The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Home for the Friendless—Card of Thanks.

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 7, 1865.

MAJOR D. L. EATON—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 3d inst., informing me of the unanimous action of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association, at Washington City, by which they appropriated one hundred and sixty-four 38/100 ($164.38) dollars (being a balance remaining in their hands of funds contributed for the benefit of our noble soldiers,) to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny "Home for the Friendless," was duly received. To yourself and Messrs. J. E. Brady, H. C. Gill, Jas. Gilleland, Chesterfield Bobb, Benjamin Lippincott, Jas. A. Williamson, Daniel M. Kitzinger, Jos. L. Adamson, Dr. Jordon and A. M. Kimmell, fellow members of the Executive Committee, I herewith, in the name of our Board of Managers, tender our most grateful acknowledgments.

Your appropriation came at a time when we were greatly in need of funds. The ladies had just been informed by our Treasurer, that there were debts to be paid, and provisions procured for a family of almost *ninety, and that the Treasury was empty.*

The "Home for the Friendless" is not an endowed institution, and is sustained entirely by funds collected by the Ladies of the Board from a benevolent public. Your remembrance, coming at this particular juncture, was especially cheering to my heart. I had been through our cities making collections, and whilst from many I received, as I have, a ready and cheerful response, there were some who felt they had given to the full amount of their ability, and others declined, altogether, giving or subscribing the amount of their previous annual subscription. Whilst we know that He, unto whom belongeth the silver and gold, is *able* to provide for the wants of our numerous family, we sometimes forget His past goodness, and our hearts become discouraged. The voluntary contribution of yourself and the gentlemen associated with you, comes as a smile of God's love to assure us that He, who has thus far provided for us, is not limited in His ways or means. May He richly reward you for the labor of love in which you have been engaged in past years, in administering to the noble men who perilled their lives for liberty, and now, as they no longer require your aid, for your remembrance of those whose fathers gave their lives for their country.

Wishing you all that blessing "which maketh rich, and addeth no sooner thereto," I am, very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE N. DALE.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

SECOND DAY.

The President announced the committees required by the discipline as follows:

On Itinerancy and Orders—V. Lucas, C. P. Jordan, Alex. Patton, H. L. Shepherd, William Robison.

To Examine the Journal for Unfinished Business—J. J. Wood, Ira Scott, J. G. McCarty.

On Business and Necessities—H. Palmer, J. B. Lucas, James Beard, Jacob Boles, David Jacobs.

On Finance—D. I. K. Rine, E. A. Brindley, David Anderson.

On Pulpit Services—R. H. Sutton, N. Stevens, W. J. Troth.

To Prepare Minutes for Publication, and on Obituaries—J. D. Herr, James Robison, E. A. Brindley.

Revs. J. S. Stwechel, of the Presbyterian Church from Baltimore, and J. L. Sample, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, were introduced and invited to honorary seats in the Conference.

The election of officers for the ensuing year, on the first ballot, resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT—Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D.

STATIONING COMMITTEE—Rev. Wm. Collier, D.D., Rev. Valentine Lucas, B. Fordyce, J. Redman.

CONFERENCE STEWARD—Rev. W. Wallace.

On motion, Rev. A. Mahan, D. D., was invited to deliver an address before the Conference on Saturday evening on the subject of Education. Rev. J. D. Herr was also invited to make, at the conclusion of President Mahan's address, a statement of his operations in the Pittsburgh district in behalf of the college enterprise. The occasion promises to be one of great interest.

The M. P. Church is about entering on a new career in educational matters, having succeeded beyond her highest hopes in securing an endowment fund for a first-class college. As President Mahan and Rev. J. D. Herr have for the last year been laboring exclusively in this great church work, and with eminent success, the meeting of Saturday evening, to be addressed by them, will be one of the most profitable and pleasant of the session.

The place of holding the next Annual Conference was fixed at Waynesboro, Greene county, Pennsylvania, the time, the first Wednesday in September, 1866.

Rev. G. B. McElroy, A. M., Principal of Sharpsburg Seminary, preached a very forcible and edifying sermon on Thursday evening from the words, "*Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel.* Gen. xlix 4."

Latest from the Oil Regions.

[From the Titusville Herald of Thursday.]

A FLOWING WELL AT TIONESTA.

We received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch announcing that a flowing well was struck on the 5th instant at Howsville, Tionesta, by the Rochester Company. The oil burst forth and flowed uninterruptedly for six hours.

This is the first flowing well struck in Forrest county. It is on the lands of the Rochester Company, of which Mr. F. A. Howe, of Meadville, is General Manager. Several other wells are going down under the same auspices. The surface formation of the territory is very similar to that of Pithole Creek, in the vicinity of the great wells.

THE HOMESTEAD WELL FLOWING AGAIN.

The Homestead well, which stopped last Tuesday, commenced flowing again about half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after pumping three hours. Her yield, when our informant left, was at the rate of 250 barrels per day, of oil and water, and increasing. About one quarter was oil, but the proportion of water was rapidly diminishing, and appearances were strong that she would speedily flow as well as formerly. The stoppage was the result of the accumulation of paraphine, and also the chafing of the seed-bag against the sides of the well, until it had worn through, and let the water down. The rejoicing at the revival of the "Homestead" was very great on Pithole.

PITHOLE TERRITORY.

The Lake farm, now the property of the Star Petroleum Company, of New York city, is now attracting the attention of speculators, owing to the successful developments in its vicinity. It lies on the road from Plumer to Pithole city, about one mile due west from the United States well, on both sides of West Pithole Creek. Three-quarters of a mile up the creek, above this farm, near Paxton's, a well was struck on Thursday last, pumping 30 barrels on Saturday, and increasing. Still further up is the Vose farm, where a fine well was struck three or four weeks ago. The Lake farm is two thirds bottom land, and one quarter or fifteen acres timbered land. The Star Company are now putting down two wells, and eight or ten are being put down on leases from the Company. On the adjoining lands, near the mouth of West Pithole Creek, a well was struck last Friday, pumped about an hour, exhausted the water, and then flowed, bursting the seed-bag, and rendering it necessary to retube.

A Brutal Husband.

George Helson was before the Mayor yesterday, charged by his wife, Caroline, with assault and battery. The parties are residents of Temperanceville, and the facts developed on the hearing of the case were anything but complimentary to the husband, who, it seems, not content with compelling his wife to "blow and strike" for him in his blacksmith shop, has been in the regular habit of abusing her in the most shameful manner. By the united exertions of the two they succeeded in accumulating some property, which the wife alleges her husband is now squandering upon lewd women. The Mayor read him a severe lecture upon his shameless conduct, and concluded by holding him to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance at Court.

A Proclamation against Filth.—Mayor Lowry has issued a proclamation, which will be found in to-day's paper, against the maintenance of filthy gutters in front of houses, or impurities or uncleanness on or about any premises, under the penalty of the law. All citizens, knowing of any such nuisances, inimical to the health of the city, are enjoined to make complaint before him, in order that they may be abated and the responsible parties punished. This is a movement in the right direction, and we trust that the city will receive a thorough irrigation. Mayor Lowry will give due attention to all complaints against parties maintaining any such nuisances.

On Leave of Absence.—Captain Foster, Provost Marshal, left on Wednesday for the east, on a two weeks' leave of absence—the first he has had since he was placed on duty here, more than two years ago. In his absence, E. S. Morrow, Esq., Deputy Provost Marshal, will attend to the duties of the office.

The First Baptist Church, now meeting in "Masonic Hall," will be open again for public worship to-morrow, (Sunday,) Sept. 10th inst., morning and evening. The Rev. Jas. S. Dickerson will preach.

Important Letter from Secretary Harlan—The Position of President Johnson on Negro Suffrage.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1865.

