The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN. JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Term —Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One ye	$8 00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One mont	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
y the week (from carrier)	15	Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
				—and one to Agent.	

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

President—ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Vice-President—SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
B. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. BARNES,	13. SAMUEL SNOW,
2. W. J. POLLOCK,	14. B. F. WAGONSELLER,
3. RICHARD WILDEY,	15. CHAS. H. MILLER,
4. G. W. HILL,	16. JOHN STEWART,
5. WATSON F. McGILL,	17. GEORGE W. ELSER,
6. J. H. BRINGHURST,	18. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
7. FRANK C. HEATON,	19. JAMES SILL,
8. ISAAC ECKERT,	20. H. C. JOHNSON,
9. MORRIS HOOPER,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. RANK,	22. WM. FREW,
11. WM. DAVIS,	23. A. W. CRAWFORD,
12. W. W. KETCHUM,	24. J. S. RUTAN.

STATE.

Auditor General—J. F. HARTRANFT.
Surveyor General—J. M. CAMPBELL.

DISTRICT.

Congress, 22d Dist.—JAS. S. NEGLEY.
" *23d Dist.*—DARWIN PHELPS.

COUNTY.

State Senate—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE WILSON, M. S. HUMPHREYS,
GEO. F. MORGAN, VINCENT MILLER,
JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR.
District Attorney—A. L. PEARSON.
Ass't District Attorney—J. B. FLACK.
Controller—HENRY LAMBERT.
Commissioner—JONATHAN NEELY.
Surveyor—R. L. McCULLY.
County Home Director—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

Mayor—JARED M. BRUSH.
Controller—ROBT. J. McGOWAN.
Treasurer—A. J. COCHRAN.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, "The Democratic Platform," by John G. Whittier; Ephemeris. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial and River News. Seventh page: Letters from Europe, No. 9; Saratoga Styles, Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 144⅜@144½.

THE South Carolina rebels, more bold and straightforward than their Mississippi brethren, have no hesitation in officially declaring their intention to vote in November, regardless of Constitution or Law. BLAIR promises them that every white man's vote, legal or illegal, shall be counted, force being used if necessary. The rebel votes of Texas, Virginia and Mississippi, States not yet re-organized, are to be counted in the same way. Haven't the boys in blue something to say about that?

NOWHERE IN THE UNION may be found a clearer example of a purely Democratic administration of a public trust than in their government of the city of New York. Backed by some forty or fifty thousand majority, all the rings of the party have full and unchecked play in fleecing the tax-payers. To be a Democratic office-holder in that city is to have the license and the sure pass-port to a fortune in a year or two. What this costs the property owners may be inferred from their rate of taxation, which is $2.80 on the $100 of valuation. Other commentary is needless.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM VERMONT show a Republican majority of about 27,000, which is the largest majority ever given at a mere State election. The Democrats are hard at work to cypher out a little comfort from the fact that this majority is less than it was first reported, but they find it up-hill work. Let us give them an easier "sum" to figure at, for example: The polls were opened in Libby prison, Oct. 13, 1863, for soldiers from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The former gave 95 for CURTIN and 18 for WOODWARD; the Buckeyes gave BROUGH 160, scattering 1, and VALLANDIGHAM 0. What was the Union majority on each vote? Take time, and let us know next week.

If that sum should be too hard, we can give you another, thus: If the Copperheads found it necessary to murder one Irishman in Clearfield, in order to secure one State Senatorial district in '67, how many good Union men would they assassinate in order to carry the whole State of Pennsylvania now? Sharpen your pencils, not your knives!

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION TO-NIGHT.

To-night, at City Hall, the brave soldiers and sailors of Allegheny county who are favorable to the election of the Great Captain of the Union Army, General U. S. GRANT, to the highest office in the gift of the people, will meet in Convention together, to organize a VETERAN UNION PHALANX. The boys in blue who perled so much that their country might live, who underwent long and wasting campaigns under the old flag, who fought against the rebel foe, languished in rebel prisons, who saw thousands of comrades kiss the earth in battle, who saw treason throttled and GRANT'S lines victorious, are now jealous of the honor they achieved, and in the hour of danger propose to be up and again at the enemy at the ballot-box, to guard and protect in peace that which they gained in war. What soldier or sailor will refuse to-night to meet his old associates of the Army and Navy in council? We trust not one in Allegheny county will prove false to his record and shrink from the crisis presented by the same old rebel foe he helped to vanquish. Let there be a full and generous reponse to the call, so that the nation may know where stand the soldiers of our loyal community.

