The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 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. ELDER,
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. EANE,	22.	WM. FREW,
11.	WM. DAVIS,	23.	A. W. CRAWFORD,
12.	W. W. KETCHUM,	24.	J. S. BUTAN.

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 and Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Mercantile and Commercial and River News. Seventh page: Interesting Reading Matter.*

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 141¾.

THE DEATH is announced of Hon. GEO. W. SUMMERS, a very prominent citizen of West Virginia, who died at Charleston, on the 19th.

COPIES of the Election laws of Pennsylvania, digested and arranged, with notes and judicial decisions, can be had gratuitously by applying to the Republican Headquarters in this city, or to either of the Senators or Representatives of Allegheny county.

MR. PENDLETON denounces as a forgery the letter imputed to him, which urged his Texan friends to insist upon their unimpaired right of voting at the Presidential election. We rejoice to learn something good of so thorough-faced a politician as Young Greenbacks.

THE Spanish situation grows desperate for the Bourbon Queen who still clings to her sceptre over a nation which detests her policy and abhors her personal vices. If let alone by their uneasy neighbors beyond the Pyrenees, Spain is in a fair way to inaugurate momentous reforms in her public affairs.

GEN. McCLELLAN is advertised for the Pennsylvania stump, in the nominal interest of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Having BLAIR already, our Republicans do not need Little MAC's aid to secure the vote of the Keystone. Moreover, we have also McCALMONT. Insatiate WALLACE! would not one such suffice?

HIGH authority maintains that "the masses of the Southern people love the Union and would live or die for it, if let alone." How bitterly then, in the coming days, they will curse the mad folly of their leaders, the desperate demagogues who are playing another game of secession and anarchy with SEYMOUR and BLAIR for their facile tools!

THE Democrats of Pittsburgh in convention assembled yesterday, resolved that it was inexpedient to nominate candidates for the municipal offices. They might have added to their resolution "and unnecessary," as they have not the remotest chance of making any combination to defeat the popular Republican nominees at the approaching election.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD pledges to Alabama all the needful Federal aid for the preservation of tranquility within her borders, and the engagements of the War Office are held to be just and right, by the President and his Cabinet. We are gratefully unable to congratulate SEYMOUR and BLAIR upon any great amount of "help" they may be getting from Mr. JOHNSON'S administration.

LET NO READER fail to peruse every line of the evidence adduced in the trial now progressing in the Court of Quarter Sessions against the policemen of Mayor BLACKMORE, who committed the late gross outrage on a respectable lady of this city, subjecting her to awful abuse for the crime of being in the streets unprotected after "a certain hour" of night. We reserve our comments for a future occasion, not wishing to forestall the action of the jury in determining the measure of the guilt of the accused.

RECONSTRUCTION AND ITS REBEL FOES.

It is impossible to reconcile the conflicting theories, and the inconsistencies of fact, which have been promulgated in public speeches by distinguished Democratic leaders. Gen. BLAIR does not hold with his unsuccessful competitor for the nomination, Gen. EWING, nor do either of them concur with Mr. JOHNSON'S late Attorney General, HENRY STANBERY. It grieves us also to add that neither of these gentlemen state their facts precisely alike, either to each other or to the actual truth, and that Mr. BLAIR, conspicuous in his official position, maintains an equal superiority, over those of his compeers above named, in the dashing soldiership with which he marshals his battalions of falsehood to attack the truth of history.

Our readers are aware that two versions of Gen. BLAIR'S speech in this city, on Monday night, have been given to the world—one version being the correct one, and reporting his literal utterances, appearing only in this journal, and the other being a more carefully guarded oration composed by the speaker in the privacy of his hotel, before an audience of two or three reporters only, on the day preceding, and given to all the press of this city in advance. We judged it expedient, not a little in view of Gen. BLAIR'S manifest desire that he should *not* be literally reported, to provide for our columns a copy of the *spoken* address, leaving the prepared manuscript, of the speech that was not made, for our neighbors. The results of our wise precaution are eminently satisfactory to our friends and to the public generally, Gen. BLAIR'S especial supporters being alone dissatisfied with the bold assurance of his attempt to palm off upon them an unspoken composition.

