The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120.

IT IS said that Mrs. H. B. STOWE has again postponed the publication of her book on the Byron matter.

THE Samana treaty will be laid before the Senate immediately after the holidays. The discussion upon it will probably involve the St. Thomas question also, and it is not unlikely that the House will again claim its privilege, in the matter of the requisite appropriations, in payment for either or both of the purchases.

IN OUR local columns this morning we present the action of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the question of freight discrimination against our grain dealers, merchants and millers. The basis of arrangement is liberal and meets with most of the requests of those for whose interests the conciliations are made, and while not affording the largest measure of satisfaction, it is by no means unsatisfactory, developing as it does the desire of those having in charge the affairs of the great corporation to consider the interests of our locality in the arrangement of freight tariffs.

A CINCINNATI PAPER has a fishy story, "by telegraph," from New York, that "the administration and leading Republicans" are thinking seriously of a scheme to commence the redemption of the greenbacks as early as in February next, purchasing the gold therefor with an issue of $300,000,000 in six per cent. bonds, to be authorized and sold at once, principally in Europe. Of course, it is to be understood that Mr. BOUTWELL has kindly consented to lay his own 4½ per cent. $1,200,000,000 funding bill on the shelf, and that the country could not possibly wait six or twelve months longer for redemption!

ANOTHER CUBAN RAID.

When Congress assembles, a desperate push is to be made, by the holders of the Cuban bonds—a score or so of jobbing politicians and hungry Bohemians whose dreams of wealth have thus far been most unhappily illusory—to commit the Government to some sort of recognition of the rebel belligerency. A resolution will be offered in the House, to be rushed through if possible and sent to the Senate, where this enterprising party fancy that they have secured some recent converts. To promote its success, they have already initiated their new raid in the usual way—by the boldest misrepresentations of the present attitude of the President and of leading Senators. It is therefore telegraphed from Washington that the President is to proclaim the recognition of belligerent rights on New Year's Day; that the Administration has decided on an immediate change of front, under the menaces of influential Congressmen; that Mr. SUMNER has come over to the war policy and that Mr. FISH is very near the same conviction. This is the substance of a story which two or three of the journals have dressed up, enlarged and adorned, each in its own way, until the public would scarcely recognize it as only one original fiction.

These people may cheat themselves, but they can deceive no one else. Their cheap insult to the intelligence of the President, and of our leading public men, will accomplish nothing. The Cuban fiasco is very dead—bonds and all.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE.

All that is needed, to convert the heavy and dark volumes of smoke which rise from fires made of bituminous coal, so large a per centage of which is composed of matter volatile at a comparatively low temperature, is to bring these unconsumed gases into union with fresh oxygen at a temperature high enough to set the combined gas and oxygen aflame. Fresh oxygen alone will not do, neither will increased temperature alone do; both are required. So much for the chemistry of the process.

[illegible] of consuming smoke is [illegible] lies in the mechanism of the furnace and flues; for unless this mechanism be extremely simple, however correct in principle, the whole thing will fall in practice; for the proprietor has often to deal with ignorance, carelessness, roughness, and sometimes obstinacy, as well as smoke.

We were told not long ago of a furnace somewhere in this neighborhood which thoroughly consumed its own smoke. We have forgotten both the name of the proprietor and the locality; but *the result was secured simply by an elongation of the grate bars.* When the mass of coal at the front of the grate is so far burnt that it ceases to throw off smoke, it, or a part of it, is pushed back upon the bars, and fresh coal thrown in front, the gases from which, *i. e.* the smoke, having to pass over the glowing and smokeless fire in the rear, through which fresh oxygen is perpetually rushing up, is turned to flame. And so the furnace is kept going constantly. Even immediately after being replenished with fresh coal, our informant said the smoke from the top of the stack of this furnace is hardly perceptible! Of course the grate in the rear of the front fire has to be kept well cleared of ashes, otherwise sufficient oxygen could not get through.

The principle is correct, and this is the simplest application of it that we have heard of.