TWO CREDIBLE WITNESSES.

Ex-Governor PERRY and General WADE HAMPTON, both of South Carolina, and both delegates to the New York Convention, on their return made their report to their constituents. Governor PERRY, in a letter to a Democratic meeting at Columbia, said:

"There was no difference of opinion on any subject between the northern and southern delegates."

Of course not. As the leaders of the Democracy north sympathised with the leaders of the same party south while the latter were fighting with all their might against the Government, why should they not fraternize now?

"They were united as a band of patriots," says the Governor. Of course he means just such patriots as followed the Confederate flag—"that dear old flag," as they still call it down South. Governor PERRY continues:

"The southern delegates determined to be reticent in the Convention, and take no prominent part in its proceedings; while northern delegates said to them, '*on the subject of your peculiar grievance and oppressions, draw your own platform, and make it as strong as you please, and we will endorse it.*'"

In this, Governor PERRY'S testimony is fully corroborated by that of his colleague, WADE HAMPTON, who said in his address to the ratification meeting in Charleston:

"We [that is the rebels] were met with extreme cordiality. They [that is the northern democracy] said they were willing to give us everything we desired; *but we of the South must remember that they had a great fight to make, and it would not be policy to place upon the platform that which would engender prejudice at the North.*"

We can use no epithet strong enough to characterize all this. It was in effect saying—"We are willing to give you everything you desire; but don't tell the people how much we are ready to do for you; for even in our own party there is some lingering prejudice in favor of the old flag. Don't ask us to say that secession and rebellion were altogether right. You know we think so, but it is not policy to say so. We must practice a little hypocrisy; for such are the prejudices at the North in favor of the old government and flag, that the party cannot be kept together unless we can keep them deluded." HAMPTON then goes on with his narrative of the fabrication of the democratic platform:

"I said I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words, which you will find embodied in the platform. *I added: 'And we declare that the Reconstruction Acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.'* When I proposed that, every member of the Committee—the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end."

There it is. Governor PERRY'S testimony is fully sustained. The platform is of rebel origin, and the firing upon Sumter was not more revolutionary than are those words dictated by WADE HAMPTON, and so cordially accepted by the entire Convention.

Now suppose SEYMOUR and BLAIR should be elected, does it not inevitably follow that by the same vote the country has decreed that certain laws, solemnly enacted by Congress in strict accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and under which seven States are restored to the Union with regularly organized governments, are "unconstitutional and void?" Who is to carry this decree into effect? As to this question we are not left in the dark, for FRANK BLAIR, in his letter to BRODHEAD, declares that the President elect must trample these laws into the dust.

What then? Of course those States, when the laws restoring them to the Union are declared to be void and are trampled into the dust, will be again thrown out of the Union, their governments abolished, and a state of absolute anarchy must necessarily follow. Then, indeed, as one of the Southern orators expressed it, "all for which the South fought will be won." The Union will be dissolved and the Government wrecked and abolished, the very end for which the Southern Democracy fought so desperately to accomplish. Is it the purpose of the Northern Democracy, after all, to give them the victory? It matters not what the voter may intend, but every vote cast for that ticket will be all that one man can do to give the rebel party "everything for which they fought."

COLONIZING COMMENCED.

The Democrats will resort to all sorts of fraud and villainy to secure the October election in Pennsylvania. They are already at work colonizing votes in doubtful districts. The Greensburg *Herald*, always a reliable journal, says:

It is understood here that the Democracy have some ten or a dozen already in this town, from Allegheny county, which they propose to vote at the October election. They are brought here and boarded at the "Richmond House"—professedly engaged to do some work for Democrats and their new allies—to be kept here to vote for Foster for Congress. Let every Republican voter in the country keep a look out for colonized voters, and note down their names, and where they hail from. Mr. Covode can never be kept out of Congress by such means. It is only when the majority of the regular, bone fide citizens of this District pronounce in favor of Mr. Foster, that Mr. Covode's friends will be satisfied. If colonized voters defeat him, a Republican Congress will rectify such a matter in short metre. So that our opponents may just as well save their money; that won't win. We don't suggest to them to save their reputation. No man who now acts as or *with* the leaders of that party, have any reputation for either honesty or patriotism. Oh, no; let us have a square vote of the citizens of the District, and we will be content with the verdict; not otherwise, and we warn you now that no colonized votes to elect Foster will in the end be counted.