We propose to criticize such of his arguments, and the statements of alleged fact from which he deduces them, as prominently arrest our attention. In doing so, we may incidentally allude to the marked discrepancies between what he wrote and what he actually said.

And, first, General BLAIR, in common with the entire mob of Democratic orators, insists that the provisional reconstruction accomplished by President JOHNSON, and which Congress in due time repudiated, was Constitutional in method, ample in scope, universally acceptable in fact, and satisfactory to all parties, leaving no traces of rebel heresy uneffaced, and securing to Loyalty and Peace perpetual guarantees. General BLAIR insists that General GRANT concurred in this provisional policy, as applied in the case of North Carolina. Gen. EWING went further in his Zanesville speech, and stated that Congress and the entire Republican party were at one time committed to the finality of the same Presidential reconstruction. Attorney General STANBERY goes still beyond this, and argues that this method of reconstruction, concurred in by the people of the Northern States, completely satisfied all the legal and constitutional conditions. To all and each of which positions of these eminent Democratic expounders of the Constitution, we reply—

First—The loyal masses of the North, comprehending as well Gen. GRANT as the great body of the Republican party, (there being many exceptions to the latter, in which we desire to be reckoned,) acquiesced in Mr. LINCOLN'S policy of reconstruction upon certain conditions, as follows: that Slavery should be considered forever abolished; that the doctrine of Secession should be perpetually abjured; that the personal (not the political) rights of the citizen should be everywhere equally recognized, irrespective of race, color or previous condition; that the rebel war debt should never be paid or even recognized by either State or National authority; that the Federal war debt, including the obligations for pensions, &c., should ever be held sacredly binding; and that the right of representation and of suffrage should be held indissolubly an unit, defining absolutely thereby the political status of citizens. These were frankly proclaimed by Congress to be the conditions, complete and final, upon which it would concede the sanction of the law-making power of the Union to the extra-constitutional assumptions of the Executive. Loyalty, victorious and supremely powerful, exacted no other conditions, imposed upon a crushed rebellion no other terms. In the same hour and with equal frankness, it warned the vanquished that the rejection of these terms would ensure the stipulation of other terms much less acceptable.

Second—Alone of the eleven States, Tennessee accepted all these conditions, and she was thereupon immediately restored to all her rights in the Union. The other States gave only their partial assent; they agreed to the abolition of slavery, and the XIIIth amendment therefore stands a part of the Constitution to-day; their new State Constitutions, made under the President's auspices, also abjured secession,—and here they stopped. Why? Because, just at that moment, Presidential reconstruction, in the policy of Mr. JOHNSON, changed front, and assumed the phase of a bitter hostility to any interposition of the Congressional authority. Because the law-making department saw fit to impose these additional terms, all of which we have above specified, the President—who had strangely become transmuted from the vindictive prosecutor of treason to the ardent friend of treason unpunished; whose ambitious purpose, of leading back into the National councils all the hosts of the late rebellion, and of maintaining them there as his own personal adherents, were about to be frustrated by the wisdom of the people—this Executive cast off all disguises and, leaping over the chasm between Loyalty and Rebellion, sprang to the head of the conquered Confederacy and announced himself the champion of their rightful resistance to "Congressional usurpations." Was it to be wondered at that Rebellion once more reared its encouraged head, and that, under such a tempting leadership as that of the President of the Nation, the Southern people should feel all their treasonable hopes revived? Their rejection of the remaining conditions specified above, (and embodied in the XIVth amendment,) was prompt and stubborn. Thus was the issue again made between Loyalty and Rebellion, between the constitutional powers of the law-making branch of the victorious Union government, and the refusal of the late rebels, sustained by our own Executive, to submit to those powers as exercised.

