dispatched from British dock-yards, sheltered and harbored in British ports. We complain that by reason of the policy and the acts of the Queen's Ministers high and incalculable was inflicted on the United States. Nevertheless, the United States manfully and resolutely encountered all the great perils and difficulties of the situation, foreign and domestic, and overcame them. We endured with proud patience the manifestation of hostility there, where we had expected friendship—in England, the protagonist of the abolition of negro servitude, in order to perpetuate which the Southern States had seceded from the Union. We entered on a great war, involving sea and land; we marched to the field hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and expended thousands of millions in treasure for their support; we lavished the blood of our bravest and best in battle, as if it were but water; we submitted to all privation without a murmur; we staked our lives, our fortunes, and our honor on the issue of the combat, and, by the blessing of God, we came out of the deadly struggle victorious, and with courage proved, strength unimpaired, power augmented, and our place fixed among the nations second to none, we may without presumption say, in the civilized world. Providence had smiled on our sacrifices and our exertions, and in the hour of supreme trial we felt that, while mindful of good will shown us by friendly Powers in the hour of our trial, we could afford to account in moderation with others which like Great Britain had, as we thought, speculated improvidently and to their own discomfiture on the unexpected dismemberment and downfall of the great American Republic."

In a second letter, dated the same day, Mr. Fish suggests the re-opening at Washington of the questions at issue. On the 16th of October, Mr. Motley informs Mr. Fish that he had read his dispatch to Lord Clarendon, who requested a copy of the same. Another letter is from Clarendon to Minister Thornton, dated November 6, in which the points of Mr. Fish's September dispatch are communicated, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs expresses the desire of the British Government for an amicable settlement of the difficulty. He states that it has no new proposition to make until it knows more clearly the basis on which our Government would be disposed to negotiate. Here the matter ends for the present.

Custody of the Insane.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, has recently delivered a decision in the habeas corpus case of George W. Draper, remanding that gentleman to the care of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. The decision is interesting and important, as covering a large class of cases provided for by a recent act of Assembly. Judge Ludlow reviewed that act, in its two-fold aspect, as guarding at the same time the rights of the individual alleged to be insane, and in affording relief to the family and protection to society. If its provisions are fairly carried into effect in the spirit of Judge Lowlow's decision, no injustice can be done to individual liberty in our Hospitals for the Insane, while at the same time afflicted families will have the best means at hand, as far as human wisdom can provide them, for ameliorating the most distressing of all maladies.

Mrs. Stowe's Critics—Her Mind Injured.

Mrs. Stowe's book on the Byron muddle is to be out in a few days. She is not so sure as she might be that it will have the desired effect upon the public, and it is whispered that her mind has been injured in consequence of the attacks made upon her. She wrote her article with a wonderful lack of deliberation, and had no opportunity to measure her strength to endure the inevitable storm of censure. I am told that constant fits of depression have resulted in a condition of brain which is exceedingly dangerous. In public life women are far more sensitive in regard to criticism than are men. One of our most noted singers used, when she began her career, to have hysterical attacks over every adverse critique. Recognizing this dominant suspectibility to opinion, it isn't easy to conjecture what the women will do when they enter the political etc., etc., etc., the dirty pool of etc., etc., etc., the field whereon etc., etc., etc. If we are to have hysterics and scratching out of eyes and pulling of hair every time a newspaper speaks, what, oh what is to become of the little angels when Secretary Sally Smith is "pitched into" by the *Weekly Revolve*, and metaphorically annihilated, when Governor Jane Jones is dissected by the keenly sarcastic knife of the *Amputator?* The universal doing away of the whole female sex might, alas, be the result, and it is mortifying to confess that in this age of progress we haven't learned to live without 'em—the darlings.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens has been very busy of late collecting the numerous criticisms written upon Mrs. Stowe's article, and intends to bring them out in book form. Mrs. Stephens is of the opinion that Mrs. Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher would be better people, and much more useful *if they had religion*. Mrs. Stephens is a well preserved dame, possessing pretty gray hair, which she is not ashamed of. She is of an amiable turn of mind, and says that of all things in the world she can't endure to criticise the productions of budding authors. It goes to her heart to tell them they won't do when odes upon the immortality of the soul or essays upon Spring are presented to her appreciative eye.