—Since the above was in type we learn that some fifteen or twenty Allegheny county men, employed on the railroad, have been quartered in Ludwick, to board, and are brought there every evening by switching the car off on the siding."

The opposition have conceded Allegheny county by an overwhelming majority to the Republicans, and are running off their votes to localities where they can be of more service. We say to our neighbors, spot all new-comers, and if their voting cannot be prevented, let a record of their names be kept for future reference and punishment.

LABOR AND ITS DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

Said that eminent Democrat, TOOMBS, of Georgia, at Atlanta, the other day, in a speech ratifying the Democratic nominations:

"I will give you another fact, which is enough for this time, that as the late war was produced by the Democratic party in 1860, so we shall never have peace till it is restored to power in 1868."

And then what! Their hoped-for peace means not only the re-enslavement of the black race, but the continued degradation of all labor, irrespective of color. The white freemen, the working masses of the North, should never for a moment forget the deep-seated hostility of the Democratic Aristocracy to free labor of any kind whatever. In 1836, in the House of Representatives, Mr. PICKENS, of South Carolina, (afterwards Governor of that State, when, in 1860, she attempted to secede,) said:

There never was a society "*where one class would not practically and substantially own another class in some superior form.* * * All societies settle down into capitalists and laborers. The *former will own the latter, either collectively through the Government, or individually through a state of domestic servitude, as exists in the Southern States. The only contest in the world is between the two systems.*"

Pickens was and is a leading Democrat. Gov. Hammond, another good South Carolina Democrat, when in Congress in '52 denounced Northern mechanics as "mud-sills." He too wanted slavery to be restored for the use of "a glorious aristocracy."

In 1866, Gov. McDuffie, another sweet blossom of Democracy, declared in Congress that:

"The existence of (white) laborers and mechanics in organized societies was the result of the partial and progressive emancipation of slaves."

Democratic journals in the South have systematically denounced free society a "a monstrous abortion." Read a few samples of their opinion of labor, whether white or black, as follows:

Free society, as at present organized, is radically wrong and rotten to the core. * Slavery is not only natural of origin and right, but is essential to Republicanism.—*New Orleans Delta, (Democratic).*

History, both sacred and profane, shows that slavery is natural and normal, that "the experience, the practice and the history of mankind vindicate slavery * * * as a national and conservative institution."—*Richmond (Va.) Examiner, (Democratic).*

Slavery is the corner-stone of our republican institutions—the great peace-maker between capital and labor.—*Lynchburg (Va) Republican. (Democratic).*

Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child. * The Northern States will have to introduce it; *slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black.* * * The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burthened with a *servile class of mechanics and laborers unfit for self-government*, yet clothed with all the attributes and powers of citizens.—*Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, (Democratic).*

Slavery is a moral, religious, and natural institution. * * *The laws of all the Southern States justified the holding of white men in slavery.* * * The principle of slavery is in itself right, and does *not depend on difference of complexion.* * * * and that is the doctrine maintained by the whole Southern press.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer (Democratic).*

Senator MASON, of Virginia, said the free States were really "the servile States." The same HAMMOND declared the only difference between the white and black laborers to be that "the negro is hired for life and well compensated," and the "white slave is hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated." KEITH, of the same State, declared "free society a failure." And this elegant gentleman, a distinguished Democrat like all the others whom we have named, also said:

"The ordinance of God," he said, condemns mankind to labor, and certain mental occupations are incompatible with mental cultivation. Slavery produces a superior class of gentlemen, who are substitutes for an order of nobility."