STANTON

The New York *Tribune* speaks of Mr. STANTON as a "zealous Democrat until the breaking out of the war." This has been, we know, the general impression; but a gentleman, who is fully conversant with the facts, assures us that during Mr. STANTON'S residence in this city he invariably went, on election day, to a leading anti-slavery man and obtained a Liberty party or Free-soil ticket, went to the polls with it in his hands and voted it without saying a word to any one. He did not at that time, take any part in politics; and although generally regarded as a Democrat, did not feel himself called on to correct the misapprehension, but quietly and unostentatiously cast his vote in accordance with his political sympathies.

That he was regarded as in hearty and thorough accord with the anti-slavery men, by all the old Abolitionists, is not to be doubted; and his appearance as attorney for one of them, in one of the first slave cases tried before Judge GRIER in this city, shortly after the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850, showed that the crack of the slave whip, which was then heard in every corner of the land, had no terrors for *him.* He was, in spite of all that may be said of him, a high-toned, impressible, sympathetic man, and his impulses always led him to side with the oppressed against the weak.

The Philadelphia *Press* remarks of Mr. STANTON:

Here is a character who dies with a reputation that will live as long as our liberties, and yet with less of available incident to delineate his great deeds than has ever fallen to the lot of any public man.

We must regard this view as an erroneous one. There is scarcely any citizen, who was prominently identified with the Union cause, who is not able to supply one or more incidents of the most striking type, from his own personal acquaintance with the deceased, which shed the strongest light upon his mental characteristics and the depth of his patriotic devotion. There are scores, too, perhaps hundreds, of other citizens who have never been so prominent, but who, as old-time friends and neighbors of the Great Secretary, enjoyed peculiar facilities, during the war, for observing so much of his inner life as circumstances permitted Mr. STANTON to exhibit. And the reader of the remarks of the speakers at the public meetings in this city, the other day, as reported in the journals of yesterday, must have been struck by the variety of incident and anecdote, as much historical as personal, which these gentlemen were able to contribute to the stock of public information in that respect. We hear, moreover, constantly, of new points from citizens who knew him well, many of which are promised to us for publication. Time will speedily show that the emotional character and vastly extended public experience or Mr. STANTON peculiarly abounded in these sharply defined sayings and doings which, when the sum of them may be collected together, will present a collection of incidents perhaps more remarkable than have been afforded by the history of any other modern statesman.

RUPERT'S LAND.

The little rebellion in the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River, north of Minnesota, is likely to result in a dismemberment of the British empire in North America. This is a detached settlement, having no direct communication with Canada, and can only be reached through Hudson's Bay or through the United States. There is no practicable road through the region lying between Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, which separates the Canadian Dominion from the extensive region which stretches from Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and from the northern boundary of the United States to the Arctic Ocean.

For more than a century all this territory has been under the sway of the Hudson's Bay Company, whose sole interest, policy and rule centred in the fur trade. In 1812 Lord SELKIRK established a small colony on the Red river, a few miles south of the head of Lake Winnipeg. The original colonists were principally Scotch; but some Canadian French, and half breed Indians attached themselves to the colony; and for many years they have lived there like a congregation of hermits, having very little intercourse with the outside world. Until Minnesota was settled their only commerce was through Hudson's Bay by vessels which came in from England but once during the short season of navigation. Since the settlement of Minnesota the entire trade of the colonists is with St. Paul and St. Anthony, by wagons of the most primitive type, being built altogether without iron.

Between the Red River country, or Pembina, or the Selkirk Settlement, or Rupert's Land—for it is known by all these names—and the State of Minnesota there is a fine open and level country, and good roads. Its commercial and social relations, therefore, are and always must be with the United States. Its political relations are now in suspense. A few months ago the Canadian Government appointed one McDougal Governor of this detached province; but when he went there the people, or a majority of them, repudiated the authority of the Canadian Dominion, and would not suffer McDougal to exercise the functions of his office; and having no troops to sustain him, he was obliged to lie on his oars till he should be either sustained or recalled. It is said that he attempted to organize a body of Indians to enable him to capture the fort which the insurgents held, and crush the rebellion. Whether that was so or not we cannot tell; but nothing of the kind was done, and now the little rebellion is beginning to assume more definite and formidable proportions. The Northwestern Republic is the high-sounding term by which Rupert's Land is now spoken of, and posters are to be seen in New York, and doubtless elsewhere, calling for men to act as *guides* in that great interior and almost unknown territory. The thing is working quietly; and probably without a blow it will be switched into the territory of Uncle Sam—first, of course, becoming independent. Very likely next spring will see a very considerable number of *guides* up there.