Hon. George B. Edmonds, Clermont, Iowa:

DEAR SIR—I have just received your letter, of the 21st inst., stating, among other things, that the Union State Convention of Iowa has adopted as a plank of its Platform a recommendation in favor of negro suffrage; that the Copperhead Convention has endorsed President Johnson's policy for the reorganization of States, assuming it to be in opposition to negro suffrage; that this is, in your opinion, the issue joined between the two parties in Iowa; that heretofore the Union party has derived valuable aid from me in support of its principles; that you regret, however, to observe a newspaper report of a speech recently made by me, which places me, as you think, in antagonism with its present principle and policy, which gives you pain.

In reply, I have to say, that if your opinion was well founded, it would be a cause of greater pain to me than to yourself; but I beg leave respectfully to state that you misapprehend the position of President Johnson, and my own, as well as that of the Union party at large. The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government or from the State Governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains, the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere, primarily with the question of negro suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise and properly be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution, which makes each house the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members, and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guarantee of the Constitution.

That the State of Iowa may take steps to extend the right of suffrage, is not, as it seems to me, in conflict with this policy, and, consequently, those who support the policy of the President on this subject, are not in antagonism with the platform of the Union party of Iowa.

The Union party of that State propose that the State shall modify its own Constitution, so as to include as electors, persons who have not, under its present provisions, the right to vote. This, as President Johnson maintains, a State may do, but that the National Government would have no right to require Iowa, or any other State, to modify its own Constitution, on this, or any other subject, when not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

If I should be in Iowa when that question is submitted to the people, if it shall be so submitted by the Legislature, I would vote to extend the right to all classes of persons possessing the requisite intelligence and patriotism to be entrusted with a participation in the management of public affairs, State or National, without regard to their nationality, as I do not believe that the liberty of any class of people can be considered safe, who are to be permanently deprived of the exercise of this right.

I do not disguise these opinions; you may therefore make what use of this letter you may deem proper.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JAMES HARLAN.

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

Protection.

The Hon. Thomas Williams, M. C., author of the following letter, has for nearly forty years been a distinguished advocate and jurist in Western Pennsylvania. He has served with great credit in both branches of the Legislature, was elected to Congress in 1863 and re-elected last year. He is a man of a high order of intellect, and ranks among the strongest debaters in the country:

DEAR SIR:—There is nothing in your statement of principles as to the protection of American industry, which I cannot cordially endorse. If there was a reasonable doubt in regard to that policy, the recent war, which so clearly demonstrated its wisdom, has equally settled it as a necessity of State.

It is scarcely necessary to inquire of a Pennsylvania representative, whether he is disposed to favor the encouragement of American labor. It is only the agricultural interest of the West that waits to be convinced that it is not so much the manufacturer, as the farmer who is benefitted by this system. Twenty years ago I took some pains to conquer the prejudices which still lingered with that class amongst ourselves, because they were fostered by the teachings of the dominant party in that State. These prejudices had yielded before the war under the experiences of a shifting, unstable legislation which had caused that party to espouse protection *for this latitude.*

It was only the great agricultural interests of the West that remained to be enlightened and propitiated. The experience of the war, and the present financial condition of the country after such a drain upon its resources, constitute a lesson that cannot go unheeded. They prove the value of the policy that would borrow and spend *at home*, under the protection of a range of duties sufficient to keep down excessive importations. The Western farmer now sees that he has prospered as never before, under a system which, though it may have temporarily advanced the cost of articles consumed, has vastly increased the power of a home market, and greatly augmented the price of his productions. I trust you will improve the occasion which this lesson has furnished, to awaken the farmers of your great State to a true sense of their advantage in securing a market that will never fail, and always prove the best—at their own doors. It is impossible for them now to shut their eyes to the fact that a reliance on foreign trade for either money or munitions of war would have bankrupted and ruined the nation. And they cannot resist the argument that the policy which carried us through a process so wasting as a civil strife of four years' duration, with our resources not exhausted, but rather developed in the forcing atmosphere, is an equally sound and good policy for a state of peace. This policy we must maintain and strengthen, and it will make us truly independent of foreign powers, who have envied our greatness, and having failed to achieve our destruction, would make us the tributaries of their manufacturing monopoly.

Yours very truly, &c.,
THOS. WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1865.

Secret Marriage of Dr. Kane with Miss Fox the Medium.

We find the following in the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*:

"A book will probably appear within a short time, giving the facts in the history of Dr. Kane, the Arctic navigator, which have hitherto been shrouded in mystery. It is true that he was for years engaged to Miss Margaretta Fox, one of the young ladies who first presented the phenomena of 'spirit rapping.' Dr. Kane fell in love with the young girl while she was sitting as a public medium in Philadelphia, in 1852, when she was fifteen years of age. With her mother's consent he removed her from the association with the spiritualists, and placed her in a private school near Philadelphia, to remain during his absence in the Arctic regions. On his return in 1855 they were to have been married; but the opposition of Dr. Kane's family was such that Miss Fox released him from his engagement. He loved her, however, too well to live without her, and in April, 1856, the engagement was renewed, with the understanding that it should remain secret till the publication of Dr. Kane's great work should realize an independence for him. In October, 1856, his physician having ordered Dr. Kane to England, he was secretly married to Miss Fox, and made his will, leaving five thousand dollars to her in a private trust to his brother. His last letter was addressed to her.

"This legacy was not paid, and some injurious reports having been raised, Mrs. Kane's legal advisers urged a suit for dower as the widow, and the publication of a memoir. One was prepared, embodying one hundred and thirty-four of Dr. Kane's letters, and Mr. Carlton had it in press, when the publication and suit were both stopped by the brothers and executor of Dr. Kane; they agreeing to pay the lady the interest of the money left her, and a sum down to repay her expenses, provided she would discontinue the suit in the Orphan Court, Philadelphia, and would seal up the letters with the MS. memoir, and place them in the hands of a trustee, who would surrender them to the Kane family at her death. A bond was signed by the Kanes in 1862, for the observance of the terms they agreed to; Mrs. Kane being permitted to reclaim her letters, &c., in the event of their failure to pay the quarterly instalment of interest. This agreement was violated by their refusal to pay—first, the sum promised for her expenses, then the quarterly instalments, and in June last Mrs. Kane reclaimed her letters of the trustee. She is now at liberty to publish the volume which is to establish her fair fame, and to show the world a singular example of faithful love, enduring through unkindness and calumny. The death of Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Kane's mother, has retarded the publication, but it will doubtless appear in good time."

Late Papers.—Mr. J. P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, has just received Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, Street and Smith's Weekly, National Police Gazette, Scientific American, and all the latest publications from the east.

WIT AND WISDOM.

HE who adopts a just thought participates in the merit that originated it.

IT is better to sleep with an empty stomach than to lie awake with an accusing conscience.

Better a dog who works,
Than a lion who shirks.

POVERTY is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

"Divide and conquer" is a maxim fit;
"Unite and lead" is a much finer wit.

UNRIGHTEOUS gain has destroyed millions; but has never made one man permanently prosperous and happy.

Two hard things. First, to talk of yourself without being vain; second, to talk of others without slander.

"PARENT" said a solemn lecturer, "you may have children; or, if not, your daughters may have."

MANY persons look upon themselves as struggling to benefit the world, when, in fact, the world looks upon them as only struggling to benefit themselves.

AN army surgeon in Arkansas tried to hire a young barefooted, coatless native as an errand boy. The astonished lad exclaimed: "Work! Why, I can't work; I'm white!"

A flourishing and estimable charitable society in a neighboring city is called the "Widows' Wood Society." But is it posible that there are any widows in that city who wouldn't!

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to General Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."

At a toast at an Irish society's dinner at Cincinnati: "Here's to the President of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty, and may he live to eat the hen that scratches over his grave."

IF this world were our abiding place, we might complain that it makes our bed so hard, but it is only our night quarters on a journey, and who can expect home comforts?

AN old Yorkshireman being informed by a betting acquaintance that "his friend the Captain" would obligingly hold the stakes, the canny Northerner replied, "Ay ay, that's all very well, but who's t' hauld t' Captain?"

