The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 59½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119¾.

NEBRASKA will ratify the XVth Article, at an extra session of her Legislature, which is to meet for that purpose early in February.

THE SCHOOL AUTHORITIES of the city of Cumberland, Maryland, stopped the reading of the Bible in the public schools of that city a few weeks ago. Recently the Board has given orders for the reading of it as heretofore.

THE PRESIDENT is still favored with earnest and renewed solicitations, from the venerable EX Judge GRIER, for the appointment of "Mr. BRADLEY, of New Jersey," as the successor to Justice STANTON. This is unfortunate for the aspiring Jerseyman.

WE acknowledge the following neatly turned compliment from the Philadelphia *Press:*

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* has issued an excellent Christmas number. The articles it contains are appropos, interesting and well written, and have been judiciously selected.

We would respectfully advise our enterprising cotemporary to lay away that number of our paper, as next Christmas the excellent stories will be fresh again, you know.

WE HEAR A RUMOR, from Washington, which is important, if true. It is that the Duke of Argyle is to be sent here on a special embassy from England for the settlement of the Alabama controversy at the earliest possible day. To this very credible report, the curb-stone gossips at the Capital, add another story, by way of tail to the kite, suggesting that England is willing to satisfy our claims for damages by selling to us British Columbia at a long price!

THE GAZETTE has been among the earliest, the most faithful and most consistent of the journals of this city, in supporting the project for the construction of an enlarged canal from the River to the Lake. In the true interests of that cause, it has denounced the harpies who threatened to plunder and ruin it. How true this is, is known to those intelligent readers and candid friends who have observed our course for the past two years. Supported by their good opinion and never wavering confidence, and by our own purpose always to merit such trust, we can well afford to be indifferent to the clamor of the exposed ring, or of the few innocent or ignorant citizens who seem still unsuspicious of the integrity of the nice party composing it.

MR. STANTON died poor. These four words—for they are literally true—are a glorious panegyric. He was by no means a man of extravagant habits, yet on the day of his death he had little more than the house that sheltered him and his family. Had money been his object, he might have had it by remaining in private life in the practice of his profession; or, had he not been a man of scrupulous integrity, he was in a situation where he could have amassed a vast fortune. But he loved his country more than he loved wealth; and now we are glad to learn that his sacrifices for his country have not entailed poverty on his widow and his children, for on the first of January $100,000 will be deposited in one of the banks of New York to her credit, a gift of a few opulent and large-hearted friends.

IN THE final closing up of reconstruction, it is plain that Congress will require the members of the Georgia, Texas and Mississippi Legislatures to take the test-oath which Canby imposed, but the Administration released, in the case of Virginia. Thus Canby's course will be sustained, and the opinion of Attorney General Hoar, which overruled that action, will itself be upset. We never felt a doubt of the strict propriety with which General Canby affixed that condition to the qualifications of members, nor could we ever concur in the considerations, themselves of the most doubtful expediency, which led the Administration to intervene in behalf of the Virginia Conservatives. Now Congress will regulate the situation more sensibly, for the States yet to complete their reconstruction.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS, of certain most significant statements made by Messrs. Cornelius Wendell and B. F. Butler, relative to the use of large sums of money to secure the acquittal of the impeached President Johnson, have attracted general attention throughout the country. It becomes interesting, indeed of importance, to know all the facts, and especially, if true, the corruptly purchased Senators were. The evidence which has lately transpired is thus epitomized:

1. Wendell was the chief manager on the part of the friends of Mr. Johnson.

2. A large amount of money was used. Wendell did not handle the money, but, of course, he knows who did.

3. Four Senators were bribed to vote against impeachment, receiving altogether $174,000.

4. Trumbull, Fessenden and Grimes were not influenced by money; nor were they approached by the Wendell managers.

5. Seward, Randall and McCulloch knew that money was being used.

6. A large amount of money was obtained over and above what was used, which was pocketed by the men who handled it.

7. B. F. Butler knew that Wendell could tell all about the men who handled the money, and that thus it might be traced to the corrupt Senators; but this part of the investigation he did not press, and hence the Congressional investigation amounted to nothing.