It is not in the power of the Canadians to stop this movement, for they cannot reach that country at all without passing through the territory of the United States, which, of course, will not be permitted. Great Britain will not contend about it; for the country is of no value, either commercially or politically to her. By nature it belongs to this country, and will as surely gravitate to us, as a tributary stream seeks a great river.

That is an extensive, beautiful, fertile, but cold country. It comprehends the entire valley of the Saskatchewan, together with part of the Red River, and Lake Winnipeg, which is nearly as large as Erie. It is said that the southern part is admirably adapted to the culture of wheat.

THE CANAL RING—TREACHERY ON FOOT.

By Article XI of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, it is provided, (Sec. 1) that the State may contract debts, direct and contingent, not exceeding $750,000 in amount at any one time, and that sum to cover the actual existing total of all similar obligations, "to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for." It is also empowered (Sec. 2) to contract debts, without limit as to amount, "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State." It is forbidden (Sec. 3) to create any other debt, except as above specified "by or on behalf of the State." A Sinking Fund is created (Sec. 4) for the extinguishment of the existing debt, and "no part of the said Sinking Fund shall be used or applied otherwise, until the amount of such debt shall be reduced below the sum of $5,000,000." The fifth Section of the Article says:

"The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation."

It is thus manifest that the State can extend no loan of its credit, to promote the projected enlargement of the Erie Canal between the River and the Lake. The work, if done at all, must be done by a private corporation and by private means.

But another line of attack upon the State Treasury is proposed, by the ring of plundering jobbers, to whom we have already referred as having seized upon this enlargement scheme as an inviting field for their peculiar line of operations, and with whom rumor has associated one of our city journals, which has, of late, about equally divided its columns between the advocacy of that enlargement and the most abusive assaults upon what it has termed a corrupt ring of Republican politicians.

Until last year the State held certain third mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie railway to the amount of $3,000,000, which, although nominally a lien upon that work, were really worth much less than their face, the ability of the company to pay them being worse than problematical. These bonds were given in payment for the North Branch Canal sold to that company by the State. To free the Erie line from that incumbrance, and to promote the construction of the Mahoning extension of the Allegheny Valley road, the latter company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, contracted with the State for an exchange of securities, which should transfer these bonds to the Allegheny, receiving in return the bonds to the same amount of the latter corporation, to run twenty years from 1879, the same being guaranteed by both the Allegheny and Pennsylvania companies. The operation was a good thing for all parties, but especially so to the State, since it is thereby the gainer in an absolute security of the amount of the Erie debt, theretofore comparatively worthless. The new bonds, when made and delivered to the State, stand pledged already to the Sinking Fund.

The Canal ring now propose another "exchange"—that the State shall turn these bonds over, in advance, to the Canal Company, taking in return its bonds to an equivalent amount, secured upon the work itself as enlarged and completed. The Company would thus get a solid value of $3,000,000, but what the State would receive in payment for it would depend, for its actual worth, upon all the contingencies of the work. Aided with this sum, and with such private subscriptions as could be obtained, here, in Philadelphia, and abroad, the work would be done, first paying off the liens now binding the present canal at the price fixed by the owner, say at par. The profit to the ring is expected to be realized in the handsome margin, half a million or more, between what that lien is now actually worth, and perhaps may be contracted for, and the par price paid. To those parties, it will be a matter of no consequence whether the enlarged canal pays or does not pay; *they* will expect to be paid for their exertions in the mode here indicated.

This is substantially the programme of the confederates. It illustrates a ring of more compact proportions and brazen impudence than any of that imaginary congeries of political schemes which, by way of diverting the public attention from their little game, the confederates, through their organ, the journal which has been alluded to, have been assailing with so much abusive clamor of late. This ring includes not only the journalists, but a half score of decayed and used-up politicians and desperate jobbers of this city and vicinity, and a few members elect of the Legislature, including at least one Senator and several Representatives from the Western and Northwestern regions of the State, not from this county.