AN impatient boy waiting for the grist said to the miller: "I could eat the meal as fast as the mill grinds it." "How long could you do so?" inquired the miller. "Till I starved to death," was the sarcastic reply.

AN incompetent man is always glad in a public assembly to mention how able, laborious, self-denying is another incompetent man. He hopes to be repaid in kind; and besides this, he is doing what he can to lower the standard of competence.

TWO men were conversing about the ill humor of their wives. "Ah," said one with a sorrowful expression. "Mine is a tartar." "Well," responded the other, "mine is worse than that—mine is the cream of tartar."

"SIRE, one word," said a soldier one day to Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for the brevet of Lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the King, "I will have you hanged." "Sign" replied the soldier. The King stared, whistled, and signed.

Webster in a Hunter's Cabin.

The Plymouth *Memorial* records the death of Branch Pierce, the well known hunter of Plymouth woods. He was quite a remarkable character. Daniel Webster was an annual visitor to his cabin, and used to join "Uncle Branch" in his hunting excursions. He owned at the time of his death the same gun which he bought in Boston in 1815, and with which he killed in Plymouth woods two hundred and sixty-seven deer. He made an eighteen mile walk in a day, a common custom up to last summer, although nearly eighty years old. He built his own cabin and boats, and supported himself entirely by killing game and catching fish.

The Worcester *Spy* copies the above and says: "There is a true story connected with Webster's intimacy with Branch Pierce which has never been printed. It was Mr. Webster's custom in the hunting season to travel 'across' from Marshfield to the Plymouth woods and meet the other huntsman at the cabin of "Uncle Branch." On one of these excursions he was overtaken by a storm which lasted all day. No other huntsman appeared at the cabin; and solitary sport was out of the question. But Mr. Webster, who often made small occasions great by his wonderful genius, was not at a loss for entertainment. Adapting himself to the peculiar religious inclining of his host, while they pursued their usual homely occupations, he read and repeated from memory a multitude of the psalms and hymns with which much reading had made him familiar. Hour after hour the great statesman paced the floor of that cabin kitchen, repeating with his magnificent voice the inspired psalms of David, and Watts's undying hymns, with only Branch Pierce and his wife as listeners. No church or cathedral ever resounded to grander or sweeter music than that with which Daniel Webster that day filled the cabin of the hunter of Plymouth woods; and no audience ever listened to his own triumphant eloquence with such delight as its humble tenants listened to the familiar psalms, which for them received new inspiration as they rolled from his marvellous lips."

Secretary Stanton on the Supremacy of the War Power in Mississippi.

In an order recently issued by Major General Slocum, commanding the Department of Mississippi, in connection with the trial by military commission, the General publishes the following communication from Secretary Stanton to that Department on the subject:

That the President has accorded a provisional government to the State of Mississippi is a fact which should not be allowed to abridge or injuriously affect the jurisdiction heretofore properly assumed by military courts in that region during the war; and especially is the continued exercise of that jurisdiction called for in cases, first, of wrong or injury done by citizens to soldiers, whether white or black; and second, of assault or abuse of colored citizens generally—where, indeed, the local tribunals are neither unwilling, by reason of the defective machinery, or because of some State law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses, to do full justice, or properly punish the offenders.

The State of Mississippi, in common with other insurgent States, is still in the occupation of our forces, and embraced as it is in a military department, is still to a very considerable extent under the control of the military authorities. Moreover, the rebellion, although physically crushed, has not been officially announced, or treated either directly or indirectly as a thing of the past. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus has not been terminated, nor has military law ceased to be enforced, in proper cases, through the agency of the military courts and military commanders, in all parts of the country.

Alarm About the Cattle Disease in Ireland.

The Irish landlords are unusually excited at the prospect of murrain among their cattle, and demand with one voice that none shall be imported from Great Britain. The people are carrying out this order, and even the packet companies refuse to convey live animals; but the landlords ask for a formal order in council. This Sir John Grey has refused to grant, arguing that sufficient cause has not been shown; but Lord Naas evidently hopes to apply the pressure of 105 undivided Irish votes to Lord Palmerston's mind. The meeting was held at Dublin, attended by men of all parties, and very violent language was used; Lord Naas in particular hinting at a repeal of the Union, and declaring that such treatment was only possible from the absence of Irishmen in the Cabinet, where an Irishman sits as Premier. Thirty-eight members have already signed the resolution in favor of protection, and the signatures of a great majority of the members are expected. The Cabinet has not yet yielded, although the only opposing interest is that of a few Highland stockholders, who export about 7,000 small black cattle a year to be fattened on Irish pastures.

Messrs. Pendleton and Pugh.

These gentlemen were serenaded at Cleveland, Thursday evening, and delivered brief addresses. Of Mr. Pugh's speech the Cleveland *Herald* says:

The speaker gave a sketch of the country as it was under Democratic rule, and then as it is under Republican rule, of course largely in favor of the Democratic picture. Packed military commissions, and factionists of every description were also touched upon. He was urgently in favor of taxing the holders of the National bonds. The Democrats had set their hearts on this, and it must be done.

The South had been whipped. He always knew they could be whipped in the field; we could have done it two years ago, if we had gone about it honestly. The South were now crazy to get back. They committed a gross act of folly in seceding, and they now acknowledge it. All they ask now is, "Don't shut the Union against us!" What did we commence the war for? To bring the States back and restore the Union. He always supposed that that was the object of the war, but now that the South is conquered, the Abolitionists say that they (the South) shall not come back. They know that if they come back and get votes, Abolitionism is at an end. They are the true disunionists.

The speaker advised the kicking out of the party, all who had deserted its ranks during the war. He closed by paying a glowing tribute to General Morgan, who was one of the purest Democrats he ever knew.

FORT SNELLING, MINN., is to be abandoned by the government as a military post, and the troops garrisoning it have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth.

AT a meeting of the Desmoines (Iowa) Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, a resolution in favor of negro suffrage was passed by acclamation.

AT Louisville, last Tuesday night, a man named John Chislehoton choked his mother to death.

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Collections made in all parts of the United States.

Buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881, Bonds;
U. S. do. 5-20 do.;
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They also BUY and SELL ON COMMISSION at the New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Boards, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold &c. &c. 1a25

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BROKERS AND BANKERS BOARD

CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20's, old		107 50
U. S. 7 30's, 1st series	99 25	99 50
U. S. Ten Forties	92 00	—
U. S. Certificates	98 00	—
Gold	141 00	—
Allegheny City 6's	97 25	—
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	—	60
Lawrence Co. 6's	40 00	—
Butler County 6's	—	88 00
Allegheny Ins. Co.	25 00	—
Boatmens Insurance Co.	—	28 00
Cash Insurance	—	60 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	55 00
Western	53 00	—
Connellsville R. R. Interest	—	15 75
Allegheny Nat. Bank	—	60 50
Fourth Nat. Bank	—	120 00
Iron City Bank	80 50	—
Mer. & Manufac. Nat.	55 00	—
Third National	125 00	—
Peoples' National Bank	104 00	—
Bank of Pitts.	61 00	—
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	—	6 50
Columbia	25 25	—
Cherry Run & Pit-Hole	—	55
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	—	60
Caldwell	—	2 00
Central Basin	—	70
Federal	—	75
Merchants	—	25
McAboy Cherry Run	—	30
Oil Basin	—	6 00
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	—	1 50
Ritchie	50	82
Phoenix	—	1 10
Germania of Pitts	—	4 00
Union Lubric	—	15
Phila., Lancaster & Cherry Run	—	1 15
Phillips	—	5 00
Whitely Oil	—	3 00
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	—	30
Western Pennsylvania	—	1 00
Cornplanter	—	4 25
Blacksburg Petroleum Co.	—	3 50

REPORT OF SALES.

50 Columbia 25 25

There was no movement in our local stock market to-day worthy of special notice. Some few small transactions in Columbia at 25¼@25½, and this, we believe, comprises all the operations of the day. The twenty-two hundred shares of this stock which was to have been sold by the Sheriff to-day, was released by some means or other, and, as a matter of course, was not offered.

