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THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1869.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in the several wards, boroughs and townships, on

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869,

And elect delegates from each election district to each of the three following Conventions, viz:

Two delegates from each to the COUNTY CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Sheriff, Recorder, Register, Treasurer, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Commissioner.

Two other delegates from each to the LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION, for the purpose of nominating one candidate for State Senator, for one year, to fill the unexpired term of Russell Errett, resigned, and six candidates for Assembly. And

Two other delegates from each to the JUDICIAL CONVENTION, to nominate one candidate for Judge of the District Court, and one candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and elect eight delegates to represent the county in the Republican State Convention.

These Conventions will severally meet in the city of Pittsburgh, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at the following places:

The COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the COURT HOUSE.

The LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, on Market street. And

The JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The election of delegates will be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and will be held, as far as practicable, by the Republican members of the election boards in the several districts; and in those districts where the Republican election officers are a minority of the regular election boards, the said officers are authorized to appoint enough additional officers to complete the board.

The voting in the cities and boroughs shall, in all cases, be by ballot, and in the townships by marking.

The President of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as soon as practicable after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the County Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry—"Hymn for Decoration Day," Ephemeris, Miscellaneous News. Third page: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, New York Money Market, and Local Produce Markets. Seventh page: The Fashions, Miscellaneous News, and Amusement Directory.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 143⅝.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 85.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48⅞f.

REV. GEORGE B. RUSSELL, late of this city, has become connected with the editorial management of the German Reformed *Messenger*, the principal journal of that denomination. His friends here are aware that he brings to his new responsibilities the highest qualifications of literary culture, enthusiasm, energy and, the experience of some years of active labor.

TO-DAY, the General Assemblies of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches begin their sessions in New York City. The present meetings of these bodies at the same time and place, but in different buildings, is of unusual interest, as it is commonly believed that measures for reunion will be taken by both bodies, and it is hoped they may be successful. With slavery, died, we believe, the chief cause of the separation in the old Presbyterian Church, and the remaining differences are not believed to be of sufficient importance to stand in the way of any active efforts to unite the two bodies. Every Christian will be glad if these two great religious bodies succeed in combining. There is indeed a growing desire among the members of the Presbyterian Church, that the various divisions of that body may be able to do so, and smooth over their comparatively slight differences, whether of creed or of discipline, so as to unite in one unbroken corps of the grand army of Christ.

IN ORDER to nominate candidates for office, in order to express approval or to condemn, in fact in order to do almost anything in America, public meetings are so usual as almost to be a necessity. And all of these conventions or assemblies of people are supposed to be governed by the rules of parliamentary law. Every man, and after a time perhaps every woman, too, is liable, or indeed almost certain to be, sooner or later, called upon to assume some position where a knowledge of parliamentary law is indispensable, and yet when we look at our conventions, our meetings of councils, our Synods, and even, sometimes, our legislatures, we see that many men know absolutely nothing about it, and most men know but what little they have been able to pick up at former similar meetings. Several valuable works have been written or compiled upon this subject, but they have heretofore been too copious to be of much value as general popular manuals, but we have now on our table a book which seems to be large enough to contain all essential particulars, and small enough to be convenient for everybody, while it is ably and understandingly written. We refer to a Digest of Parliamentary Law, by O. M. Wilson, Secretary of the Indiana State Senate, published by Kay & Brother, Philadelphia, and for sale by Kay & Co., 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* throws off its flimsy mask, and avows its resolution to support no nominees of the Republican Conventions who fail to come up to its own standard. "Bad or indifferent candidates" must be elected "without its aid." It thus proclaims its intention to bolt the ticket, unless that ticket shall meet its approbation. This is very satisfactory. We all know now where that journal stands. With its present avowal, it has no business with the Republican primary meetings, or with the Conventions. Repudiating the party obligations, its timely frankness entitles it to our thanks. We bid the *Commercial* a cordial and long farewell as a Republican journal. We can get along very well without it—indeed, much better than with it. Republicans all over the city, united, yesterday, in their hearty felicitations over this auspicious event—for which all have been so long wishing—some say that it is too good news to be true, and that the *Commercial* will eat its own brave words in a day or two, or next week at farthest,—as it has always done heretofore. Let us hope not! Its hostility is sweeter than its friendship, and will be sure to do Republicans less harm. We shall rely upon the coming Conventions to transact the business of the party in the wisest way; and the most effectual to rid us forever of the Greensburg pilgrim.