GOLD found itself yesterday down in the teens again—an event which, excepting a few quotations for an hour or two of one day a fortnight since, has not been paralleled since the battle of Antietam. With a very large amount of gold to be put on the market within the next week, yet lower quotations may be looked for. The stock of gold privately hoarded, *i. e.*, outside of the Treasury vaults, grows every day larger, demanding, like any other property not itself a circulating medium, an increasing amount of currency to hold it or carry it. The effect of this reveals a latent force, in the direction of what we may term the self-adjustment of the financial problem, which very clearly illustrates the irresistible operation of the laws of political economy. The more gold there is to be thus carried along, merely as dead property, the more currency it requires. This makes the currency scarcer, which inevitably appreciates its value. Thus, the discount upon the paper steadily diminishes, and, in the absence of any freshly disturbing cause, is certain to disappear, sooner or later, altogether. Then, and not until then, will come relief for that monetary stringency which, as we have shown, cannot but increase with the increasing scarcity of currency locked up to carry along the hoarded gold. When the paper appreciates to par, that will be redemption—a point which it will puzzle financiers to reach without a preliminary squeeze more or less severe. Thus far, the country stands it bravely.

WASTE OF LABOR.

Growing wheat is one of the labors of the country; carrying that wheat to market is another, and the grower of the wheat is no better entitled to a fair reward for his labor than the carrier. But, says the New York *Times*,

"To transport wheat from the interior of Illinois, or Iowa and Minnesota to New York costs at the present time not less than from fifty to eighty cents per bushel,—a cost which is not only destructive to the agricultural interests of the West, but which, by preventing us from competing with the grain markets of Europe, greatly injures the trade and commerce of the Atlantic States. It is the excessive cost of transportation, rather than the want of more greenbacks, which now rests like an incubus upon the people of the Mississippi Valley, crushing out all enterprise, and depriving the farmer of his just reward for his labor."

Nothing can be more true than this, and it is seldom that we meet with a better argument than this against the folly of so much transportation.

The *Times* suggests a remedy, and here it is:

"The cost of transportation may be largely reduced at once by removing the tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of railroads, express companies, canals, ferries, steamboats, ships and barges. This would reduce the cost of the transportation of the country from eight to ten millions of dollars. We may go further by reducing the tariff on pig and scrap iron, and entirely removing it from coal and lumber. To cheapen transportation we must cheapen the commodities which largely go to make up the cost. Of all these iron and coal are the most important."

Those New York people would make everything bend to the interests of commerce. Tax manufactures, tax everything, except those things which are employed in the business of transportation. Strike the protecting tariff off iron, so that we may have cheaper transportation. Pile the burdens on everything but the carrying trade. No matter what suffers, take care of commerce, and don't tax it at all. That's free trade. That's the way to build up New York at the expense of all the rest of the country.

The *Times* then turns to the iron question, in what spirit, let this brief quotation show:

"A system of taxation which takes from the whole people from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and transfers it to the pockets of a few monopolists, is little less than a swindle. It is a question of robbery—not of protection or free trade."

The pen which the advocates of free trade make of the words "monopoly" and "monopolists" (as in the above) betrays the weakness of their cause, and sinks their utterances down to the level of the lowest demagoguery. What monopoly is there, or can there be, in the manufacture of iron? Just as much as there is in the growing of wheat, and no more. Iron ore and coal in this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf, are almost co-extensive with the soil. Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Tennessee are as rich in this most useful of all minerals as Pennsylvania, and some of them richer; and yet these men talk about monopolies, and quarrel with Pennsylvania. From such stuff as this which we have just quoted, a man, ignorant of the facts, would be led to infer that we have a small privileged class among us who alone are permitted to engage in this business; for nothing short of this would warrant the use of that word, although it is a business that is open to everybody, as the writer knew, if he knows anything; and so vast, so widespread, are the raw materials that all who choose to do so can go into it. It would be just as true, and quite as sensible, to call a farmer a monopolist as a manufacturer of iron. But it is an opprobrious term, and is used, by men who ought to know better, to excite prejudice in the minds of those who are supposed to be too ignorant to perceive how gross it is misused. This is a standing trick of demagogues, and of those who advocate principles that will not bear fair and incisive discussion.

If the manufacture of iron is so profitable, and if the favored few who are engaged in it are making immense fortunes, as our free trade friends would have us believe, why do they not go into it? There are plenty of eligible locations. Go in, gentlemen, if you think that more money can be made by manufacturing iron than by importing it; and if you believe that those now engaged in the business are making too large profits, perhaps you may be content with less, and give us iron at lower rates. The way is clear, go in, try it, and then you will know, not theoretically but experimentally, whether a duty of three dollars a ton is sufficient to protect you against the competition of foreigners.