It is well that the public should be thoroughly posted in this matter. The Legislature will meet next week. The confederates have laid their plans for immediate work. One of them, a Senator, stands ready to sell out to the Democratic party—not only in the organization, but in the general control and direction of the Legislative business, which a Republican constituency elected him that he might faithfully labor to retain only in Republican hands—provided he can thereby secure the success of this programme for plundering the Treasury, and of other pet measures which he has been notoriously advocating and supporting, with offers of such treachery heretofore. The ring are well aware that, exclusive of their own inside associates, they cannot get one Republican vote at Harrisburg for their shameful scheme. They are now playing their cards for the opposition support. To secure one branch of the Legislature, it is expected that Democrats will pledge themselves to pass the "ring" bill, for the plundering exchange of securities as above indicated. If the game is played out, according to the cards as now dealt by these people, the first trick will be taken, by that Senator's aid, in the organization of the Senate, and especially in its action upon the two contested seats.

We have no doubt whatever that the Senator in question has already sold out to the Democracy, and will deliver himself if nothing prevents. We invite the attention of Republican members to the matter seasonably. Before that Senator is admitted to any conferences of the party, let his hands be examined. It is understood that the ring has also secured partners for him in the House, and a scrutiny in that quarter is equally indispensible.

THE executive statement of the American case on the Alabama claim, as made by Secretary FISH to Minister MOTLEY, seems to have made a convert, even at home. The New York *Tribune*, which has been for a long time lamentably wrong headed on the Cuban question, has now the candor to say:

Those who have denounced our high-minded Secretary as the slave of Spanish influences, the betrayer of American principles, and the destroyer of Cuba, might read his correspondence with profit. They might thus be enabled to suggest to themselves why our Government has not interpreted the law of 1818 into justification of the premature recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and why it prefers not to risk the commission of such acts as might tend to destroy the morality of the complaint we have so justly, so earnestly, so feelingly made against the consummate wrong inflicted upon us by England * * Both in his Cuban and English correspondence Mr. Fish has shown a steady ability which the admirers of serpentine and sanguinary statesmanship will have occasion to acknowledge.

THERE seems to be little doubt that Hon. Wm. Strong will be nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court in place of the lamented Stanton. He would have been selected for the vacancy on the resignation of Justice Grier if the President had not believed it due to Mr. Stanton's eminent deserts to proffer it to him. Judge Strong, indeed, only agreed to take the place of Attorney General in the event of Mr. Hoar's confirmation for the Southern vacancy, as a special favor to the President; and now that Hoar does not fill that vacancy, and that Stanton is called away from his new honors, there is nothing in the way of Judge Strong's selection to the circuit composed of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Should Judge Hoar resign, under the refusal of the Senate to confirm him, there is only a bare possibility that Pennsylvania may get the Attorney Generalship.

INTELLIGENCE is received from a well posted politician in Nashville, who says the Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Tennessee, which meets January 8, will certainly adopt the clause granting negro suffrage; that the matter has been so thoroughly canvassed that there can be no doubt. More than two-thirds of the members of the Convention are pronounced negro suffrage men.

STANTONIANA.

From information received from Washington, we understand it is the intention of President Grant to recommend that the nation shall, as a mark of gratitude to the late Edwin M. Stanton, extend to his family such earnest sympathy and material expression of indebtedness, as his pre-eminent services in behalf of the Republic will render a duty as agreeable as it is unfortunately necessary.

There are various statements as to the worth in worldly wealth of Mr. Stanton when he died. His practice as a lawyer, before he accepted the position of Attorney General in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, had netted him very considerable moneys, and he always lived here in good style during that term and while he was Secretary of War; so that when he lost the latter office, and it was proposed to raise for him a pecuniary testimonial, he declined it, giving the would-be donors to understand that he was not anywhere near to destitution. It is said that his house on K street is valued at $50,000, and that his life was insured for the same amount. He had a valuable law library, a part of which, his friends say, was sold within the past year. This is supposed by some to indicate that he needed the money derived from the sale; but it seems to be the general opinion that his family are left in what are called "easy circumstances." Mr. Stanton is reported to have been the main contributor to the livelihood of his mother, his sister, and her family, at Steubenville, Ohio, for a long series of years.