Third—At this point, Congress, the loyal North, the Republican party and General GRANT found themselves instantly and compactly united. From that moment, there has been but one question, and while they were on one side, the other was held by ANDREW JOHNSON, the Southern rebels, the Northern Copperhead Democracy, and by none else.

The power of the Union ought not to be and has not been thus resisted successfully. Congress immediately resumed the function imposed upon it by the Constitution: It swept away Mr. JOHNSON'S assumptions and his bastard creations with a word; it took measures for bringing about the establishment of legal State governments; *it had no right to exclude any free citizen* of those States from the duty of participation in the orderly and republican reconstruction of their local institutions; it made temporary provision for the maintenance of peace and order in the disorganized States by military authority, but in the same act directed all loyal citizens of such States to proceed forthwith in making governments for themselves. Slavery, with all its adjuncts, its peculiar privileges and its peculiar disabilities had gone forever; here lay the territory of ten States, States in area, States in population, States in everything but the possession of any legally existing form whatever of civil government, populated by twelve millions of citizens, all of whom had equal natural rights, which God gave them and which neither man nor man's government could take away, and none of whom, no not one, white or black, had in the extinguishment of his rebellion, any political rights whatever except such as he might hold under the Constitution and laws of the Federal Union. Not one State law remained extant and valid throughout the South, which could take political rights from one class or confer them solely upon another. Slavery and all that savoured of its curse had been blotted out forever. The removal of that great foundation made the entire fabric of municipal legislation, based upon its inclusions and exclusions of political right, to topple prostrate and indistinguishable into the dus.

Thus, then, the Congress of the united and loyal people approached this business. They came to deal with twelve millions of natural persons within their several State limits; they came to pronounce the extent and nature of what political rights they might, individually and collectively, enjoy and exercise; they came to say who should be voters and who not, in the preliminary movements toward the organization of their governments; they came to that question of the suffrage, and of eligibility to election by the suffrage, as a question entirely new—*nova res*—whereupon no local precedent was binding, no local law supplied any existing standard, and which could only be defined in accordance with the great fundamental principles of Republicanism and liberty. What a spectacle would Christendom have seen in an American Congress, sitting under the triumphant eagles of a Republican Union preserved at such an unspeakable cost, and proceeding to ostracise the loyal majority of these millions at the South, hearkening to the exploded prejudices of ignorance and brutality, disfranchising the friends and enfranchising only the enemies of the National supremacy, and, with a fatuity as short-sighted as it would have been violent in this era of Christ, disarming the Union in the hour and upon the scene of its dearly bought triumphs, by reinaugurating the inexcusable and pernicious theory of Privilege of Race! No, thank God! An American Congress had no right, and exercised none, to consider aught but loyalty and faithful submission to its requirements, when pronouncing the fiat which gave a political status to the citizens of the South. It found all loyal citizens, of whatever race or color, equally qualified; of these, and of none others, it made voters for the business in hand. It dealt with Georgia as it would with Ohio or Pennsylvania, rebel in arms, conquered, its municipal institutions self-shattered, and awaiting humbly, as becomes the vanquished, the reinauguration of its political existence by the conquering power; to us here, under the same circumstances, the Congress of the Union would impose the same conditions; it would recognize no distinction of class or race among our vanquished people, *because none such are now recognized in the Federal Constitution;* it would admit to the suffrage all loyal and submissive citizens, regardless of the distinctions previously known only to the municipal regulations which had passed away; that definition of the suffrage would complete its functions in the completion of the work of our reconstruction, and the whole question would again lapse legally and naturally under the control of our own new municipal regulations, when these had been thus provided, by virtue of our compliance with the conditions imposed. Then, and not before, we could, ourselves, once more organized into lawful States, dispose of all political questions, the suffrage included, as we might please. And this is what Georgia may do to-day. Not as she has attempted it, in a mode illegal and revolutionary, but by the orderly method of a Convention legally called and elected, and framing any republican Constitution according to the will of her people. Ohio or Pennsylvania, brought into the Union as Georgia has been, might proceed at once lawfully to revise that question of the suffrage, and would again settle it as it stands now. Georgia may do the same; she may hold a Convention to-morrow; she cannot restore slavery, but she can, if her people choose, confine the suffrage to the few, or confer it upon all. At that time and in that way, the question is wholly hers to control; until restored to this absolute power as limited only by the requirement of true Republicanism, and until that power shall be exercised after a lawful method, her municipal regulations must stand as they were created by the life-giving breath of the Federal Government. This, neither more nor less, is what the Party of the Union demands from the reconstructed South! This is all that reconstruction has accomplished. And it has been done so well that it can never be undone, least of all by the revolutionary violence with which BLAIR, HAMPTON and their compeers are madly dashing out the brains of a once respectable and great party against the immoveable and impregnable bulwarks of the Federal Constitution. Those walls are immovable because they are builded on the eternal foundations of Liberty and Justice; they are impregnable, because their ramparts are crowned by the might of twenty-four millions of loyal people, vigilant and courageous to defend them to the last.