But to go back to the subject of transportation, which the *Times* says is "destructive to the agricultural interests of the West." In this opinion we cordially coincide; but we at the same time contend that it is the pernicious system which that paper and many others advocate that has thrown the agriculturists of the West into the power of transporters and others, and that until the West shall multiply its industries and thus create home markets, it can never hope to be emancipated from this bondage. This can only be done by making adequate protection against foreigners, who are too far away to be profitable consumers of our agricultural products, the settled policy of the government. This unceasing agitation against that policy is itself very injurious, because it deters men from the investment of capital in manufactures.

Free Banking.

The feeling in favor of free banking is increasing in Congress. That seems to be the only practical remedy for relieving the country from the suffering for want of a circulating medium. The bill introduced by Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and to make national banking free, introduced, on Wednesday, is the result of long reflection on his part, and will no doubt receive the sanction of a large majority of the House. The sooner this or some similar proposition is adopted the better. The scarcity of currency is deplorable. In the South, in some of the richest cotton centres, money cannot be had under 2½ per cent. a month, in addition to the annual interest of 7 per cent., while in the West the complaint is even louder.

REV. BARON STOW, D.D., died at Boston on Monday morning. Both as a divine and as author, he had more than a local reputation. He was born in New Hampshire in 1801, and graduated at Columbia College, D. C., in 1825. He was an author there for two years; then for five years pastor of a Baptist church in Portsmouth, N. H.; that he left to accept a call from Boston, where he ever afterward resided. For twenty years he was one of the leading members of the American Baptist Missionary Union. He was one of the overseers of Harvard University, a fellow of Brown and president of the trustees of Newton. He visited Europe twice. He published ten volumes of a religious nature, besides many sermons and tracts, and was a profuse contributor to magazines. Dr. Stow was one of the ablest and most influential divines of his denomination, and his death will be greatly regretted by Baptists.

A Southern View of Stanton.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 25.

A bad man has gone to his long account. A villain has shuffled off this mortal coil. A despot has kicked the bucket. There was a great rejoicing in Pandemonium yesterday. Since that eventful day when Adam and Eve manufactured cloths out of fig leaves, there has been many large gatherings in hell and on earth. But the cavalcade that turned out in the infernal regions to greet E. M. Stanton, who died yesterday, was, in all probability, the largest that ever paid tribute to a congenial spirit. Stevens had been awarded the premium for being the biggest sinner in all purgatory, and he is no doubt now jealous of Stanton, who he knows will put in for the medal, with a good prospect of winning it. That mawkish sentimentality which would throw the mantle of oblivion over the misdeeds of dead rascals, cannot be observed in chronicling the death of E. M. Stanton. The most exquisite tortures served Stanton enjoyment. The tyranny of Tiberius was forgotten in his enormities. He reveled for several years in tormenting all over whom he had power; but when he offended heaven and earth by hanging an innocent woman like a dog, God visited him with His righteous anger, and since the consummation of this atrocious deed Stanton's physical system commenced decaying and breaking up; and without a single tie on earth, destitute of all belief in the Christian religion, he died, and a little soul steeped in sin went to the devil. In nature he was revengeful and malignant, and so stubborn in opinion that he rarely changed his views or relinquished a purpose. He was as remorseless and cruel in disposition as a Camanche Indian; and joyously and without a shudder would have turned the Southern people over to massacre, and their homes to desolation. He was serene, not from philosophy, but from temperament and torpor. He belonged eminently to the animals known as coldbloods. No impulses ever stirred the feeble and sluggish currents of his moral or mental nature. To call him a brute would be a libel upon the dog. Of humanity he was destitute. He was servile; he was cowardly. The manner of his death shows the finger of retribution. He hungered for blood, for a position that would enable him to be devil a defenseless people. A President, as mean and malignant as himself, appointed him United States Supreme Court Judge. This power caused the fiend to burst into wild demoniac laughs. But that God, who would not permit the builders to occupy the impious tower on the plains of Shinar, smote the unctuous scoundrel so that he died. Nearly all the conspirators against the life of Mrs. Surratt have been blotted from the world they disgraced. Conover was sent to the Penitentiary, and Andrew Johnson was consigned to private life. Holt, still lives, but still prays for death. Stanton has gone, and Holt will soon follow, for not more certain is he burned, who puts his hand in the flames, than is he punished who commits a moral wrong. The wicked man's "sins will find him out." It is not an agreeable duty to inscribe the true character of an infamous public man on his tomb; but it is an imperative duty. Speak nothing but the *truth* of the dead. Stanton, the infamous, is drinking molten iron, trading in pyrotechnics, and broiling in a heated furnace, and the people rejoice.

