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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

NATIONAL.

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

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
G. 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 P. MAGILL,	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. MARIS HOOPES,	21. J. K. EWING,
10. DAVID M. KANN,	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.

Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Third Page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railway, River News, Railroad Time Tables. Sixth Page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets. Seventh Page: Miscellaneous Matter, Amusements.*

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 143¾.

WE MUST correct our statement as to the Nebraska election this year. Our Omaha exchanges announce that event for the 13th of October, the same day as in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

"VOTE the Democratic ticket or starve!" That is the Democratic manifesto from the rich land-holding rebels of the South, to all the poor men, white and black. And the Northern Democracy are equally proscriptive wherever they dare to show their true colors.

THE PRESIDENT is determined to visit Tennessee before the October election, addressing "a few remarks" to the people at any points on his route, where he may be invited to speak. Our Democracy should ot fail to welcome their friend in this way —the most agreeable to his tastes of any which could be devised. His earlier intention of taking New York City in his route is likely to be abandoned, under the earnest remonstrances of leading Democratic politicians.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.

Thursday, Oct. 1.—Waynesburg. Messrs. Barker, (Me.,) Chance, (O.,) Donley and Lawrence.

Friday, Oct. 2.—Washington. Messrs. Barker, R. S. Matthews, (Md.,) Chance and Marshall.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, speaks at Lebanon on Saturday. The "Natick Cobbler" would attract immense audiences in Western Pennsylvania.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILWAY.

It is understood that an unusually large number of contractors have sent in proposals for the work to be done on this railway, the period for receiving bids having expired on the 20th. Among these parties were many gentlemen of large pecuniary ability and much experience in railway construction. This indicates not only the importance of the work offered for competition, but is a proof of the confidence entertained, by a very shrewd and practical class of men, that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railway is in earnest and capable hands, and that it is now bound to go through.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE FRONT.

We recently proposed to keep a record of the prominent Democrats who are leaving the BLAIR party, but they are stampeding over from Copperheadism to GRANT and Peace by battalions, and any special enumeration is out of the question. We can only make occasional note of the most recent and distinguished among those citizens, whose patriotism is more potent than their attachment to a party which is going rapidly to its own destruction. Such are JOSEPH M. BLAKE, the most prominent Democratic lawyer in Rhode Island, Hon. J. M'LEOD MURPHY, of New York, whom the Tammany Democrats elected to the State Senate by nearly 5,000 majority in '60, and H. L. WAIT, Esq., of Albany, who was a Democratic Assemblyman in '63, and has always been known as the most influential Democrat in his district. None of these men can stand the false Democracy of revolution and repudiation, and have ordered their names to be put down on the roll for GRANT, a Constitutional Government and Peace.

DIX AND SEYMOUR—A WORD FOR PATRIOTS:

We present to our readers, in the letter of Gen. JOHN A. DIX, one of the most significant and influential developments of this canvass. The writer, himself a Democrat, and the peer of those eminent men whose leading counsels with that party in other days contributed mainly to its great potency over National affairs, and whose illustrious names he cited, now occupies the responsible position of Minister from this Republic to the Imperial Court of France, confided in by our own goverument, administered as it is, so far as parties are concerned, in the interests of the same Democratic party. Gen. DIX long since won the perfect confidence of his countrymen by the purity of his unselfish patriotism in all the walks of public life, and above all, by his splendid vindication of the Supremacy of the Union and its laws, whether in coming to the rescue in 1860 as one of Mr. BUCHANAN'S cabinet counsellors, or in the four subsequent years when placed in a high military command and upholding that flag for which he would as freely have given his own life as he would have defended it in the summary punishment of any traitors who should dare to drag it down.