It is ascertained that just before Mr. Stanton left the War Department he sold the largest portion of his law library, which, in 1860, was the finest in this country, which is now believed to have been to get money to meet his ordinary expenditures, and that since that time a small property in Pittsburgh has also been sold.

Now that Mr. Stanton is dead, many people are unsealing their lips with incidents of his life, which his desires and wishes have heretofore kept concealed. Few people who met him in ordinary business knew to what extent he was literally a God fearing man, and to what an extent he believed in prayer. Rev. Dr. Gray, late pastor of the E street Baptist Church of this city, who preached here to-day, related the following interesting personal incident in the course of his sermon: About two years ago, while Mr. Stanton was holding possession of the War Office, and a voluntary prisoner therein, Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. Stanton. We went, and were very cordially received by him. Mr. Fulton addressed him and said: "I have made you a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the saviour of our country, and I believe God has heard prayer on your behalf." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, the services he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time; Mr. Stanton said: "Gentlemen, I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the common acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received discouraging dispatches from the army, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God to save my country, and then go and talk with Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Fulton then said: "Mr. Stanton, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war; am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied: "Not now. Were this statement made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as they were about to leave, Mr. Stanton rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to have you spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. Fulton in his brusque way said: "Gray, pray." Mr. Gray did so, and then Mr. Fulton prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. Stanton wept like a child.

The Utica *Herald* says: He was inspired by a master faith. When a leading journal referred to him as the organizer of victory, he disclaimed the credit, and declared that the "arm of the Lord" led and sustained our armies. To his iron will was allied this entire trust in Providence. Ideas, faith, will, expressed themselves in unremitting detail of labor. While to grumblers who were restive under his strong administration, he replied he should never leave the post of Secretary "until he was shelled out," his toil justified the saying current during the war, that his department exemplified perpetual motion.

The Columbus *Statesman* (Dem.) says: The deceased had within a few days been appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. The great object of his life's ambition was thus attained, yet before a single official act had been done, death claimed his as its own. We believe, notwithstanding the arbitrary acts of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, that he would make a conservative judge, and that none would interpose protection of the law, to save the citizen from oppression, with more of boldness, than Edwin M Stanton. We said this during his life and its beliefs, makes us the more regret his death. We knew him in the better days of his life, intimately well, and we loved him much. He was a good lawyer, and would, in our opinion, have made a good Judge.

Of his action in the War Office, to his high praise be it said, while others made fortunes by swindling the Government, Edwin M. Stanton remained poor. His single virtue was honesty in money matters, and not even the shadow of a shade of suspicion ever attached to his name of appropriating to his own use a dollar of Government money. In the midst of venality, when surrounded by knaves who plucked the Government as the farmer's wife plucks the goose, this is high honor.

The Care of the Insane.

As the law now stands in this State, no person can be sent to an hospital for the insane unless upon the certificate of two physicians, after personal examination, which certificate must be signed and acknowledged before a magistrate or other judicial officer, or upon the order of a Court in the case of insane prisoners. After the person is received into the hospital upon these proceedings, any respectable person, who suspects oppression, or doubts the insanity of the person, can procure a re-hearing of the whole case in open Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. These are some of the guards which the law throws around the liberty of the citizen in such cases. On the other hand, the health and safety of the patient himself are to be taken care of, with a view to his cure and restoration, the family of the alleged lunatic is to be relieved from the great anxiety and distress caused by this affliction, and society is to be protected against possible danger from the sudden and unaccountable fits of violence often exhibited by the insane. It should be borne in mind that our modern institutions for the insane are not prisons but *hospitals;* that they are no longer mere places for the custody of persons who are otherwise ungovernable or supposed to be so; that persons sent there are not regarded as prisoners but as *patients* suffering from *disease;* that the primary object is the *cure* of the disease; and that in these hospitals, as now conducted, a very large proportion of the patients *are cured.* Mental disease, however, like all other diseases, is in some cases incurable, and it is only in such instances that the next function of the modern hospital for the insane comes into play, viz: its invaluable advantages as a residence, providing the best means for the care of those who have lost the faculty of self-control. All these points are now provided for in the law of Pennsylvania.