RUFFIN, of Virginia, that good Democrat who fired the first gun at Sumpter, in his book on the "Political Economy of Slavery," proposed to reform "the hireling labor" of the North. Another Southern Democratic author, FITZHUGH, thought a white slave would be worth about $200 more than a black one. His Democracy was crystallized in his favorite maxim, "Liberty for the few—slavery in every form for the masses."

And all these champions of Aristocratic Rights were Democrats high in the party, and equally prominent as leaders in that rebellion which fought for a new Confederacy with Human Slavery, as STEPHENS said, for its corner-stone.

How long will free white men, the hard-working masses of the North, continue blindly to follow such leaders and vote with a party which uses all its specious pretexts, in the name of Democracy, to abridge the civil rights and to degrade the natural honor of Free Labor? To these sweet-scented, soft-handed magnates of the rebel Democracy, it makes no difference whether the "mud-sill" be white or black; he works for his living, his condition is properly "servile," and he is "unfit for self-government."

We wish that every intelligent working man in the North could read these quotations as we have literally given them. And then how long would he continue to support such shameless revilers of Honest Poverty, in their present efforts to revive slavery again?

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN have the manhood, when threatened with proscriptive starvation, and every violent outrage, to declare boldly to their would-be masters, that "they will not surrender the ballot for any consideration whatever; that, if they are to be massacred because they refuse to vote the Democratic ticket, they can die but once, and let it come." We observe that our neighbors of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* regard this declaration as needless, "menacing" and "exasperating"! It is only a few days since that our neighbors presented the situation of affairs in Tennessee as on the whole highly satisfactory to loyal citizens of each race. It is evident that the struggle which has begun throughout the South, involving all the rights of the freedmen and even the lives of the white friends of the Union, does not yet secure the *Chronicle's* sympathies.

DEMOCRACY IN THE SOUTH.

Terrible State of Affairs—Society Controlled by Robbers and Assassins—Bloody Electioneering for Seymour and Blair.

Tennessee.

The committee having in charge the investigation of the rebel Ku-Klux outrages in Tennessee, have completed their labors and submitted their report to the General Assembly of that State. It is a document so full of horrors as to make one's blood run cold. We have room but for the summing up of the investigation, which is all anyone will care to read. The Committee says:

The number of outrages which have been perpetrated in many counties of Middle and West Tennessee, during the past few months, have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost baffles investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute in its nature, that the best of citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux-Klan is so great that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve. Their stealthy movements are generally made under cover of the night, and under masks or disguises which render identification difficult if not impossible.

Added to the secrecy which envelops their operations, is the fact that no information of their murderous acts can be obtained without the greatest difficulty and danger in the localities where they are committed. No one dares to inform upon them or to take any measures to bring them to punishment, because no such one can tell but he may be the next victim of their animosity.

The members of this organization, with their friends, aiders and abettors, take especial pains to conceal their operations.

The moving principle by which they are actuated appears to be hostility to the State and national authorities, and in the minds of these men to have voted for "Brownlow" of the "Republican ticket," or to be a "Radical," is the greatest of crimes.

Your committee believe that during the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every twenty-four hours; that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Klan referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of nightly marauders bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation.

To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence, from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea of political necessity.

Colored laborers have been driven from their homes by dishonest land owners, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor. Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them. Your committee are convinced from the evidence before them, that a resort to some measures that will correct evils of such enormity is an imperative necessity. The testimony they have taken is but a small part of the evidence which might be laid before your honorable body, showing the absolute necessity which exists for legislative action for the prevention and punishment of acts of violence, for the protection of life and property, and for the due execution of the laws. A large number of cases brought to the attention of your committee have been passed over unnoticed, because time and space would not permit their investigation. But they are satisfied that no further evidence is necessary to convince every thoughtful mind that more than ordinary measures are requisite, under existing circumstances, to secure peace and protection to persons and property.

The object sought to be obtained by the establishment of government is the peace of society. Individuals surrender a portion of their liberty and submit to the restraints of legal enactments for the general good of all concerned. Laws are made for the protection as well as the punishment of crime.