It is this citizen, a life-time Democrat of the strictest sect, who now exemplifies the purity, the sincerity and the elevated patriotism of Democracy as understood by him and by those other great men of the party in the days of its culminating glory, by these pregnant words of warning sent from over the Atlantic. Twenty-five years of personal knowledge of HORATIO SEYMOUR—of his character, capacity and fitness for public trusts—entitles Gen. DIX, bearing a generous testimony to the private virtues of his friend, to admonish his countrymen of the illimitable peril of their honor, their peace and their free institutions, which must attend upon a possible election of Mr. SEYMOUR to the Presidency. His warning is conveyed in language so clear, so manly and so decisive that it must remind the awakened people of that never-to-be-forgotten order, "*If any man pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*" He now implores his countrymen to beware of entrusting power to a man "who has not a single qualification for the execution of that high trust"; "who is deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public calamity"; "whose election, at this time, would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall our country"; "whose tergiversation is the most humiliating incident in American politics"; and who "is only fit to be the chosen instrument to execute an act of national turpitude." Was ever stronger language used by indignant patriotism? Was there ever a nobler or more eloquent protest against a National dishonor?

If there be any Democrat—and thank Heaven! we sincerely believe there are many thousands of such—who, in view of the past struggle of this Nation for its life, in view of the too palpably dangerous tendency of the new and abominable doctrines interjected into his political creed by men who are traitors alike to the Republic and to the Democracy, and in view of the later developments, as inevitable as they are alarming, of these treasonable inculculations in fresh bloodshed and fatal intestine commotions — stands hesitating as to his duty, *the duty of every good citizen in this emergency*, we implore all such to take these words of JOHN A. DIX, as thorough a Democrat as ever led the councils of the party, into his own breast and give them the consideration due to their significance and to the high motives and indisputable influence of the distinguished writer. Read them, mark and inwardly digest this lesson, and then, if you will, *if you can*, deny your voice to your country or your vote to him whose election is to bring final and perfect concord upon our too long distracted land.

FRESH FRUITS OF THE BLAIR DEMOCRACY.

The rebels of Georgia will not restrain their impatience; they cannot wait even for the election of BLAIR. The sympathies of the Northern Copperheads, the revolutionary programme of their candidates, and the absolute surrender of the Democratic party to the advocates of another rebellious resistance to the laws and Government of the Union, have so fired the rebel heart that the work of butchery has been already commenced, some fifty citizens having been killed or wounded at Camilla, whose only offense was that, quietly and peaceably, the most of them being unarmed, they were about to hold a Republican meeting. Free speech no more suits the Georgia Ku-Kiux than their Northern Democratic friends, and they have proceeded at once to inaugurate the New York platform by organizing a massacre of which the details have been laid before our readers.

All the circumstances of this affair were so atrociously indicative of the murderous determination of these rebel Democrats to resist the enforcement of the laws, that, upon the report of the Federal officer commanding the district, Gov. BULLOCK urged the Legislature to call upon the President for the intervention of the Federal authority. The message and its recommendations were promptly smothered by the rebel majority in the Legislature, and so the Blair Democracy have full sway in Georgia to-day upon their platform of rebellion and murder.

Can any honest Pennsylvanian, no matter what his political associations, uphold such a state of things, or excuse in any way these outrages upon the law? If he can, let him harden his heart still more against the appeals of patriotism and humanity, for he only sees the beginning of the end which the infernal spirit of treason, animating the leaders of his party, is already preparing for his country.

—On our first page we print the particulars of the riot as received from rebel sources, together with a communication of Governor BULLOCK on the subject, to the Legislature of Georgia. The latter furnishes the true light on the affair, and effectually puts at rest the idea that the sheriff was animated by any laudable desire to preserve the peace, in leading the wicked and malicious attack on a political procession.

ALLEGED PROPERTY IN BONDS.

Bonds are divisible, for the purposes of this discussion, into two kinds—private and public. Private bonds are bonds given by one or more individuals to one or more of their fellows; to secure the payment of debts, on terms agreed upon and recited; public bonds are bonds issued by national, State or municipal authorities, or by corporations created by Congressional or legislative enactments. Are either of these kinds of bonds property in such sense as to render the sums of money specified in them liable to taxation? This inquiry does not refer to the justice or expediency of taxing the income derived from interest on either of these sorts of bonds; which is a point to be considered afterwards.