The Schoppe Case.

The Carlisle *Herald* says: "If it is desired by those who have Dr. Schoppe's case in hand that it should be stated, we will admit that a great portion of our citizens believe that his conviction was a just one. They heard all the evidence adduced on the trial, and have read and re-read it in the printed report. They know the Court, jurors, witnesses, and all concerned in the trial, and also the prisoner. It may be that they are incapable of forming a correct opinion on the case, but we suggest that their judgment in the matter is entitled to as much weight and consideration, as that of those persons who have merely read the proceedings of the trial as a matter of curiosity, or news. It may be also as some of our journals assert, that the Court, counsel and jurors, were stupid and prejudiced beyond other men, but that is not apparent to those to whom they are well known. Now as we said at the outset, no one here desires the execution of Dr. Schoppe, or any one else. If his innocence can be established every one will rejoice that our community has not been disgraced by the most diabolical murder ever perpetrated. All are willing and anxious that he should have even the extraordinary privilege that has now been accorded him, and until his case is finally disposed of by the Courts, no attempt will be made to do aught against him. In return for this we have a right to demand that we be exempt from abuse and ridicule as being pig persecutors, "wishing to deck his scaffold with evergreens, and have our children sing Christmas carols around it." It is our right that we should not be thus maligned, and if Dr. Shoppe's friends persist in this folly, we will give a few revelations, that will induce reflection even in them."

A Point Well Put.

The Beaver *Radical* says: General Irwin was State Treasurer during the year 1868. He was in duty bound to see to it that all the taxes due the Commonwealth were paid. On his defeat and relinquishment of office, it was discovered that the *Credit Mobilier* was in arrears to the State for taxes due to the amount of $320,000, which large sum no effort had been made to collect. His successor took hold of this matter, and by his persistent efforts brought the corporation before the courts. By a decision of the court on a single point, the claim was cut down from $320,000 to $467,000, and the latter sum was declared by the jury to be due the Commonwealth. And now the sum of $467,000, which was lying outstanding in the list of "uncollected" taxes, is, by a verdict of the court made available for the support of the State, and is so much relief to the tax payers.

Has any one seen one word of praise of Mr. Mackey's energy and industry in any of the newspapers now devoted to "retrenchment or reform?" Do these editors rejoice at the successful collection of this large sum, and congratulate the tax payers on the relief which it brings? We are equally ignorant of one word in their papers which indicate it. Do they manfully come to the support of a faithful, and badly maligned officer, and demand his retention in an office which has never been filled by any man of equal financial skill? We are sorry not do so, but they are, with one accord, opposed to his re-election, and singularly—for retrenchers and reformers—they are all united in favor of the election of the incapable man whose neglect Mr. Mackey is just now repairing to the great benefit of the State, and to the delight of every honest man in the Commonwealth.

Planchette Heard From.

A bereaved husband in Coshocton county, Ohio, has communicated to the local journal, the remarkable "tribute" as follows:

MR. EDITOR: Passed to the higher life, Rachel Nichols, my beloved wife, on Thursday, the 9th day of December, instant, at our residence. Her age was sixty-eight years and six months, and we had lived happily together nearly fifty years. She was an intelligent and good wife, mother and friend. Like myself, she believed in the spiritual philosophy, which teaches the goodness and justice of the Supreme Spirit, and consequently takes away all fear of a revengeful, fiery, and eternal hell; and she confidently expected to meet, (as I believe she did), the cheerful countenances of her relatives and friends who had gone before. She died without suffering a muscle, and left a countenance as cheerful and beautiful as on her bridal morning. She left the body at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, A. M.; at ten o'clock A. M., she communicated through the Planchette to me and others. To me, Mourn not for me, I am surely happy, and I will be by Guardian Angel still, Ell." Peace to her ashes, and blessings on her, and may I profit as heretofore, by her guardianship.