We hold it to be clear that Congress had a lawful control over Reconstruction; that reconstruction was necessary for the peoples who had no lawful governments existing; that Congress might lawfully impose conditions; that the conditions imposed were in their essence just and right; that, as to the suffrages in the preliminary popular action, the only question for Congress to consider was not the race of the citizen, but his fitness for the trust, the loyalty of his motives, of his submission to the terms offered, and how far his exercise of the right would be compatible with the public safety; that reconstruction thus perfected remits all municipal questions to the people of each State; that, lawfully revised and amended as these may choose, the supervision of Congress is thereafter lawful only to satisfy the Constitutional requirement that all the State governments shall be republican in form; that each and all of the reconstructed states is the sole judge of the suffrage now, as absolute in the future as powerless to dispute the results which have preceded its restoration.

The Republican party demands only this—that the conditions imposed upon and now accepted by the late rebel peoples, as specified in the outset of this article, shall be ever held to be, as of right and in fact they are, a part of the Federal Constitution. They regard all the steps taken to secure this acceptance as no longer in question. They remit Negro Suffrage and all other questions of political rights to the States respectively, and these may dispose of them how and when they please, provided only that their action be orderly and lawful; they may adopt new constitutions every month if they choose, but they must and shall take for that only the lawful and orderly means. No rebellion, no violence, no anarchy shall be permitted. Here is where the BLAIR Democracy take issue with us. They say that they can abolish such existing institutions as are distasteful to them only by violence and revolution, only by the brute force of an army wielded regardless of laws and Courts by a Presidential Dictator. If this be their only remedy, the LORD help them, for their case is beyond human aid, past human cure. But they in fact have another and most accessible mode of relief. Let them educate and instruct the colored Democracy up either to the point of equal fitness to enjoy political privileges, or to that of contentedly resigning their present participation therein. If the negroes are not smart enough to know the value of their rights, they can easily be persuaded to surrender them; if they are too smart for this it is safe to make voters of them, and it only remains to imbue them with Democratic principles.

So much for reconstruction and its Democratic enemies.

A DEMAGOGUE IN DESPAIR.

General BLAIR is unfortunate in being a BLAIR in his politics. The Democracy are still more unfortunate in having been utterly debauched and ruined as a party by the fatal counsels which this reckless politician has been induced to represent, in the interests of the late rebel South. We would rather speak of him as a General, for his military record comprises all of him that is creditable as a public man. As a politician he was long since completely "played out" and shelved, with the rest of his family, by the disgusted friends of the Union.