1. Let us consider whether private bonds are property, fairly liable to taxation.

JOHN DOE is the owner of a farm, which he holds for sale, price ten thousand dollars. RICHARD ROE wants this farm, has not ready money to give for it, but offers to pay the price demanded in five equal annual installments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. To this proposition JOHN DOE consents, and forthwith makes and delivers a deed in fee simple, taking a bond and mortgage as security. Did this transfer of property, on credit, really duplicate the property itself? By the drawing of those legal papers were ten ten thousand dollars' worth of property transmuted into twenty thousand dollars' worth? All Democrats say yes; all men of business sense say, no.

The farm exists precisely as it did before; only the ownership of it is changed. Before the purchase and sale JOHN DOE paid the taxes on it; thence forward RICHARD ROE has to assume that burden. In other words, the property itself is liable to taxation; but not the evidences of debt growing out of the transfer of the property. To tax both the farm and the bond, is simply to tax the same property twice; and this fact is so palpable that everybody but idiots and Democratic orators perceives it at a glance.

Nor is the case essentially altered where a loan is made and a bond or note taken as security. The property consists of the money which is the matter of negotiation. It belonged to JOHN DOE, and, by agreement, passed into the ownership of RICHARD ROE, DOE executing a written obligation binding him to repay it, with interest. This obligation, whether note or bond, is not property, in such sense as to be liable to taxation. It is simply evidence of property which DOE had, but made over to ROE, and which ROE engages to return.

To tax the capital or property represented in evidences of indebtedness, would be wrong, as stated above, because, identically the same property would be taxed twice; and it would be inexpedient, because no sensible man would sell on credit, in that case, unless he was allowed, either in larger price or higher rate of interest, indemnity for the taxes he would be compelled to pay. Taxing credits, as capital, would necessarily make credits so costly that poor men, or men in even moderate circumstances, could not make them available.

2. Public bonds involve all the principles, above specified, and more.

Take bonds issued by railway corporations to begin with. A railway company issues proposals for a loan of one million of dollars, and gets it, giving its mortgage bonds as security. The takers of the loan had the one million dollars in cash, which is property, and made it over to the Company. What becomes of this money? It goes to pay for the right of way, or road bed, or superstructure, or rolling stock, or depots. Here it is liable to taxation, and is taxed much higher than the same amount of money invested in farming lands. Not satisfied with this, the Democrats propose to tax the same property over again by assuming that while the money actually went into the railway or its appurtenances it exists just as absolutely in the bonds given to secure its ultimate reimbursement. This is either the stolidest of ignorance or the most flagrant scoundrelism. Possibly, it is a cross between the two.

Now, consider the case of bonds issued by act of Congress. The Government had urgent need of money, need so urgent as not to be met through the ordinary sources of revenue. It must borrow. What does this process signify? Just this, that money, which is property, must pass from the coffers of the individual owners thereof into the National Treasury. To talk of this money or property being in two places at one and the same time, is to talk nonsense. It cannot be in the hands of the Government and also in the hands of the individual lenders. When the individuals paid over the money, they parted with the property, the ownership thereof resting in the Government. What the individuals got were evidences of indebtedness; that is, a certificate that they had parted with definite portions of their property, the Government had received it and was answerable for its return at a date fixed and on conditions mutually agreed upon.

But property belonging to government, no matter how acquired, is not liable to taxation, and for manifest reasons. The object of taxation is to raise money for public purposes. Taxing government property cannot add to the resources of the Treasury, but must diminish those resources, so much as the fees of the assessors and collectors may be.

For government to tax the capital invested in its securities, would be inevitably to raise the rate of interest to its own disadvantage; unless it should be prepared to resort to forced loans, after the manner of the Chinese and Mexicans; that is, demanding from particular persons specific sums of money, under penalty of imprisonment or death. In this direction, and no other, the present Democratic policy runs. For no man, having capital, would lend it to the government, at six per cent. interest, with the understanding that it would be taxed six per cent. or even four.