ELI NICHOLS.

Our Iron Furnaces—Their Employment of Labor.

Apropos to the statement of Commissioner Wells, that there are at present only about twelve thousand men *directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in the United States, we have reliable information that, in the pig iron district known as "Hanging Rock," in Ohio, including adjacent furnaces in Kentucky and West Virginia, there are about seventy pig iron furnaces, employing, in the digging of iron ore, stone, coal and limestone, in the cutting and cooling of the wood, hauling material to the furnaces, making the iron and the hauling the same in the lines of transportation, about one hundred men to each furnace, or seven thousand men in all, "*directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron" in the Hanging Rock iron district, constituting about one-half of all the men *directly* engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in the United States, according to Commissioner Wells. Those who live in the Hanging Rock iron district ought to be proud of the magnitude of their business. But, it will be wholly safe to infer that the Commissioner has grossly understated the number of men employed in all branches of the pig iron production of the country.

THE Montreal *News* says: We have acquired a knowledge that we can live without reciprocity, and perhaps the American Executive is unwittingly teaching us a wholesome lesson of self reliance. We must learn to use the weapons they prize so highly. We must assimilate our frontier tariff to their, and prevent Canada being made a sacrifice market by American manufacturers. The use of our canals and fisheries are boons worth purchasing, but beyond them we have nothing to tempt the Americans to relax their tariff in our favor. The Ottawa Commons have thus a clear field before them, and can legislate upon reliable data; hitherto their movements were paralyzed by the prospect of the reciprocity treaty being revived.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The last of the Spanish gunboats left New York on Sunday.

—Rev. Dr. Cox, father of the Bishop, recently married a New York city belle.

—George Francis Train harangued at Tammany Hall, New York, Sunday evening.

—The new chapel of the Seventh avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, was dedicated on Sunday. It cost $60,000.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of d stressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will buy try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25, 1869.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the cause, prevention, and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm; humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals appearing with the opening of the year, this is the most useful *and may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

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.

de28:3t&d7 HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 95 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business.

The polls will close at 4 o'clock.

W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

de23:td9:30:d13

IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, 3d January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. de23

BANK NOTICES.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, December 18, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT (free of Government tax), payable on and after January 3d, 1870.

E. P. VOIGHT, Cashier.

de23:6t

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, DEC. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 65 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 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 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, DEC. 11, 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 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, DEC. 11, 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. HILL, 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, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 7, 11, 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 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 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.

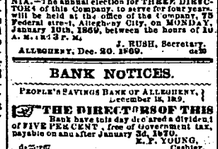
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

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. 53 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Canners and Packers, the most perfect, simple, and cheap of the skin top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the custom my manner. No preserves of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

mh28

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.

FANCY GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES!!

TO CLOSE OUT

Balance of Stock.

Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Fancy Boxes,
Segar Stands,
Dolls, &c., &c.

DECIDED BARGAINS NOW OFFERED

To Secure Rapid Sale,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

de27

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., eager on his late visit to Europe. No two articles paid for 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,
Stereoscopes,
Albums,
Cabas.
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Compositions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.

de13

WEED!!

FAMILY FAVORITE

SEWING MACHINES,

The Best in the Market.

SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES,

AND ON

Easy Terms.

JOHN BIGGERT & SON,

116 MARKET STREET.

de14:r28-TTS&S

DIAMONDS.

96 SANTA CLAUS 96

OPENS HIS PACK

ON TUESDAY,

AT

McFADDEN'S,

Federal Street, Allegheny.

DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires.
WATCHES, all makes and grades.
JEWELRY, an endless variety.
SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections.
BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, fantastic and modern.
CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc.
All purchased last week at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low.

96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96

WATCHES.

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water, ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

SILVER WARE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., extra good 4-4 Bleached Muslin;
At 12½c., heavy 9-4 Unbleached Sheeting;
At 8½c., good Dark Calicos;
At 10c., Fast Colored Calicos;
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel;
At 12½c., good Dark Delaines;
At 12½c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel;
At 12½c., 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