His speech in this city on Monday night was plainly made with the hope of arresting the same sentiment of disgust which begins to pervade his new associates of the Democracy. Three years since, General BLAIR was so completely "used up" as a politician that nothing remained to him except the destruction either of himself or of his Republican associates. Attempting the latter, he has achieved only the former. It is true that he may flatter himself in the temporary possession of very doubtful honors, as a high candidate of that party which he once intensely hated, but it may be considered as certain as fate that these honors have been purchased by so base and shameless an abandonment of his former principles, by a surrender so unjustifiable and disgraceful to the Copperheads and rebels who use him and despise him, that his inevitable defeat will be followed, if he be still capable of the sentiment of shame, by the keenest remorse. Being a BLAIR, he may be above any weakness of that sort, but, if he were any body else, the sense of deeply irretrievable disgrace and self-humiliation which awaits him, would be crushing to the last degree.

Imagine the assurance of this demagogue, the audacity of his desperation, when he could stand up in Pittsburgh, even before the ignorant and brutalized men who composed a part of his audience, and tell them that "an army of over fifty thousand men, costing $150,000,000 every year," was now engaged in keeping the Southern whites in subordination to the blacks. He knew, when he said this, that not one-third as many soldiers were now stationed in the South, and that the total cost of the entire War Department this year is only $33,000,000.

Again, see how coolly he asserted that the National debt had been increased, and not diminished. "Every monthly statement has shown additions to our debt." He *knew* better than this, and must have known that every intelligent man who heard him knew it to be a falsehood, and that the Debt has actually been lessened by nearly three hundred millions of dollars. This deliberate mis-statement, with his equally false insinuation that the National banks derive "some eighteen or twenty millions" from the Treasury, paying nothing back, reminds us that he had better have stuck to his old idea that "all talk about greenbacks, the debt, banks and taxation is idle."

His declaration that the Supreme Court has decided the reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional; that the great body of the Southern whites were loyal at the beginning of the war; that the negroes were disloyal from its beginning to its end; that Gen. GRANT has continuously approved the policy of President JOHNSON, and other assertions which might be specified, were all equally gratuitous and discreditable to his intelligence and honesty.

We have to thank him for his re-endorsement of the Brodhead letter, and for the issue of falsehoods and fallacious reasonings by which he sought to defend it. The country needs only to comprehend the full import of that remarkable document, and of the Democratic platform builded upon that as its corner-stone, and to know that such dangerous opinions are still maintained by the candidate who first propounded them, to be thereby advised of its own duties and amply prepared for the issue at the polls.

It is noticeable that the whole of his argument, based upon the alleged fact of the general loyalty of the Southern people in 1861, but that they were deserted by our own Government, (BUCHANAN'S,) and dragged by the conspirators into the rebellion for their self-preservation, is entirely omitted from the written address which has been palmed off upon the public as the real speech by our Democratic neighbor of the *Post*. We are half inclined to forgive the unscrupulous audacity of BLAIR in his fabrications of fact, his puerile weakness of argument, and his shameless invitation of the people to anarchy and bloodshed, in consideration of the candid admission which the *Post* would not print, but which arraigned a Democratic administration as a guilty accomplice in the first rebellion. Here is testimony conclusive and upon authority not to be disputed by the Democracy, that every citizen should remember:

"The people of the South, the loyal men of the South, voted against these ordinances (of secession) at the very moment of time the Government of the United States were arming the conspirators of the South—the Knights of the Golden Circle—and furnishing them with arms out of the public arsenals, with which to put down the loyal men of the South who stood up for the government."

This is the public testimony of General BLAIR, the present Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, delivered in a speech at Pittsburgh, September 28, '68. For the present, we have no further use for the witness, unless he is impeached by his present friends.

A SLIGHT COLD, COUGH,

Or SORE THROAT may be checked if a reliable remedy is applied at once, but if neglected very soon preys upon the lungs, and the result may prove fatal. The past few weeks of changeable temperature and cold rains are fruitful sources of troubles of the lungs, throat and chest. If you are attacked by a cold, no matter how slight, use at once

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

Which is an old and well tried remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all Affections of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is entirely free from any deleterious ingredient, and can be given with perfect safety to the youngest child.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Gives sure and almost immediate relief to hoarseness and that annoying sensation, tickling, in the throat. If you would obtain a reliable remedy, be sure and call for

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP.

If your Druggist does not keep it, ask him to get it for you.