A BOSTON letter says: Mrs. Scott Siddons is the latest victim in this vicinity. One year ago her advent into this city was the occasion of a sensation almost as great and much more *select* than that which greeted Jenny Lind years ago. Her readings were "the rage;" the gentry of Beacon Hill went mad over her; the aristocratic circles of Boston welcomed her to their homes, flattered and fawned upon her, while "the common herd" looked up to her as a divinity they could not approach. Last week Mrs. Siddons returned to us as an actress, and played —moderately well—to six of the poorest houses of the season. In fact the little audience were almost lost in the great Boston Theatre. To be sure they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers, for the sweet face and lovely eyes won applause where the dramatic talent was lacking; but simple applause would hardly pay for the magnificent dresses she wore, or make amends for the cruel desertion of old admirers. It was not that Mrs. Siddons was not as handsome as before, or that she came as an actress instead of as a reader. "The rage" was over. She had had her day, and should have rested on her laurels.

A GOLD-HEADED cane, "the wood of bog oak, which was submerged two thousand years before the birth of Christ," is being voted for at a fair now being held at Sharon, Mercer county.

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 a 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 but 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 28, 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 causes, 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 [illegible] illustrations [illegible] for the household and farm, numerous 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.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HAVING boats of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

Or they will be sold at the

Expiration of Twenty Days.

ROBERT A. HILL,
de21 ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

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. YOUNG, Cashier.
de25:r67

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 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 1 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 2 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 1 and 2 o clock P. M. A. LONG, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 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 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. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

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. 64 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:r9:30:6:13

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR 12 Directors of this Company to serve for the earning year, will be held at his office, on MONDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. J. DONNELL, Secretary.
de23

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, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
J. RUSH, Secretary.
ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING FRUIT-CAN TOP. COLLINS & WRIGHT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain 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 customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1869,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods,
Long and Square Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,
Waterproof Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets and Coverlids,
Country Flannels,
Opera Flannels, &c.

A Great Variety of

FANCY GOODS

For the Holidays,

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. 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 Handkerc'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios.
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas.
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.

de13

DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE. | JEWELRY.

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. STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE. BOHEMIAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections. BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups; figures and busts, classical, antique 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.

L. B. FULTON .... O. J. McGANN.

FULTON & McGANN,

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, Near High Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND

BRADBURY PIANO, 7 1-2 OCTAVE,

Nearly new. Also, several pairs of

VENITIAN BLINDS,

All colors and nearly new. The above articles will be sold cheap, for want of room. Apply to

E. DeROY,

Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

de21:r3 TW

J. B. SWINT .... J. M. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS,

No. 65 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALLISTERS constantly on hand. TURNING of all descriptions done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

A FINE STOCK OF

BLANKETS,

Nice and Clean.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS.

Ladies' Fancy Scarfs.
Fancy Bags and Satchels,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Hose and Underwear,
Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
Gloves and Socks,
Neck Ties and Scarfs,
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.

An Extra Good Bargain in

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.,

WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION

OF

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

TO THEIR

Wholesale Department,

Which is well supplied

With New and Desirable Goods,

Which they offer at

EASTERN PRICES.

de27

SPECIAL

HOLIDAY

PRICES!

E. R. GARDNER,

West Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

No. 69.

17c., One case Side Stripe DeLaines.
17c., One case Wincey Cloths.
11c., One case Side Stripe Prints.
11c., One case Canton Flannels.

LADIES' FURS,

All Grades! Enormous Stock!
Entire Fresh Goods!
Only New Stock in the City!

Prices 25 Per Cent. Less than can be purchased anywhere, and Assortment second to none.