American Annexation League.

The New York *Sun* of Monday says: "An American Annexation League has been formed in this city, with the avowed purpose of procuring by persuasion, or force, the annexation to the United States of all countries and provinces of North America, and all the islands along its coast. Their motto: the national safety of the United States demands the acquisition of all North America and the West India Islands. Prominent citizens are members of this League, and its officers are the following well known men: Col. George W. Gibbons, President; General A. L. Guerney, Vice President; General G. W. Cole, Secretary; General James E. Kerrigan, Financial Secretary, and General James B. Coit, Treasurer. The organization is preparing an expedition for active participation in the hostilities going on in the Red River country, against the representative of the Canadian Government. The expedition that they are preparing is to consist of 1,300 men, of whom 800 have already been enrolled. Twenty five guides have been hired, who are familiar with the Red River country, and who will conduct them from its last railroad station across the border line. Fifteen hundred Spencer rifles have been stored away ready for use. Ammunition and other supplies are also at hand, and no further great expense is anticipated. A prominent railroad man, a member of the league, has promised the troops free transit to within two hundred miles of the border line, and from that point to the place of operation. The filibusters will make their way by forced marches. They will depart from New York in squads of one hundred and two hundred men and as quietly as possible, so as to avoid detection or delay. The first squad will start before the 15th of January, perhaps as early as the 1st of the month, and the last detachment, it is expected, will have left the city before the beginning of February. Four parties, numbering two hundred and fifty men, have started for the Red River country already from the four cities of Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit and St. Louis, and they have probably ere this crossed the border line, but no news has yet been received from them."

The Whisky Ring Comes to Grief.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 28th says:

In the District Court of the United States, yesterday, Judge Cadwalader sentenced George Mountjoy to pay a fine of $3000 and undergo imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, in punishment of one of his offences against the Revenue laws. We say *one* of his offences, for there is reason to believe that he had a full hand in a great many. There has been scarcely an investigation into the operations of the "Whisky ring," in this city, in which his name did not appear in some connection. The imposition of the fine of $3000, or even ten times that amount, would have been deemed a light matter, but for the sentence of two years in the penitentiary. It is this that brings the sharpest pang of punishment to such a man, and it is calculated to startle the whole circle of his guilty associates who are now rioting in luxury on their ill-gotten gains. It will bring home to them all, the probability that their day of reckoning may soon arrive. This sentence is another illustration of the peril every man is in who fancies that either he or any combination of lawless men with whom he acts is stronger than the law. He and they may flourish with impunity for a while, just as Mountjoy and his combination did, but the day of retribution is bound to come sooner or later, and then their Chestnut street parades, in purple, and fine linen, their midnight carousals, their fast horses, and other fast companions, are changed for the coarse garb, the coarser fare, and a weaver's loom in a small cell in the penitentiary.

Special Deposits with Bank Cashiers.

The stockholders of the Second National Bank of Cleveland intend to raise the question how far the directors are liable, under the National Currency act, for losses sustained from the appropriation by their cashier of the securities of special deposits. Decisions have already been rendered on some points of cases closely resembling that of the Cleveland Bank; but the latter involves a new issue. It is not inquired whether the directors took all reasonable care of these special deposits, but whether they knew of the existence of such deposits, and thereby were brought under the provisions of the act, which does not contemplate their custody by national banks. If they did know what sort of business their cashier was transacting, then, it is claimed, they violated the provisions of the act. The Comptroller of Currency has, it is asserted, repeatedly informed bank officers that the care of special deposits transcends their powers, and that the banks are liable in case of loss. And the act itself says that in case of violations of the act, "every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity, for all damages which his shareholders or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation."

THE Empress of France, since her return to Paris, distributed to the ladies of her acquaintance rich presents brought from Egypt, consisting of shawls and stuffs from the Levant, jewels and objects of curiosity. Among the persons most favored were the Duchess de Mouchy, the Marquise de Las Marismas, Mme. Canrobert, the Princess d'Essling, the Duchess de Malakoff and Mme Carette.

GENERAL NEWS.

DIGGING potatoes with crowbars was one of the hilarious incidents of fall farming in Canada.