The Champion Well, which was struck on the Buchanan Farm some few days since, is, we learn, by private advices, doing splendidly, flowing about two hundred barrels per day of a very fine quality of oil.

—We take the following in reference to Oil shares from the *Philadelphia News* of Thursday. The points made are equally as applicable to Pittsburgh as to Philadelphia, and the suggestions are in the main timely and to the point.

"The market for oil shares, although moderately active considering the heat of the weather, was without spirit, and prices were sustained with difficulty. There is a great want of confidence in regard to oil matters and oil stocks, and there are very many who express the belief that the business has "had its day," or, to use a vulgarism, is "played out."

"We see no reason for these impressions; or rather, none for absolute discouragement. It is quite true that we shall never witness a repetition of the "furore" which characterized our city in this connection twelve months back; but then we must remember that the condition of things then existing was unnatural, and altogether the result of an insane excitement on the subject, which had its origin from the extraordinary success that a few individuals had met with in making money out of oil lands, the said individuals having conducted themselves afterwards like so many fools.

"If we take the stock list and analyze it so far as oil shares are concerned, it will be found that after all they are bringing perhaps quite as much as they cost originally. Take for instance a company with a nominal capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and a hundred thousand shares of stock to represent it. The stock, or a portion of it, was subscribed for perhaps, at two dollars a share, and the land on which it was based did not, in all probability cost more than fifty thousand dollars. The actual par value of the stock the was fifty cents per share instead of five dollars as nominally stated. That stock, we will undertake to say, is bringing more money that to-day, and it is therefore doing as well as Reading, which sells at 53 to 54.

"Now it occurs to us that the best thing that those who are officers and stockholders of oil companies can do is to look the subject fairly and squarely in the face, and ask themselves why they are hugging a phantom in their embrace. Every oil company in existence that has lands in fee in the oil district, if its affairs are properly conducted can within a reasonable time make a dividend on its stock at a fair and legitimate valuation, and those that are based on lands out of the known oil district will necessarily go down, as they should. If every corporation in the city that has issued one hundred thousand shares of stock would at once conclude that it is best to be honest and call things by their right names, we think the business could and would be very soon improved. Let the stockholders of such companies be called together, and instead of a man flattering himself that he is worth five thousand dollars in oil, represented by a thousand shares of stock of the nominal value of five dollars, let him conclude to admit the fact that he is worth but two thousand, and surrender to the company for cancellation one-half of his stock, taking a new certificate of the par value of two dollars per share therefor. By this operation the market would be relieved of fifty thousand shares of the stock of that company, and those who really desired to invest in property or stocks would be inspired with a confidence that they have not possessed since the bursting of the bubble, when men, women, and children were running mad on the subject of oil and oil stocks. If this policy were adopted we would not see the "Shylocks" and the "thugs" of the stock board slaughtering men's property to the extent they now do by selling short, and the business would at once, or very soon, assume such a legitimate position as to command the respect of the community, which is certainly does not do now. As we have frequently had occasion to say before in this column, we are dealing too much in fictions, and of all others the oil companies have been the most extravagant. Men have hugged to their hearts the belief that they had grown comparatively rich by investing a thousand or two of dollars in oil shares that cost them as "originals" perhaps fifty cents or less per share. They had no right to indulge such expectations, and were lured to them by the extravagant promises and misrepresentations of those who were lower down on the "ground floor" than themselves. They must abandon their old dreams, and becoming practical, make up their minds to think and act as other men do in different relations of life. If they will do this they will not only advance their own prospect of profit, but they will do much towards the promotion of what is even now one of the most important interests of our State.

"We hope as soon as the weather gets cooler, when men can think about business with some degree of deliberation, to see such a movement as we have suggested inaugurated. It is very true that in the present inflated condition of the currency a share of stock of any kind ought to be counted for more than it would with a gold basis as a circulating medium, but that does not alter the practical or positive value of an article; besides which, the inflation of oil stocks—referring to their nominal value—is as far above the inflation of other stocks as the heavens are above the earth.

New York Iron Market—Sept. 6.

[From the Shipping List.]

Pig remains very firm, and prices of all kinds continue to favor sellers; the sales are 350@400 tons Scotch at $45@48—$45 now refused for Glengarnock to arrive; 2@400 do. No 1 American, $42@44—best now held at $45; 300 do. Extra No 1, $45; 200 do. 2, $39@$40; 150 do. No 2 Extra, $43; and 100 do. No 1, on private terms. The last sale of Glenden Forge here was made at $41, but it is now held much higher; we hear that $45 has been paid in Philadelphia, but $18 is now demanded, and only offered in small lots at that; this description is much sought for by Cut Nail manufacturers, for which it is principally used. English Rails move more freely, 2@2000 tons having been taken at $56@57, gold. Wrought Scrap is held at $50. Bar continues in request from first hands, with sales of 100 tons Belgian Refined at $97.50, currency, 60 days; and 100 do. on private terms. There is a good demand from store, at full previous rates—Hoop is $5@$10 higher.

Import, from January 1st to Aug. 31st, 1865—

	Bar.	Pig.	Sheet.
From foreign ports..tons	4,699	tons 9,770	bdls32,080
Coastwise	1,373	500	28,047
Total	tons6,072	tons10,270	bdls188,197
Same time, 1864	77,788	43,928	672,034

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 8.—FLOUR scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, but moderately active at the close; sales of No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1,58; Corn dull; No. 2 71c, No. 1 76@80c. Oats quiet; Prime is held at 44@45c. Barley and Peas nominal. Rye 85c.

WHISKY—$2.21@2.23.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32.

CANAL FREIGHTS—To New York: Wheat 14½@15c, Corn 12½@13c, Oats 9½@9¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—100 bbls whisky, Wm Little; 4 sewing machines, Wm Sumner; 25 bbls lard oil, Jas Dalzell & Son; 1 car metal, Jas Wood & Son; 4 do do, Nimick & co; 10 bxs cheese, M W Rankin; 20 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 84 bags oats; H S Swearingen; 5 bbls tallow, Seibert & Kellerman; 1 car lumber, W Dilworth; 32 bbls flour, J O Jenkins; 4 bbls apples, Henry Rea Jr; 25 doz brooms, W H Kirkpatrick & co; 16 bdls handles, McElroy & co; 43 sacks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 25 bbls flour, Gray, Burke & co; 2 cars metal, Jas Wood & Son; 617 slabs spelter, Moorhead & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Sept. 8—60 bxs soap, 50 do candles, 29 do cheese, Shomaker & Lang; 115 sks oats; T O Jenkins; 18 doz brooms, J Hutchinson; 50 bxs soap, Lambert & Shipton; 18 bags feathers, E H King; 8 do do, E Edmundson; 7 hhds tobacco, A Schaub; 100 barrels flour, E H Myers; 5 bxs cheese, W P Beck & co; 7 bbls apples, 47 bxs cheese, L H Voigt & co; 50 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; 10 do do, A & J Kerr; 225 bd s paper; McElroy & Harrison; 20 bxs candles, J C Lippincott; 20 do do, E Heazleton; 30 kegs pearl barley, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 45 bbls sand, J B Lyon; 30 bxs cheese, 7 bbls apples, S Ewart & co; 11 sacks wool, Brader & co; 9 pkgs washbowls, Langcamp; 5 do do, Mooney.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Sept. 8—four lumber floors & chambers; 1 car shingles, M Varner; 5 bxs soap, Hahn & Riddle; 10 pkgs butter and eggs, Wyllie & Weaver; 14 bags flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 27 bags barley, G & P Garst; 4 pkgs produce, S Dyer; 6 pkgs butter and eggs, R Wall; 533 hides, Groetzinger & son; 7 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 10 dozen brooms, J Minehart; 45 hides, 10 boxes candles, Graham & Thomas; 17 cases tobacco, 7 bbls do, J Schmidt; 171 bags flaxseed, M B Suydam.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

FRIDAY Sept. 8, 1865.