Cloth Sacques, all styles, special prices.
Lyons Cloaking Velvets, Low Prices.
Silk Plush, Astrachan and Velvet Sacques.
Gros Grain Silks, Irish Poplins, new.
All-wool Long Shawls, Greatly Reduced.
$5.00, All-wool Twilled Blankets, worth $8.00.
$1.00, Dark English Waterproof.
62½c., Bright 4-4 Plaids, been selling at $1.00.
Boulevard Skirts, all Colors & Prices.
Furs. $4.00 per set to $150.00.

de8:MWF

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

131 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.

McCORD & CO.

de10:q100-MWF

STANDARD

TIME.

WE TAKE THE

TRUE TIME

BY

Transit Observations

Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.

J. R. REED & CO.,

Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.

VENISON & OYSTER LUNCH. —CAPT. B. GALLISATH will celebrate his birthday, WEDNESDAY, December 29th, by giving a first-class

VENISON AND OYSTER LUNCH,

At No. 63 Diamond street. A cordial invitation is extended to all his friends.

de28.r75 CAPT. B. GALLISATH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN

BUTTON HOLE

OVERSEAMING

AND

Family Sewing

MACHINE,

A Very Valuable Present

FOR A

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Terms Easy.

JAMES ESPY,

AGENT,

Western Penna. and Eastern Ohio.

Salesroom, S. W. Corner Fifth Avenue and Market St., second floor. Entrance, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, one door below Market Street.

de18:r27-MWF

BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

KAY & COMPANY,

65 Wood St.,

(LAFAYETTE BUILDING,)

Have now open for examination their splendid collection of

Holiday Books,

All recently purchased, and selected with great care, and consisting in part of the LATEST and MOST ELEGANT ISSUES of the

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRESS

Comprising beautifully illustrated

Presentation Volumes.

FINE EDITIONS OF

STANDARD PROSE

AND

POETICAL WRITERS.

English and American Juveniles.

FAMILY AND POCKET

BIBLES,

AND

PRAYER BOOKS,

Including the beautiful issues of the OXFORD PRESS.

Also, a fine assortment of

Rosewood and Mahogany

Writing Desks,
Tourists' Cases,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Library Inkstands,
Backgammon Boards,
Chess and Chess Boards,
Gold Pens and
Fine Stationery.

They respectfully solicit an early examination of their stock, confident that it is unsurpassed for attractiveness and variety. de21:85

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

For Gentlemen, Suitable for

FATHER, HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND.

DRESSING ROBES

Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decidedly the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF

GENTS SMOKING CAPS

Together with an elegant line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, all suitable for a useful HOLIDAY GIFT.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

68 Fifth Ave., Opera House Building.

de21:30

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

PRESENTS

At Your Own Prices,

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

Jewelry Store.

Desiring to close out our Holiday Stock as much as possible, we offer all our goods at prices to suit everybody. All our goods were bought in New York at the decline of gold.

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES.
GOLD CHAINS.
CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS.
DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS.
MOSS AGATE JEWELRY.
SETS OF JEWELRY, (fine assortment.)
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.
Large assortment of Fancy Goods, etc. Call and see before purchasing, at

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

de23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

GRAND CLEARANCE

AND

HOLIDAY SALE,

AT

HORNE'S,

STILL CONTINUES!!

USEFUL AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!!

Extremely Low Prices!

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Every Style and Quality.

FOR

Ladies, Gents and Children.

Lace Goods.

A GREAT VARIETY IN

Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemizettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevarde Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry,
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels,
Gloves and Hosiery

IN STYLES AND QUALITY

TO SUIT ALL.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

NEW STOCK

Gents' Neck Wear,
Handkerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c.

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

de24

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS.
ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

DR. WHITTIER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays: 12 M. to 3 P. M. Office, No. 9 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN,

AT

PUTNAM & ADAMS',

Gents' Furnishing Establishment,

73 FIFTH AVENUE,

d 9:MWS Opposite Postoffice.

CLOSING OUT SALE!!

Great Reduction in Prices of

DRY GOODS,

AT

J. W. BARKER & CO'S,

GOODS MARKED DOWN

FROM

TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENTUM.

59 MARKET STREET.