3. Doubtless income derived from money at interest is as properly a subject of taxation as income derived from any other source. But, then, the taxation should be reasonable; not, as in Pennsylvania, taking all the interest and more too, provided a man conscientiously makes his return to the assessor. Such taxation virtually takes the whole sum invested, and clutches at whatever a man has besides. It is not taxation, in any proper sense of that term, but bald and infamous confiscation.

Income from National, State, municipal and corporate securities is taxable for government purposes, just as income from farming, manufacturing, merchandizing, or any other employment, is taxable. It is not only taxable, but is actually taxed, and for National, State, County and all other purposes. Democratic orators and newspapers constantly assert the contrary. Some of them may be so ignorant as to believe what they affirm on this head. If so, their wiser associates ought to teach them better. As no Democratic efforts are made for their instruction, and as no other Democratic inculcations are heard or printed, we infer that the settled purpose on that side is to create a popular belief in an unadulterated falsehood.

We have carefully listened to Democratic discussions on these matters. Every Democratic speaker we have heard has to tally disregarded all the obvious facts belonging to this subject, all the approved principles of Finance and of Taxation as accepted by enlightened governments and discerning men of business and has appealed to the basest passions of the worst portions of the community, and to nothing else.

TWO CITIES, AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

From an interesting and instructive article in *Lippincott's Magazine*, we gather some deductions which are not without an important bearing upon current politics.

1st. Applying the same ratio of increase in the total population of Pennsylvania, since 1860, which was manifested in the census returns for the Commonwealth from 1820 to that date, and we should have in 1868 a grand total of 3,639,259 for our present numeration.

2d. Taking the average ratio, from 1790 to 1860, of the votes cast to the whole population, the per centage has been comparatively stationary at 16 6-10 per cent. In the Presidential years of 1856 and 1860, this per centage rose to 17 7-10 and 17 3-10 respectively, the Governor's vote of 1860 being taken as the better basis, since peculiar causes in that year operated to diminish very generally the aggregate vote of one leading party for the Presidency.

3d. Applying the average ratio of 17 5-10 per cent. to the estimated population of the State at this date, and it will give us a total vote in October or November, probably both, of at least 640,000.

4th. Applying in Philadelphia the ratio which has been averaged for the ten years from 1857 to 1868, both inclusive, for the annual increase in the number of assessments, and the result for 1868 would be about 141,000. The actual vote of '64 and '66 bore a ratio of 85 and 82 per cent. respectively to the assessments of the year, but averaged only 70 for the whole decade. Estimated for this year at 80 per cent. we are led to expect a total of not less than 112,000 votes for Philadelphia next month. If any disturbing element impairs the ratio there, it will be felt by one only of the great parties.

5th. While the assessments, in the nature of things, include in this State many names not of legal voters in the precinct, yet the deductions drawn from a comparison of these lists with the actual votes for a series of years are found to be so uniform as to command confidence. In the city of New York, where the registrations theoretically state the names of legal voters only, the average of the vote to the registration for the seven years from 1860 to 1867 gives a per centage of only seventy-two for the whole period; but for the years 1860, 1864, 1866 and 1867, the average was eighty-five. Applying the rates of 1867 to the estimated registration for the year, 130,000, and the vote of that city in November would be 123,500.

6th. Our friends in New York say that they can give, and intend to give, 40,000 votes. In that event, the Democratic majority should not exceed 43,500, or say 45,000 in any event, which the Union vote in the rest of the State would easily overcome.

7th. Friends of the Union in Philadelphia claim at least 8,000 majority at the October election, to be considerably increased the month after. They should be prepared, however, for a large increase in the aggregate vote, as above anticipated. These figures also admonish our friends, in every part of the Commonwealth, that the total vote of '68 may be some 40,000 more than ever before cast by our people, and to spare no efforts in assuring themselves that a just proportion of the increase shall be represented in our triumphant ballots for HARTRANFT and CAMPBELL. With a certainty upon these points, we may rely upon the subsequent electoral vote for GRANT and COLFAX.