There has been no movement in any of the leading commodities to-day worthy of special notice, nor has there been any remarkable change in prices. The demand is restricted mainly to supplying the local trade, and transactions, consequently, are generally of an unimportant character.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but firm, and but little offering. Some few small sales of Penna Red at $1,80@1,85, and White do at $1,95@2. Oats steady but unchanged. Small sales in store at 50c @55 for new and old. Corn dull at 75@80c. Rye is quoted at 95@$1, and Barley at $1.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a continued fair local demand, and prices are well sustained. We continue to quote at $9@9,25 for Spring Wheat Family, and $10@10,50 for Winter Wheat do. Sale of 200 bbls at $9,25@10@10,25. Rye Flour is selling in small way at $6,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady with moderate demand, while prices have undergone no change whatever. Lard is quoted firm at 21@22 for country, and 21@21½ for city. Dried Beef is selling at 28, and Mess Pork at $32@33.

FRUIT—Prime Eastern Peaches have advanced, owing to a falling off in the arrivals, and we note sales to-day at 3,50@4 per bushel. Green Apples dull and nominal at $3@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is firm, and in demand, and the supply is exceedingly light. Sale of 2 kegs common packed at 25, and 10 kegs prime do at 30.

EGGS—Firm and higher, with sales to-day at 20@22—supply light.

CHEESE—Is firm, and fairly active but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve and Hamburg at 17@18, and Goshen at 20.

SEEDS—Sales of 30 bush Timothy seed at $4. No Flaxseed in market—would sell readily at $2,62@2,70. No demand for Cloverseed.

SALT—There is a continued fair local and shipping demand, and we note small sales in store at $1,70@2,75.

PICKLES—Sales best brands at $25 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Firm, and with an improved demand and falling off in the receipts, prime "Jerseys" have advanced to $5,50@6,00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Is steady and unchanged. Sales at 75@80c for Bran; $1,10@1,20 for seconds, and 1,40 @1,50 for Middlings.

HAY—Is selling at city scales at $18@20 per ton, according to quality and condition.

ASHES—Pearl Ashes firm, with sales at 8½—nothing doing in other kinds.

WHISKY—Firm and higher, Chicago High-wines having been sold at $2,30 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865.

CRUDE—The crude market was unusually active to-day, the transactions in the aggregate reaching several thousand barrels—mostly to arrive; and while prices are firm and well sustained, there is no quotable advance. We continue to quote at 21@21½ bbls. returned; and 26@26½ bbls included. Sales of 500 bbls at 21; 100 at 21; 200 at 21¼; 500 at 26; 215 at 21; 600 bulk—to arrive—at 21; 1000 in bulk and barrels—to arrive—at 21; 50 "Amber" at 22; and 100 do. heavy—34 gravity—at 22. The demand is fair, though some buyers are holding under the impression that with a swell in the river and increased receipts, prices will again decline.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil continues very firm, and for immediate delivery a still further advance could be obtained. Our refiners, we believe, are all without exception sold close up for all this month, and hence brokers find it impossible to secure contracts for this month's delivery, and it is owing to this fact that oil on the spot commands more than it does for future delivery. We quote a sale of 500 bbls, brand not named, at 45 for October, free on board cars here; 1000 bbls "Globe" for October, in Philadelphia, at 56; 1000 bbls, brand not named, for November, in Philadelphia, at 56; and 500 bbls "Neptune," to be delivered between the 15th of October and the 15th of November, at 45, free on board cars here. Free Oil is firm and looking up, prime city brands being quoted at 65@67.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There appears to be no demand whatever for either of these articles, and in the absence of sales it is impossible to give accurate quotations. There is an occasional order for Residuum, but Naptha is entirely neglected.

RECEIPTS—The receipts of oil by the Allegheny River since our last report, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro	465	M. Ulings	177
D Bushnell	656		
Total			1298

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 8, 1865.

Oil stocks were still as steady to-day, and the market without any particular change. Walnut Island sold at 84c; Dunbard, ⅜; St. Nicholas, 1¼; Keystone, 1¼; Dalzell, 2¼; Eldorado, ½; Big Tank, ½; Mingo, 2⅜; Winslow, ⅝; Tionesta, 44c; Maple Shade, 6⅜; Sugar Valley, 1¼; McClintock, 1,81.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1865.

Petroleum Stocks were generally firmer this morning, with a better demand; Buchanan Farm, 70; Excelsior, 1.23; Fee Simple, 13, Heydrick, 1.00; Pithole Creek, 94; Watson, 1.41; Webster, 1.63; Cherry Run, 29; Empire City, 60, Oil Creek, 3,06; United States, 27.50.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1865.

The Petroleum Market rules steady with but little business. Sales of Crude on the spot at 33½@34c; Refined in Bond is quoted at 55@57c, and Free at 76@78c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8—COTTON quiet and firmer, at 44@44½c for Middling, and by auction to-day, on Government account, 1,700 bales at 25½@37½c for ordinary to good Middling.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm, at $7,85@7 95 for Extra State, $8,80@9,15 for R. H. O., $9,30@11 for Trade Brands, the market closing quiet. Included in the sales are 1,000 bbls Extra State, for the first half of October, at $8.

WHISKY—Firm. Western $2,24½@2,25, nearly all at the latter rate.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better; Spring quiet and unchanged; Winter $1,56@1,62, Milwaukee Club $1,62@1,64; Amber Milwaukee $2,10@1,12, Amber State $2,18, choice Amber Michigan $1,15. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. The market for Sound Corn is quite firm; Unsound heavy and lower at 82@89c for Sound and 80@91½c for sound Mixed Western. Oats heavy at 56@57½ for Western, the latter an extreme.

WOOL—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Steady, at 33½@34c for Crude, and 55@55c for Refined in Bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $32@32,37½ for New Mess, closing at $32.5 for cash; 42@31 for One Year do., $24 for Prime, and $25,25@25,50½ for Prime Mess; also 2,550 bbls New Mess, September and October, sellers' option, at $30,50@31. Beef firm at $5@12 for Plain Mess, $10,50@14,50 for Extra Mess. Beef Hams dull; Prime Mess in demand. Cut Meats quiet at 14½@15½c for Shoulders, 19@22c for Hams. Bacon dull. Lard firmer, at 20½@21c. Butter in demand at 22@28c for Ohio, 24@40c for State. Cheese quiet at 10@16½c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½@109¾, Gold without decided change, opening at 144½, declining to 144⅞, and closing at 144½. Government Stocks steady.

Stocks dull:

C. & R. I.	111¾	New York Central	93¼
P., Ft. W. & C.	97½	Erie	87⅝
A. & T. H.	38	Michigan Central	9⅞
Michigan Southern	68¾	A. F. Co.	38
C. & N. W. pfd.	61½	1 year Certificates	99
Cumberland pfd.	43½	5-20 Coupons	107¾
Quicksilver	50½	U. S. 6s '81 Coupons	106½

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Active but scarce and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat held at $1,60 for No. 1 Spring, and $1,50 for No. 2 do, which is above the views of buyers. Oats quiet. Corn held at 83c for No. 1, which is above buyers' views; No. 2 at 82c. Barley dull.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c on grain; Flour, 40@41c; Wheat, 11c—to Albany.

LAKE IMPORTS—42,000 bush Wheat; 9,900 bush Corn; 7,800 bush Barley; 1,800 bush Rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—14,000 bush Wheat; 3,000 bush Corn.

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD—421 bbls Flour.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8—PETROLEUM—Firmer and excited with an advance on all qualities; Refined in Bond, 56@56½c; Free, 70@73c; Crude held at 32c.

FLOUR—With an upward tendency; Western, $9@9,25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; old Red, $1,90@1,92; New, $1,25. Corn firm; Yellow, 90c afloat, and $1,03 in store.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat active and 2c higher; sales at $1,38½@1,38½ for No 1, and $1,28@1,29½ for No. 2. Corn active, at 62@62c for No. 1, and 58½@59c for No. 2. Oats firm and 1@1½c higher; sales at 31@33 cents.