If civil law and civil authority are not sufficient for the accomplishment of the purpose intended, military force must be called to their assistance. The first and highest duty of every government is to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their persons and their property, without regard to their individual or political opinions. If civil law is set at defiance and its agents overpowered or intimidated by evil doers, it becomes the imperative duty of the Government to call to its assistance the strong arm of military power. Citizens have a right to appeal for protection to the government under which they live, and that government which refuses to listen to their appeals or to afford them that protection to which they are entitled is unworthy of the name, and forfeits the confidence of men of all shades of political opinion. If the ordinary means of enforcing the laws are insufficient, it becomes the duty of the Government to adopt such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, no matter how severe those measures may be.

Your committee believes that the Governor should be invested with full power to call out such military force as may be required to secure obedience to the laws, and if the calling out of such a force shall be necessary, the responsibility will rest upon those who violate the laws and refuse obedience to the constituted authorities of the State. It is the sworn duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and for that purpose ample means should be placed at his disposal. Much as we may regret that any necessity should exist for calling in the aid of a military force, yet when all other means fail to secure the end, aim and object of all good government, we have then no choice left us in the matter.

We, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill which has already been reported by your committee. WILLIAM J. SMITH.
Chairman of the Senate Committee.
WILLIAM F. PROSSER.
Chairman of the House Committee.

Georgia.

The following letter from the chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Georgia explains itself. It will be noted that many of the predictions made in it have already been fulfilled. It was written previous to the expulsion of the colored members by the Legislature:

The Democrats have inaugurated a new revolution in this State. They intend to overthrow the State government. The first step has been taken, or rather commenced. We have good evidence that they intend to expel the colored members of the House, and then expel the colored members of the Senate, and seat Democrats in their places. They will then have two-thirds of the House; but if they should not have, white Republicans enough will be expelled to give them two-thirds. They will in the same way get control of the Senate. A bill will then be passed to take the State railroads from the control of the government and give it to the General Assembly. The patronage of the State roads is immense, and with it in their hands they expect to control the Assembly. They then intend to impeach the Governor and remove him; after that, God only knows what they will do.

After appealing to Congress to prevent the expulsion of the colored members, the letter continues:

Our voters will have no protection at the polls, and there is great danger of bloodshed, but I do not know that Congress can do anything for us. We are not in as good condition as other Southern States, for they have Republican Legislatures, but the Democrats control ours. They can pass laws to protect voters, but we cannot. We have reliable information that the Democrats are arming in every part of the State, and everything is being done that can be to prevent the colored men from arming. Unless Congress does something for us, God only knows the result in many parts of the State. Our party is composed almost entirely of colored men. If the whites attempt to interfere with them at the polls, and there is every reason to believe that they will, bloodshed will follow. Can Congress do anything for us? Our General Assembly will do nothing to preserve peace; will Congress do it?

Kentucky.

The outrages of the Ku-Klux-Klan in Kentucky are exciting the utmost alarm in all classes of society.

On Saturday night, they entered the house of Glasgow Williams, formerly a Union soldier in Franklin county, and shot him dead, spattering his brains over his wife, who was pleading for his life.

The night previous they burned a large mill and woolen factory belonging to a community of Shakers at South Union. The Shakers who were opposed to the rebellion have been the objects of the most merciless rebel persecution ever since the close of the war. Their houses have been burnt, their animals poisoned, their fences torn down, and their crops destroyed. Their loss by the recent fire is over two hundred thousand dollars.

Last night a negro, in Logan county, who had been in the Federal army, was taken from his cabin, and this morning his dead body was found hanging on a neighboring tree.

Not a night passes but what some outrage is committed against the Union men. It has been proclaimed, time and again, by the Ku-Klux-Klan, that no man who was in the Federal army can live in this part of Kentucky, and that determination is being carried into effect.

Arkansas.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Little Rock, Arkansas, September 1:

"Murder, riot and intimidation are boldly advocated and practiced in many portions of the State, fully equal to the terrorism of 1861. It is not political excitement; it is a hellish rebellion in its worst form. The Democrats have their secret Ku Klux organizations in every town, and are making every possible effort to arm their men thoroughly. We have every reason to believe that a large proportion of them are already well armed. In many localities they parade the streets in masks, and deliver volleys into the houses of Union men. They order them from their houses with the injunction that if they return they will pay the penalty with their lives, for they are determined no Radical shall live in Arkansas. They are rife for a rebellion that would be far more terrible in its consequences than the war we have just passed through, for they talk and mean extermination. The match is already lighted, and may be applied at any time."