A WOMAN in Chicago recently seized a man, and, before he could secure assistance, brutally married him.

THE French Government has rearranged the postal schedule of charges between France and the United States.

THIRTY THOUSAND copies of Tennyson's new volume, "The Holy Grail, and Other Poems," were sold in England in advance of its publication.

A FRENCHMAN has discovered a method of steering balloons by producing a vacuum in front of the balloon, which is consequently driven forward.

SOME ingenious New Yorker has invented a metallic clasp to inclose a ballot, by the use of which, he contends, two cannot be cast together without detection.

A SAN FRANCISCO lady who had an eye knocked out with a rocket, sees $10,000 damages with the other eye. The man who fired the rocket can't see it, though with two eyes.

IT is said that before any further negotiations concerning the Alabama claims are proceeded with a new British Minister, in place of Mr. Thornton, will be sent to Washington.

THE total cost of all school houses erected within the last year, in Ohio, is $1,874,118. The total value of all the school houses and grounds now in the State is $12,462,700.

A SHIVERING vagrant wandered into the Court House of Madison county, Iowa, and was discovered at midnight warming himself at the stove, which he was stuffing with the court records.

THE city of Buffalo lays claim to the possession of more mischievous boys than any other city of its size in the country. Reference is made to boys who indulge in "feats of pure and unadulterated cussedness."

THE public debt statement for the present month will show about the same decrease as last month, $7,500,000. The gold in the Treasury up to date is $107,328,000; gold certificates, $37,882,050; currency, $10,410,000.

M. DUPRESSON, the lessee of the gambling hells of Baden-Baden and Weisbaden, has opened a branch establishment in Egypt, and the decendants of Psammetichus and Astrampsychus are courteously invited to make their little games.

GEN. JAMES L. ALCORN, recently elected Governor of Mississippi, has declined the position of Provisional Governor, tendered to him by Gen. Ames, for the time intervening between this and the day of his inauguration as Governor by authority of his election by the people.

AN Irishman of Dunmore, Pa., on being appealed to for his signature on a petition for "Free Cuba," exclaimed, "Ah! I know what you want; you want to annex Canady, and git Cuba, then when there comes another draft, we poor divils will have no place to go to. I'll not do it."

SIR WALTER SCOTT's old Edinburg home—"dear 39 North Castle street," as he used to call it—the house in which "Waverley" was written, where he resided for twenty-five years, and with which he parted with such deep sorrow, when in part an attorney's office, and in part a lodging house.

THE statistics of Chicago for the present year show the receipt of:

Wheat, bush	27,000,000
Corn, bush	23,000,000
Other grains, bush	12,000,000
Lumber, feet	1,000,000,000
Hogs, number	1,872,000
Cattle, number	400,000

THE Brooklyn *Union* was recently sold for $150,000 in currency. The Brooklyn *Eagle* has been sold for $300,000 cash currency. The San Francisco *News* changed hands lately, at $105,000 in gold. From these figures, newspaper stock is on the advance, as neither one of the journals quoted would have brought so much money during the war.

A TRAVELER who bought a bottle of "genuine" *eau* at Cologne, found that it burned holes in his handkerchief and excoriated his skin, like acid. He sued the vendor, but lost his case, because there was shown, in microscopic German characters on the label, the words, "The contents are an imitation, of which the purity is not guaranteed."

As a railway train stopped at Handa, a station in Indiana, lately, the brakeman thrust his head inside the car door and loudly called: "Hanna!" A young lady, sitting next the door, probably endowed with the poetic appellation of Hannah, supposing that the brakeman was addressing her, and shocked at his familiarity on so short an acquaintance, frowned and retorted, "Shut your mouth!"

A LOUISVILLE darkey of great age assembled all his descendants to the fourth generation, last week, for an old fashioned "candy pull." Unfortunately certain questions of legitimacy arose, and one of his grandchildren was arrested for shooting one of his great-grandchildren, and again one of his great-grandchildren's uncles was put in the station house for shooting his cousin's youngest daughter, while several of his descendants of miscellaneous denominations were locked up for disorderly conduct.

THE washing and ironing of the Socialist Community, at Oneida, New York, is performed by an apparatus which, with the buildings containing it, cost $6,000. The Community is composed of two hundred and thirty-seven members, who, every week, send eighteen pieces each to the wash. The charge for each person amounts to twenty-nine cents, or about twenty cents a dozen. The result of these operations, it is asserted, show that a co-operative washing association could be established, with great saving of expense to the members.