FREIGHTS—Active and 2c lower.

HIGHWINES—Nominal, at $2,22.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat; Old No. 1 Red Wabash, $2,00; Old Amber Michigan, $2,02; New $1.88. Corn steady, at 67c for No. 1 Mixed, and 70c for Yellow and White. Oats dull. Rye quiet.

FREIGHTS—Firm; engagements at 11c on Wheat to Oswego.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Dull; Howard Super, $8,50@8,62½.

GRAIN—Wheat steady scarce. Corn dull; Yellow, 88c; White, 85c. Oats very dull, at 42@44c.

GROCERIES—Very firm.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

WHISKY—Closed, $2,20½.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, Sept. 8.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and 2@4c higher; sales of 60,000 bush at $1,27½@1,28.

RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls Flour, and 6,000 bu Wheat.

SHIPMENTS—400 bbls Flour.

Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The following are the prices bid in Boston to-day: Central, 40; Copper Falls, 21½; Hancock, 10½; Huron, 10; Isle Royal 11; Quincy, 58; Rockland, 8; Superior, 3½.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table, compiled from the official reports of the warehousemen to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in Chicago on Saturday evening last, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 2, 1865.	Sept. 9, 1865.	Sept. 2, 1864.
Wheat		547,745	422,350
Corn		1,012,645	511,471
Oats		615,950	419,383
Rye		111,110	38,680
Barley		123,853	26,211

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865.

The fall trade opens lively, and goods generally tend upward.

ASHES—Pot and Pearl are scarce and wanted; sales of the former at 7½ to 8c. Soda Ash in casks is quoted at 5 to 6½c.

ACIDS—Acetic, 48 to 53c; Citric, $1,07 to 1,12; Oxalic, 46 to 48 cents; Tartaric, 1,05 to $1,10 per pound.

ALCOHOL—88 per cent, $4,40 to 4,45, add 93 per cent $4,45 to 4,50, with an upward tendency.

CAPE ALOES—35 to 40; Socotrine Aloes, 90 to $1; Ammonia Carb, 24 to 26c; Aqua Ammonia, 12c to 16; Arnica Flowers, 33 to 35c; Arsenic, 6 to 9c; Assafoetida, 45 to 50c; Alum, 5½ to 6c per lb.

BALSAM COPAIBA—$1,25 to 1,30; Balsam Toler, $9 to 2,20; Bark Cinchona, red, $2 to 2,10; do pale, 70 to 75c; do. yellow, 45 to 50c per lb; Bay Rum, $5 to 5,50 per gall; Black Lead, American, 4 to 5c; do. German, 6 to 8c; do. East India, 13 to 15c; Blue Mass, 69 to 70c; Borax, refined, 33 to 40 cents; Brimstone, 6½ to 7½c; Blue Vitriol, 16 to 18c per pound.

CALOMEL—$1,40 to 1,50; Camphor $1,15 to 1,18; Cantharides 1,95 to $2; Chamomile Flowers, German 38 to 40c; do. Roman 35 to 50c; Cinnamon in mats 90 to 95c; Cloves 45 to 50c; Concentrated Lye $11 to 11,50; Corrosive Sublimate $1,30 to 1,40; Cream Tartar 45 to 65c; Cubebs 62 to 65c; Copperas 2½ to 3½; Cochineal $1,70 to 1,80.

DOVERS POWDER—$3 to 3,10; Emery, English 14 to 15c; Extract Logwood 15 to 16c, Galls Aleppo 98 to $1; Gum Arabic 50 to $1; Gum Kino $5,25 to 5,50; Gum Shellac 75 to 85 per lb.

HOPS—60 to 65c; Hydrarg Cum Creta 65 to 69; Iodine Resublimed $6,60 to $7; Ivory Black 4 to 8c; Indian Red 17 to 20c; Indigo $1,60 to 1,70; Juniper Berries 8 to 9c; Logwood Campeachy 3½ to 4c; do. St Domingo 3 to 3½c; Lamp Black 10 to 15c per pound.

MORPHIA SULPHATE—$8,75 to $9 per ounce; Mace $1,45 to 1,50; Manganese 7 to 10c; Madder 17c to 18c per lb. Nitrate Silver 1,51 per oz; Nutmegs $1,45 to 1,50; Opium $11,25 per lb; Castor Oil $3,75 to 3,90; Cod Liver oil $2,15 to $3; Lard oil $2,05 to $2,10; Linseed oil $1,75 to 1,85; Whale oil $2,20 to $2,30; Tanners oil $1,60 to 1,70; Sperm oil $3,10 to $3,20 per gallon, Oil Anise $3,75 to 3,85; Oil Bergamont $10 to $11; Croton oil, $17 to 18; Oil Sassafras $2 to 2,10 per lb.

POTASSA BI CHROMATE—28 to 28c; Potass Chlorate 65 to 75c; Potass Prussiate, yellow 50c to 55c; do. red, $1,10 to $1,15; Potass Iodide $5,25 to 5 50, Precipitate, red $1,60 to 1,65; do. white $2,10, 2,15 per lb; Quinine $2 55 to 2,75 per oz; Putty in bladders 7½ to 8½c per lb.

ROOTS—Gentian 15 to 18c; Ginger, East India 20 to 22c; Do. Jamaica 60 to 65c; Ipecac $4 to 5,25c; Jalap $3,50 to 3,90c; Liquoria 20 to 25c; Rhubarb, E. I. $4,85 to 5; Sarsaparilla 42 to 45c; Squills 17 to 20c per lb.

SAL EPSOM—3½ to 4c; Sal Glauber 3¼ to 4c; Sal Rochelle 65 to 68c; Sa. Soda 5½ to 5½c; Canary seed 11 to 12c; Hemp seed 7 to 8c; Mustard seed 20 to 22c; Cardamon seed $4 per lb; Soda Caustic 15 to 15½c, Soda Bi-carb 11½ to 12½c; Sumac 10 to 12c; Castile Soap, Genuine, 23 to 25c; Sweet Spirits Nitre 88 to 92c per lb; Spts. Turpentine $1,50 to 1,60c per gallon; Strychnia $4 to 5,00 per oz; Sugar Lead 60 to 65c; Sulpher flowers 8½ to 9c per lb.

TANNIN per oz. 25 to 33c; Terra Japonica 12 to 12c; Tapioca 19 to 21c; Turmeric 25 to 28c; Uva Ursi 18 to 20c; Vanilla Beans $15 to 19; Vandyke Brown 15 to 18c; Venetia Red 6 to 7c; Vermillion, American 34 to 35c; Do. English $1,70 to 180; Do. Chinese $1,70 to 1,80; Do. Trieste $1,25 to 1,50c per lb.

WHITE LEAD, Pure 15 to 16c; Do Fancy Brands 7 to 14c; Wax for Fruit Jars 12½ to 25c; Whiting, 4 to 4½c per lb.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river fell several inches at this point during Thursday night and yesterday forenoon, but later in the day it commenced to swell again, and was still swelling last evening with about six feet six inches by the Allegheny marks. The weather continues unsettled and oppressively hot, with every appearance of more rain.

There has been no arrivals or departures since our last report, aside from the regular packets. The Citizen and Pilgrim, from Cincinnati are among the first boats due.

Business is improving slowly at the landing, though it is by no means active. Freights are not as abundant as our steamboatmen could desire and they find it tedious work in picking up anything like a full cargo.

There was considerable stir at the wharf yesterday occasioned by two or three steamers putting up their shingles for Franklin and Oil City. The Urilda cleared last evening, and the Petrolia would leave also, providing she could get a pilot. The Echo will probably go out this afternoon. There is no certainty about these boats being able to get all the way up, as the last dispatches we are cognizant of reported but thirty inches at Oil City. It was rising and raining however.

The Armadillo and Kenton left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and the Lorena was advertised to follow on Thursday.