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, subduing inflamation and strengthening the Urinary Organs.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been in use 35 years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cure all diseases of the Urinary Organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, general debility, &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes; these worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased the whole system becomes deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in the shape of Pills, and is much more easily taken than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the Pills being sugar coated.

Price 50 Cents Per Box.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL.

The semi-annual shaking in the fever and ague districts has begun. The fogs of these autumn nights and mornings are surcharged with the elements of intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in the condition to be disastrously affected by them. Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable invigorant HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are fore-armed against malaria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain or pleasure the blessing, without which wealth is dross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected.

Better late than never is a consolatory proverb, however, and all who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms of any of the epidemics which are engendered by the malaria of autumn, should immediately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A few doses of the BITTERS will break up the chills and prevent their recurrence. In every region where intermittents prevail this purest and best of all vegetable tonics is indispensable. Of all antibilious preparations known it is the most effective and harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently, like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates and regulates the organ without creating any general disturbance of the system or entailing any reaction. The Bitters are essentially a household specific, and should be always within reach as the very best means of preventing and checking bilious attacks and intermittent fevers.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EAR.

In observations and notes taken by Dr. KEYSER, of this city, on the various diseases of the ear, he says that nine out of ten cases could be cured in their incipiency if application were made to some responsible and competent aural surgeon. The Doctor quotes from the opinion of Wilde, a well known aural surgeon, who says: "I fear not to reiterate the assertion which I made on several former occasions; that if the disease of the ear were as well studied or understood by the generality of practitioners, and as early attended to as those of the eye, it would be found that they were just as much within the pale of scientific treatment. * * Deafness is so common and so distressing an infirmity, and when of long standing so incurable, that we cannot too strongly urge all medical practitioners to make themselves familiar with the treatment of the diseases of the ear."

The Doctor says that nearly all annoying Discharges, Buzzings and Morbid Growths peculiar to the organ of the hearing, some of which had lingered through a score or two of years, can be cured or ameliorated by proper treatment.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.
August 15th, 1868.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, to do general housework. References required, and none others need apply. Inquire at No. 159 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, for general housework, is wanted at No. 50 LIBERTY STREET. References required. Apply at above number.

WANTED—BLACKSMITHS.—Two good Blacksmiths, to go to Chicago, to work on Tools. Inquire at No. 204 JACKSON STREET, Allegheny.

WANTED—MOULDERS.—Immediately, at Fourth Ward Foundry and Machine Works, three good MACHINE MOULDERS.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, BOYS, GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—MOULD MAKERS.—The undersigned wishes to employ two first class Mould Makers. Those that understand making all kinds of Glass Moulds. None others need apply. Further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, in person or by mail. W. G. RICKER, corner Mill and Platt streets, Rochester, New York.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with first class boarding at No. 18 WYLIE STREET. Room is a front one, on second floor, and opens out on balcony.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Fine front rooms and good board can be secured at 46 LIBERTY STREET. Day boarders taken at $3 50 per week.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, with boarding, at 167 THIRD STREET.

WANTED—BOARDERS.—Gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with good board and lodging at No. 25 FERRY ST.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Two live and energetic men, to solicit for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Apply at the office of the ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 108 Smithfield street, second floor.

WANTED—BUSINESS AGENT.—By a first class New York Life Insurance Company, with the most liberal features to policy holders, a General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. Address, enclosing references, P. O. Box 1839, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS.—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS—For NaTIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 Steel Engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, Badges, Medals and Photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per ct. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. d&F

WANTS.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Mrs. CATHARINE LOFTUS, (formerly Catharine Sweeny,) who lived in Hardscrabble about two months since. Her husband, PETER LOFTUS, is now in the city and anxious to find her whereabouts. Any information of her would be thankfully received at MICHAEL MOORE'S, in Hardscrabble, 6th ward, near Try street.

WANTED—TO LOAN.—$50,000 to Loan on Bond and Mortgage. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED.—In a popular instiTION of learning, a competent teacher of German and Music, Piano, (also vocal desired) with suitable references. Apply to J. B. CLARK, 19 Stockton Avenue, Allegheny, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., Tuesday, Sept. 8th.