WE ARE NOT CAST IRON.

Cast Iron undergoes marked changes under the alternate action of heat and cold, and the human body is not cast iron. On the contrary, it is a combination of delicate tissues and fibres, which are exquisitely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and, unless protected against sudden and violent variations of temperature by wise precautions, are sure to be disastrously affected by them.

At this season the difference between the temperature of night and day is greater than at any other period of the year, and the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nervous system are apt to receive violent shocks from these changes, resulting in indigestion, bilious attacks, debility, low nervous fever, fever and ague, remittent fever, &c. Sustain and reinforce these organs, therefore, with the purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, viz: HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The effect of this matchless invigorant is to brace up the whole vital organization, and regulate its action. Useful at all seasons as a means of promoting perfect digestion, an even and natural flow of bile, and a healthy condition of the bowels and the skin, it is especially necessary in the Fall when the complaints arising from checked perspiration are so common. It is found, by those who are in the habit of using this agreeable and unequalled tonic, that it so strengthens and fortifies the body as to render it proof against the miasmatic influences which infect the air during the prevalence of epidemics.

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 whilst 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, there would be no falling into declines and rapid consumption, so hopelessly incurable, and so most surely 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 EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 130 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.
September 22, 1868.

A WELL informed journal in Georgia says: "We now begin to see and feel that Georgia will go for Grant after all. He will get from forty to fifty thousand white votes. This, added to an overwhelming colored vote, together with the grit daily displayed by the Legislature, will do the work up nicely for the General. The State is now Grant-ed beyond a doubt.

AT Elmira, N. Y., Monday, Isaac Statz, laborer, while attempting to prevent a party of ladies being run over on the railway, stepped on the track on which another train was coming from the opposite direction and was instantly killed.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wanted," "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—JEWELLER SALESMAN.—An experienced Salesman in the Jewelry business can get a good and permanent situation at REINEMAN, MEYHAN & SIEDLE'S, No. 42 Fifth Avenue. Best of recommendations required.

WANTED—MINERS.—THE MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY, of Jackson County Mines, are in want of from 50 to 100 MINERS, in addition to those presently employed by them. Wages good; employment constant. Apply to the undersigned, at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh. WM. SNOWDOWNE.

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—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—To do general housework. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

ENAMELED GLASS.
PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

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 157 THIRD STREET.

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

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—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—TO INVEST.—A Gentleman wants to invest some capital in a paying manufacturing establishment; stove or foundry business preferred. Address IRON, GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—ROOM—A Gentleman is desirous of obtaining a furnished front room, in some private family in the vicinity of Fifth and Grant streets. Address BOX 739, Postoffice. se23

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—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—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.

STAINED GLASS.
PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, 8 Wood 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. 26 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. au26:v3t

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—ROOMS.—The Fourth STORY of GAZETTE Office, front and back building. Splendid rooms, suitable for work shops if desired. Call at GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

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—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.

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF,
GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—MULES.—Eight (8) LARGE DRAFT MULES. Reason for selling, want of use. Enquire of GEO. MOORE & CO., Brick Makers, head of Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, of seven rooms, with water and gas; also good cellar. On Pride street, near Pennsylvania avenue. Enquire of W. WILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—Two Saddle Horses; two pairs nice light Harness Horses; and two large Horses, will be sold at low prices. Inquire at CHARLES' LIVERY STABLE, corner Sandusky street and South Common, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LAND.—One HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of the best land for gardening or country residences, situated on the Washington Pike, 1½ miles south of Temperanceville. Will be sold in lots of any size, to suit purchasers. Enquire at 630 Liberty street, or F. C. NEGLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A Beautiful Building LOT, containing 4 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. 105 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—1,000 pounds of old TYPE. Apply at the GAZETTE COUNTING-ROOM.

CANDIDATES.

☞ CITIZENS' TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

ISAAC CHARLES,

Fourth Ward, Allegheny City, nominated in Convention, August 25th. se30:w3t