The Delaware was unable to leave for Cincinnati as announced last evening, but she will leave to-day without fail.

The mammoth and magnificent floating palace Dictator Capt. Donaldson, is announced to leave for New Orleans next Monday week.

The steamers Camelia and Ediaburg were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on yesterday. We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Friday:

A horse, valued at $3,000 presented to General SHERMAN by citizens of Ohio, was shipped to St. Louis yesterday, on the Champion.

The Columbia yesterday changed her sign from "Memphis" to "Nashville." She follows the Guidon to the Cumberland. Mr. GEORGE ELY, late of the Jewess, officiates in the office of the Columbia.

WALTER MARATTA went out in charge of the office of the Champion, Captain DAN. MARATTA having suddenly been called home to Rochester, Pennsylvania, owing to sickness in his family.

The Stockade was sold at New Orleans to a Mr. WHITTEMORE about a week since, for $13,000.

The steamer Carrie was sold some few days ago, at Evansville to go South. This makes about one hundred stern-wheelers that have within the past three months been withdrawn from the upper rivers to navigate the rivers of the South, and there appears to be a demand for about fifty more. Some side-wheel steamers have also gone, and others are being got ready to follow.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS, &c.—Of the number advertised, bids were accepted only for the following. We give the successful bidders and the prices:

Nolan & Caffrey, steamer J. H. Baldwin, $12,100.
Marcellus Durnell, steamer Baltic, $16,000.
Briggs & Mulvehill, steamer Lioness, $18,600.
Thos. Armstrong, steamer Mattie Cabler, $16,650.
Thos. O'Reilly, steamer Alone, $11,050.
Nolan & Caffrey, steamer Annie Jacobs, $12,500.
Jas. W. Lovell and Jas. Woodfin, steamer Newsboy, $10,000.
Silas Farmington and Giles F. Filley, steamer Porter $10,000.
J. S. Hurd, steamer Ginny Hopkins, $11,600.
Nolan & Caffrey, steamer Carrie Jacobs, $12,000.
B. R. Packard, steamer Lotus, $11,000.
Joseph B. L. Keating steamer Virginia Barton, $12,250.
J. Sharp McDonald, screw tug, Little Giant, $4,250.
W. W. Truesdall, wharf-boat J. C. Irwin, $6,000.
Jesse Yonker, gunwale barge U. S., 55, $705.
Kanawha & Ohio Coal Co., 8 gunwale barges at Cairo, averaging $670.—*St. Louis Democrat 7th.*

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.—The new and commodious Steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D Dawes, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf, foot of South street, every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING. Passengers and Freight carried at low rates. Through Freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of Steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid, and forwarded promptly, free of commissions. Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the Battle Fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court House, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route. The WENONAH is provided with excellent State-rooms and Berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent, 212 West Falls av., Baltimore, Md. jy21:d3m

FOR CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer DELAWARE, Capt. R. W. Harton, will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. se6

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Charles C. Balsley and Frank Van Gorder, under the firm name of BALSLEY & VAN GORDER, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, F. Van Gorder disposing of his entire interest to Charles C. Balsley, who is alone authorized to collect all accounts due, and settle all claims against the old firm.

CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
FRANK VAN GORDER.

Pittsburgh, August 9th, 1865.

NOTICE.—Having retired from the firm of Balsley & Van Gorder, for the purpose of again embarking in the Trimming Business, I cheerfully recommend my successor, Charles C. Balsley, to the patronage of all my old customers and shippers.

FRANK VAN GORDER.
PITTSBURGH, August 9, 1865. au16

FURNITURE, AND CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

JAS. W. WOODWELL,
Nos. THIRD STREET
Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and
No. 111 FOURTH STREET. mh7

PRODUCE CONSIGNMENTS NOW IN STORE—
4 car loads Shelled Corn;
600 bushels Old Oats;
160 bushels New Timothy Seed;
50 barrels Sweet Potatoes;
150 bushels Dried Apples;
200 dozen Fresh Canned Peaches;
10 barrels Dried Peaches;
25 barrels Maple Sugar;
15 kegs Packed Butter.
For sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FISH.
110 half bbls No. 2 Large Mackerel;
50 do do Medium do;
150 do No 3 Large do;
25 do No 1 do do;
60 barrels Pickled Herring;
130 half bbls Lake do;
Received and for sale low, by JOHN I. HOUSE & CO.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.—The best in use. Another large lot just received and for sale at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street, by J. & H. PHILLIPS, Sole Agents for this Company. se4

GROCERIES, PRODUCE, &c.

T. C. JENKINS. Commission Merchant, 89 LIBERTY ST., AND PURCHASING AGENT, PITTSBURGH, PA. Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Fruits, and all Farm Products. Best brands Family FLOUR (warranted) always on hand. Also, REFINED OILS. Prompt attention given to consignments and correspondence. Weekly Price Currents sent to Consignors. Orders and Consignments solicited. se17nydawy

W. D. PATTERSON....A. AMMON....J. SCHLEINER. PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., Commission Merchants, Flour, Grain and GENERAL PRODUCE DEALERS, Nos. 380 and 382 PENN STREET, Scott's New Building, opposite C. & P. R. R. Depot. ap6:ly

ALEX. M'BANE....J. R. ANJER. M'BANE & ANJER, Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN Flour, Grain and Produce, 122 SECOND ST., between Wood & Smithfield, PITTSBURGH. 11-1y

THOS. POTTER...JNO. AIKEN...STEPHEN A. SHEPARD. POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, and produce generally. No. 260 LIBERTY STREET, Opposite Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh. fe18

CHARLES C. BALSLEY, PRODUCE and Commission Merchant, Warehouse, No. 201 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Wholesale dealer in Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Pork, Bacon, Beans, Tallow, Feathers, Brooms, Potatoes, Hominy, Dried Fruits, Green Fruits, Onions, Flour, Grain, Clover Seeds, Timothy Seeds, Flax Seeds, Game and Poultry. Particular attention given to Produce Consignments. au15

WILKINS LINHART, (SUCCESSOR TO MACKEOWN & LINHART,) DEALER IN FLOUR & GRAIN, Produce and Commission Merchant No. 251 Liberty st., Pittsburgh. fe1:ly

R. H. JACK, GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond, PITTSBURGH, PA. ap6:ly

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, dealers in PRODUCE, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, FISH, CARBON AND LARD OIL, IRON, NAILS, GLASS, COTTON YARNS, and Pittsburgh manufactures generally, 112 and 114 Second street Pittsburgh.

W. CULP....OTIS SHEPARD. CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, No. 340 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandize generally. oct6-dly

WM. P. BECK....THOS. MITCHELL. WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, FISH, &c., PRODUCE, FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, &c., SALT and LIME. jy18

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BACON, FLOUR, FISH, POT AND PEARL ASHES, SALERATUS, LIME, SEED AND LARD OILS, DRIED FRUIT, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh. oc5

W. KIRKPATRICK....J. KIRKPATRICK....J. C. FREDERICK. KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO., (Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick & Bro.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Nails, Glass and Oils, Nos. 181 and 183 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. jy23

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, SEEDS, DRIED FRUIT, and Produce generally. No. 16 Market street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Penna. fe25:ly

D. REITER....J. A. GRAFF. GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 218 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja6:yd

W. SCHOMAKER....WM. F. LANG. SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in GROCERIES, FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, FISH, CHEESE, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se13-dly

GEORGE S. HEAD....GEORGE METZGAR. HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 283 Liberty street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap3-ly

F. REYMER....J. S. REYMER....WM. D. REYMER. REYMER & BROTHERS, (successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS and SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c., Nos. 128 and 128 Wood street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy23-ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in FLOUR & GRAIN, No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17-ly

J. S. LIGGETT....JOHN LINDSAY. J. S. LIGGETT & CO., CITY FLOURING MILLS, corner Liberty and Adam streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. Capacity, 400 barrels per day. ap2