WANTED—LAND AND REAL ESTATE—In exchange for LIQUORS IN BOND. Address IMPORTER, Box 2196 P. O., Philadelphia.

WANTED—LODGER—For a large front room, neatly furnished and well ventilated, situated on Union Avenue, Allegheny, two squares from street cars. Address BOX M.

WANTED—PURCHASER—For an interest in an established business on Fifth street. Terms $500 cash, $500 in four and $500 in six months. Address BOX H, this office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A small House or Building, suitable for a light manufacturing business, about 25x50. One or two stories, if detached from other buildings, preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, office of this paper.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN.—Honest men and women who are afflicted with Nervous Headache, Toothache, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, Joints, Neuralgia in the Face, Head, Pains of any kind, deep seated or otherwise, acute or chronic, and especially catarrh, to call at any drug store and ask for a bottle of Dr. ASHBAUGH'S "Wonder of the World," and if you do not wish to pay 50 cents for it before knowing that it will cure you, ask the druggist or his clerk to allow you to uncork a small bottle, place 10 drops in your hand, inhale some and then apply the balance to the locality affected; then state candidly whether you are relieved or not in three minutes. It cures almost instantly, acting directly upon the nervous system, invigorating, exhilerating, surprisingly but pleasantly affecting the mind. Use ten drops as above and you will say, truly, "Wonder of the World," and never will you consent to be without it. "No Cure, No Pay,"—our motto. For sale wholesale by J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ ST. CLAIR STREET.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—HOUSE.—A well finished five room house, in Allegheny City, near Penitentiary; hot and cold water up and down stairs, good bath room and house in every way comfortable; wash house adjoining the kitchen and coal house on rear of lot. House sets back of the street. Address BOX N, GAZETTE OFFICE. Rent $350.

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished Rooms, with board, suitable for a family, or a gentleman and wife. Also, a few day boarders received, at No. 68 FOURTH STREET. Reference required.

TO LET—HOUSE—No. 65 Pride street, (old 8th ward,) of 4 rooms, kitchen and finished attic; water and gas, range in kitchen. Rent $25 per month. Enquire on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE.—Two-story Brick, with five rooms and finished garret, No. 28 Grantham street, above Robinson. For particulars call at the residence.

TO LET.—Dispatch Building.— TWO GOOD OFFICES in the *Dispatch* Building, on second and third floors. For particulars inquire at PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY. au28

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 56 Logan street, with hall, four rooms, dry cellar, water, &c. Enquire of Mr. ROGERS, next door. au28:v31

TO LET—DWELLING.—A very desirable Dwelling, nearly new, containing seven rooms and finished attic, with all modern improvements. Rent reasonable. Apply to WM. WALKER, 86 Boyle street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BAY MARE—Gentle and in good condition, will be sold low. Apply at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, Sandusky street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—BARBER SHOP— Having a good run of custom, at the corner of Wylie and Federal streets, (H. Smith's building,) Pittsburgh. Will be sold cheap for cash. Rent reasonable.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS.—A well established and paying business, on one of the best business streets of Pittsburgh. Easily managed, with a moderate capital. Good reasons for selling. Address BOX 253, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—LAND.—One HunDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of the best land for gardening or country residences, situated on the Washington Pike, 1¼ miles south of Temperanceville. Will be sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers. Enquire at 659 Liberty street, or F. C. NEGLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful BuildING LOT, containing 3 acres, with the privilege of 6 acres, situated on Mount Hope, at Woods Run Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R., adjoining property of Alex. Taylor, Wm. Nelson, Wm. Richardson and others. This is one of the most commanding views in the vicinity of the two cities, and within 3 minutes' walk of the station. Enquire at 351 Liberty street, or at the residence of Mr. ALEX. TAYLOR, near the premises.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.— PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.—A good stand and store, together with fixtures, good will, &c., of a PLUMBING and GAS FITTING ESTABLISHMENT, doing a good business, is offered for sale. The above is situated in a good place for business. Having engaged in other business, the proprietor offers this establishment at a bargain. For particulars, &c., call at No. 165 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—HORSES.—At HOWARD'S LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES; one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.