JENKINS announces that eight members of the Dent family gathered around President Grant's Christmas turkey, besides a number of other relations, and some friends, as follows: Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, Judge and Mrs. Judge Dent, General and Mrs. F. T. Dent and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Dent, Doctor and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, Horace Porter and wife, General Babcock and wife, General Badeau, General Comstock and wife, Mr. Smith and wife, and Master Ulysses and Jessie Grant, and Miss Nellie Grant. Grant put heavy dinner *insidedents* before the spread was removed.

A "WALKING CAR" on the streets of New York on Christmas day attracted much attention. It was an open car, built like an omnibus, with seats all around, and two steps behind by which to enter. It was drawn by a horse, and instead of wheels the vehicle had eight iron feet, four on each side. As the horse moved it lifted and put down those feet, in an animal like and quite down its feet when progressing. It trotted along in the street upon the pavement without a track, making about as much noise as a common cart does. Looking at the feet only, it presented a very singular appearance. There were several persons in it, and it was evidently out for exhibition and trial.

THE Colored Schools of every description in the Southern States number 5454, with 9503 teachers and 236,358 scholars. Of these, 3814 schools report their operations regularly, and are attended by 204,236 scholars, of whom 192,227 were slaves. The colored people sustain wholly or in part, 1581 schools, own 759 buildings themselves, and are furnished 1026 buildings by the Bureau. In the last year Virginia has gained 50 schools; North Carolina 88 schools, with 3209 pupils; Georgia 105 schools, with 527 pupils; Mississippi 67 schools, with 2973 pupils, and Tennessee 95 schools, with 4348 pupils. The other Southern States show increase, but not so much. Alabama exhibits less progress than any other State.

THE Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* says: "In 1847 the bloody story of the Duke and Duchess of Praslin startled the world. Through the whiles of one M'lle Henrietta de Luzy, a governess in the family, the Duke was estranged from his wife. The Duchess insisted upon the departure of the woman from her house. She left the house, but did not quit Paris. Not long after this the Duchess was murdered in her chamber at night; the Duke was arrested as the assassin, and M'lle de Luzy taken as an accomplice. The suicide of the Duke stopped all proceedings, and M'lle de Luzy escaped to America. We now learn that she subsequently became the wife of one of the persons who performed the mock marriage at Richardson's death-bed. The name of the reverend gentleman is not given, but the public eye is fastened upon O. B. Frothingham, and he has been called upon to say if this account be true, and if so, how far his own relation with the woman de Luzy influenced his free love doctrines in and out of the pulpit."

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 inflammatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed 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 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 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 each meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR. The astronomical, useful 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 (small) 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 world.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE COTTON MILLS CO., December 28th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny City, TUESDAY, January 4th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M., for the election of Five (5) Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, to serve for the ensuing year.

ORLANDO M. FARFER, dec28 v77 Clerk.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., NO. 57 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, December 27, 1869.

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

C. J. DONNELL, dec28 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. 94 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. dec23:r19:30:6t18

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, ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER. de21

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 2 P. M.

J. BUSH, Secretary. ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. de20

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. T. YOUNG, de23:r27 Cashier.

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 21, 1869.

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

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, de23:r27 Cashier.

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 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier. de23:r27

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. de23:r27

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. K. 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 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier. de23:r27

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. de23:r27

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

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier. de23:r27

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

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

We are now prepared to supply Canners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the name 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 seeing it. mh8

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

WEED!! FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINES. The Best in the Market. SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES, AND ON Easy Terms. JOHN BIGGERT & SON, 116 MARKET STREET. de18:r26-TTS3

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. on his late visit to Europe, and specially selected for holiday purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands, Card Receivers, Elegant Glove Boxes, Elegant Handkerch'f Boxes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Dressing Cases, Statuary, Albums, Vases, Vienna Cigar Cases, Russia Leather Sacs, Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, Odor Cases, Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

Orders taken to Import Any Article. C. YEAGER & CO. de13

DIAMONDS, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, WATCHES. 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, in endless variety. STERLING, SILVER AND PLATED WARE. BOHEMIAN GOBLETS AND VASES. BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entirely new designs in groups, figures and busts, classical, antique and comic. PAINTINGS, etc., etc. All warranted to work at the LOWEST GOLD RATES, and will be sold correspondingly low. 96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96 WATCHES.

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

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

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