JOHN WATT....JOHN WILSON. WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. ju25

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of LARD OIL, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM, Nos. 62 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on consignments.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.—Commission Merchant, Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries, and Pittsburgh Manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, &c. paid for Produce generally. au21:ly

CHEESE WAREHOUSE.—HENRY H. COLLINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, FISH, and Produce generally, No. 25 Wood street, above Water, Pittsburgh. my2

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDWARD HOUSE. JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Smithfield and Water street, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL....A. F. DALZELL. ROBERT DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh manufactures, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JNO. FLOYD....WILLIAM FLOYD. JOHN FLOYD & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 173 Wood and 223 Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. je18

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (successor to James Holmes & Co., PORK PACKER and dealer in PROVISIONS, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUPE....L. H. VOIGT. L. H. VOIGT & CO., successors to L. G. Graff, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

DAVID M. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 107 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe3:ly

HENRY LAMBERT....JOHN SHIPTON....A. C. WALLACE. LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja18

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in PRODUCE, No. 80 Water street and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on SEPTEMBER 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, 1865, at WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER, Secretary, NORRISTOWN, May 22d. [e7:3tawtd

WOODSIDE & WALLACE, Wholesale Druggists AND DEALERS IN White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c. Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paint, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Massey & Whiton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 WOOD STREET, (OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,) PITTSBURGH, PA. my23:yd

300 BBLS CHOICE BRANDS FAMILY FLOUR;
3,000 bush Oats;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
4 cars Baled Hay;
1 car Peach Blow Potatoes;
2 bbls Butter, in cloths;
50 barrels Green Apples;
In store and for sale by PATTERSON, AMMON & CO., Nos. 380 and 382 Penn St., Scott's new building.

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION AND HOW TO CURE IT, WITH AN Interesting History OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, While Laboring Under that Disease AND HOW HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC: AND Mandrake Pills, ON THE SYSTEM IN CURING THAT DISEASE AND THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery being dissipated, I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Morrestown, N. J., about 8 miles distant, being my native place, I was removed thither, occupying two full days in the transition. My father, and all his family, had lived and died there—*and died of Pulmonary Consumption.* On my arrival at Morrestown I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. He had seen all my family die of consumption, and therefore concluded that death from the disease which had carried all my kindred to the grave would also take me there. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could feel them, working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which had for years accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated; the tubercles on my lungs ripened and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated the pain left me, the cough ceased to harrass me, and the exhausting night sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much. With this return of health, I gained in strength, and am now fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healed cicatrix in the middle lobe of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized, with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerable healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease, by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was in. This induced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave the medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures, and the demand increased so rapidly that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine. Having occasion to examine many cases of lung ailment, I was prompted to invent the instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," which materially assists me in detecting the various stages of lung diseases.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For several years past I have made as many as five hundred examinations weekly with the "Respirometer." For such examination my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to give each patient the true condition of his disease and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

One of the greatest difficulties I have with patients afflicted with lung disease, is to convince them to avoid taking little colds. Many think if they take my medicines they should cure, no matter how careless they may be in that way. This is a great error, for if any one will read over the many cures which I have published from time to time, they will find that most of them were those of persons who were confined to their beds and could not take cold, and by this careful avoidance of cold the lungs were healed. Physicians advise their patients to go out and inhale the fresh air, but do they cure by so doing? Let the hundreds or deaths by consumption in every city answer the question.

I would rather risk a patient in a tight, illy ventilated room, than let them go out and take a slight cold. Many who have been cured by my medicines, when the abscesses broke, were so offensive, that one could hardly remain in the room, and yet they got well without exposure to the open air.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing, they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies. What I do is to first make a careful examination with my Respirometer, and if I find lungs enough left, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies, and thus cure him. I know very well that it is impossible to make new lungs, or even restore the portion that is destroyed, but I know at the same time that cavities in the lungs and ulcerations in the larynx and bronchial tubes can be healed, and just such cases are cured by the proper use of Schenck's "Pulmonic Syrup," and "Mandrake Pills," whilst they are dying daily under the ordinary treatment of physicians.

It is a great mistake common among many intelligent persons, that there are medicines which will purify the blood. When the blood is diseased it cannot be purified. It is then the same as other disease matter in the system and will have to be carried out of the system by the organs which are appointed for that purpose and replaced by new blood, which can be had by improving the nutritive functions and setting the digestive apparatus in good working order. The stomach, liver and bowels once restored to a healthy condition, then an abundance of good nourishing food will make new blood which will push out, as it were, and take the place of that which is diseased, and thus supply the want of the body.

THE PULMONIC SYRUP is one of the most valuable medicines known. It is nutrient, powerfully tonic, and healing in itself. It is readily digested and absorbed into the blood to which it imparts its healing properties. I know no medicine that has done or can do as much to rebuild, worn-out and broken-down conditions of the system.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC is distilled from seaweed, combined with other tonic and alterative roots and barks, in such a manner as to make a decidedly pleasant medicine, having a powerful tonic effect, without the terrible disastrous results arising from alcoholic stimulants. The Seaweed Tonic produces lasting results, thoroughly invigorating the stomach and digestive system, and enabling it to eliminate and make into healthy blood, the food which may be used for that purpose. It is so wonderful in its effects, that a wine-glass full will digest a hearty meal, and a little of it taken before breakfast will give a tone to the stomach which few medicines possess the power of doing.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS may be taken with entire safety by all ages and conditions, procuring all the good results that can be obtained from calomel or any of the mercurial medicines, and without any of their hurtful results. They carry out of the system of feculant and worn out matters loosened and dissolved by my Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup. It will be seen that all three of my medicines are needed in most cases to cure Consumption; and, in fact, my large experience enables me to decide any they have cured more cases of that disease than that combinations of medicine known to man.

In the various editions of pamphlets I have published many of the most wonderful cures of Pulmonary Consumption on record. Persons, many with both lungs affected, sometimes large cavities in one lung, healed over by my medicines, are now living and enjoying excellent health. I will give a few cases and select them from different parts of the country, so that those who wish may visit or write to them for more positive information.

Rev. Henry Morgan, a minister of high repute in the city of Boston, and well known over the United States as a man of great ability, was cured by taking my medicine after all other treatments had failed. He has often been writing to me with regard to the facts in his case, and always answers "I am the man." A full statement of his case may be seen in my pamphlet. He had profuse hemorrhage of the lungs, and was very much emaciated.

Robert H. Deacon, of Burlington, N. J., was cured of Scrofula and Mercurial diseases. At the time he commenced using the medicine he was almost a mass of sores. He is now perfectly well and attributes his cure entirely to my medicines.

Martin Koch, farmer, living near Petersburg, Mahoning county, Ohio, was a very bad case of Pulmonary Consumption, and was entirely cured by my medicines. He is well known in that community, and has been the means of inducing a great many persons in Ohio to use these remedies, and with great success. His Photograph, both before and after he was cured, can be seen at my Agent's, Dr. Keyser, 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

William Alexander, of Pittsburgh, Pa., was cured of a very bad case of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint by the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Mrs. Jane Barber, of Washington City, cured of a bad case of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. She is an aged woman and her complete recovery is very remarkable.

Mrs. Prudence Johnson, wife of Capt. Johnson, now residing at No. 13 W. Third street, Williamsburg, N. Y., was cured of Pulmonary Consumption, and is now as hearty an old lady as can be found.

Peter Styker Beekman, of Somerville, N. J., was another remarkable cure of Pulmonary Consumption. His certificate is attested by his clergyman and other well known citizens.

Miss Mary Schmidt, of Kensington, Pa., was a bad case of Consumption and Liver Complaint, and suffered greatly from boils, having at one time more than forty boils upon her person. She was entirely cured, and is now married and living her family in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. SCHENCK'S principal office is at No. 15 North Sixth Street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, where all orders must be addressed. He can be found there professionally, EVERY SATURDAY.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the authorized agent for the sale of all my medicines. fy6:d&w