8th. The result may show that this battle, as well for the Union as for these States, has really been decided by the votes of the two leading cities. The rural districts are pretty sure to take care of themselves and of the righteous cause: let the Union men of Philadelphia and New York do all their duty also, and there need be no apprehensions for the result.

SAM. CARY'S twin-brother spoke at Reading last week, to the workingmen of that city. To be sure, BRICK POMEROY hasn't the same family name and seems to be less in favor with the Democratic editors there, for none of them print his speech or even allude to him in their columns, but the family resemblance to the twin CARY was so marked as to be conclusive. Any one who saw the Cincinnati working-man here will swear to the relationship, after reading the following sketch of BRICK, as given by the Reading *Dispatch*:

"The 'hard working-man' was dressed in the height of fashion—light pants, pigeon tail coat, low vest, silk hat, patent leathers (all of the finest manufacture and imported from France, to his order,) two diamond rings on each hand, a huge diamond bosom pin, heavy gold watch and massive diamond set gold fob chain."

THE GENERAL RESULT.

The New York *Sun* (Independent) thus speaks of the state of the political betting market:

"Immediately after his nomination the betting was two on Grant to one on Seymour. Then it changed to 120 on Grant to 80 on Seymour, and this is the best show Seymour has ever had. Since then his stock has gone back dreadfully in the betting market, till now the quotations among betting men are three on Grant to one on Seymour."

GEO. WILKES, in his *Spirit of the Times*, makes a fair proposition, as follows:

"We will name *thirty-three* States, and bet a thousand dollars on each, in favor of Grant against Seymour, and then bet twenty thousand dollars that we will be winner on the wager."

The annexed estimate of the general result is so nearly a fair one, that it certainly concedes to the opposition quite as much as they are likely to get. We find it in one of our exchanges:

"As the States of Virginia, 10; Mississippi, 7; and Texas, 6; total, 23; will not vote, or be counted, the total electoral vote will be 294. Necessary to a choice 148. Of these there will be:

For Grant.		*For Seymour.*	
Vermont	5	Kentucky	11
Maine	7	Maryland	7
New Hampshire	5	Alabama	9
Rhode Island	4	Arkansas	5
Massachusetts	12	Total	32
New York	33		
Pennsylvania	26		
Ohio	21		
Indiana	13		
Illinois	16		
Tennessee	10		
Wisconsin	8		
Michigan	8		
Iowa	8		
Minnesota	4		
Kansas	3		
Nebraska	3		
California	5		
West Virginia	5		
South Carolina	6		
Florida	8		
Total	205		
Probably for Grant.		*Doubtful.*	
Connecticut	6	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	Missouri	11
North Carolina	9	New Jersey	7
Louisiana	7	Total	21
Georgia	8		
Oregon	3		
Total	36		

Recapitulation.	
For Grant, certain	205
For Grant, probable	36
For Seymour, certain	32
For Seymour, doubtful	21
Total	294

Sound Doctrine.

A Democratic paper in Talladega, Ala., begins an article by saying: "Personal and political liberty are both necessary to develop the highest style of man." The article continues: "Those who would elevate the negro from his proper level are but a few steps, if any, in advance of him."

"It is hard to convey to others," said the old preacher, "ideas which we ourselves are not possessed of, for in so doing we are apt to communicate opinions which it is very difficult to eradicate from them."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Like Likes Like.

The New York *World* lately called General Grant, "Grant, the Great American Barkis, or dumb-waiter," and in the same issue alluded to General Lee as, "this grand old soldier." The next day it remarked that "the Democratic speakers treat General Grant with marked courtesy and forbearance." Considering that the "Great American Barkis" forced "this grand old soldier" to surrender, and brought the rebellion to an end, it is very generous in the Democratic speakers to treat him with forbearance.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The President's Preference.

When General Grant was lately in Chicago, he was asked by a friend whether Johnson was for him or for Seymour. Grant smiled and replied: "Well, I reckon that when he thinks of Seymour he's for me, and when he thinks of me he's for Seymour.

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.

HAS SUMMER ENFEEBLED YOU?

Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative. Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of the torrid season. But some portion of the vitality of all human beings oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less susceptible will the system be to the unhealthy influence of the Fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man—as a means of recruiting his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the Summer. It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

DISEASED LUNGS.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, on any of the internal organs may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is enriched by some of the most valuable plants and herbs known to be useful and curative in all deteriorated states of the human blood, and while it adds to its plasma, it at the same time stimulates, gently but effectively, the skin, the kidneys, the liver and the glandular system to sufficient action to enable the body to take on healthful action and eradicate the disease. The sick and afflicted should bear in mind the virtues of this great medicine, and if those who are sufficiently alive to the importance of health, will resort to it in the beginning of a cough or cold, consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so massurely fatal. Let any one afflicted with any pulmonary disease try but one bottle, and they will be convinced of the value of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Sold by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood st.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG AND CHRONIC DISEASES, 120 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

September 23, 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—To do general housework. Apply at No. 120 SECOND AVENUE.

WANTED—GIRL.—A good Girl, to do general housework. References required, and none others need apply. Inquire at No. 139 NORTH AVENUE, Allegheny City.

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.

BOARDING—No. 325 PENN ST. Pleasant furnished front and back second and third story rooms, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. WFM

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—BOARDERS.—Fine front rooms and good board can be secured at 46 LIBERTY STREET. Day boarders taken at $3.50 per week.

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---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 1830, 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.

WANTS.

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

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 25x30. One or two stories, if detached from other buildings, preferred. Address MANUFACTURER, office of this paper.

WANTED—TO RENT—Part of a furnished house in a pleasant part of the city, by a gentleman and wife, without children; near city railroad. Good reference given. Address W. H. H., Lock Box 153, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM—A young man desires to find a nice, well furnished room, in a pleasant location, in Pittsburgh, either with or without board. Must not be over ten minutes walk from post office. Reference given. Address LOCK BOX 143, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Concerning the "WONDER OF THE WORLD." I have sold 50,000 bottles, and have warranted it to relieve and cure all pains of whatever form, acute or chronic, external or internal, deep seated or otherwise, such as Pains in the Side, Chest, Shoulders, Limbs, Joints, Neuralgia in the Face and Head, Sick Headache, Toothache, Cholic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Cold, Cough, and especially Catarrh, and never have I known it to fail. Does anybody know that it has ever failed to do all claimed for it? This is what I wish to know. I am willing to legally warrant it to cure, and forfeit $100 if it fails. Sold by all dealers. J. C. TILTON, 10½ St. Clair street.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—ROOM.—A handsomely furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen. Enquire at No. 31 HAND STREET.

TO LET—ONE GOOD ROOM, in *Dispatch* building, for an office. Rent, $200 per year.

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—A TWO STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 56 Logan street, with hall, four rooms, dry cellar, water, &c. Enquire of Mr. ROGERS, next door. au28:v3l

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—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—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.

TO LET—THREE HOUSES—about finished, containing 7 to 9 rooms each, on Hancock street, near the corner of Penn, opposite Christ Church. A most beautiful and convenient situation; wide space and shade trees in front; free from noise smoke and dust. Inquire at 277 PENN STREET.

FOR SALE

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.—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.

FOR SALE—AT HOBOKEN STATION.—Lots for sale at this very desirable location. Persons desiring to secure a home for themselves would do well to examine this property before purchasing any place else. You can do so by calling at the office of R. ROBINSON, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, who will take any person to examine the property free of charge.

FOR SALE—LAND.—One Hundred and twenty acres of the best land for gardening or country residences, situated on the Washington Pike, 13 miles south of Temperanceville. Will be sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers. Enquire at 650 Liberty street, or F. C. NEGLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Building Lot, containing 2 acres, with the privilege of 6 acres, situated on Mount Hope, 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.

CANDIDATES.

ALDERMAN OF 3D WARD.

Col. J. D. EGAN

WILL BE AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

se8:x

CITIZENS' TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

ISAAC CHARLES,

Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, nominated by Convention, August 25th. se8:v3 d&