The *Commercial* requires us—not only to nominate honest men, but their honesty must have the *Commercial's* stamp. Could its arrogant assurance go farther? The Republicans of Allegheny may nominate their tickets, but their Conventions must not adjourn until they have secured the *Commercial's* approval! Otherwise, that journal may bolt the ticket, and probably will. Perhaps, our neighbor will save trouble for us by nominating a ticket to suit itself, for the Conventions to ratify. Or, these bodies should appoint committees to wait upon the managers of the *Commercial*, for the needful instructions before proceeding to business.

The Republicans of Allegheny will scorn the dictation and pay no heed to the empty threats of that journal. The measure of its sham Republican principle has been too long and thoroughly known, and the impotence of its false friendship has always been too clear to leave any regrets for its last and, let us hope, final bolt from the Republican party.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM—ITS REAL ENEMIES.

Public attention has been loudly and urgently invited, of late, to the alleged misconduct of the members composing the last Legislature of this Commonwealth. That body had a Republican majority in each branch, and it has been a matter of course for the opposition press, in every quarter of Pennsylvania, to denounce its proceedings in the whole and in detail, and to hold up the Republican members, as a body and individually, without any exceptions, as persons deserving of the severest public reprobation. So much was to be expected; this sort of fault-finding constitutes the entire stock-in-trade of the opposition press, and is dealt in with an impartial and ceaseless regularity, whenever the principles or the official conduct of Republicans are to be spoken of.

In point of fact, we have little doubt that the late Legislature embodied, at least, the average amount of personal dishonesty and official corruption, which seems to have been the disgraceful rule at Harrisburg for the past generation, no matter what party might chance to be in the ascendancy, or how much the annual change in the individual membership. Whigs, Democrats and Republicans have, year after year, been found as incapable of resisting the blandishments of bribery or of personal solicitation, as they were habitually and professedly submissive to the behests of that political prejudice which has too often shaped a partizan legislation.

But these forms of official unworthiness have not been confined to our own capital. From Albany, Columbus, Boston, Trenton and Frankfort, from every State capital in the Republic, we hear one and the same story, year after year, and it has made no difference whether one or the other party ruled. We are not ready to admit that Harrisburg has afforded the blackest record of all; it is unfortunately enough to feel that all have been black enough. Nor are we convinced that our latest Legislature has plunged itself into a nastier mire of dishonesty and profligacy than the annual experiences of the capital have revealed, to public disgust, for five and twenty years past. It is enough for us, and for all good citizens, of any political opinions, to know, as we sorrowfully do, that with the annually recurring close of each session, we have ever had quite too much of the public shame to look us in the face.

We should have rejoiced to find the people of Pennsylvania, this year, as in any year before it, taking some united order for the correction of a state of things which has thus, year after year, awakened their indignation. The proper corrections might have been brought into use, in the nominations of 1869, with a peculiar advantage. Partizan spirit has abated much of its violence since the close of the Presidental campaign, and the present year seemed to promise a favorable period for the purgation, from the public service, of such unworthy men as could no longer cloak their personal delinquencies under the expediencies of an excited political canvass. In a considerable degree, these hopeful expectations are about to be realized. We hear, from all quarters of the Commonwealth, that the Republicans are alive to the necessity of selecting unexceptionable candidates, and of placing them upon a common platform of capacity, integrity and fidelity.

Our friends are thus far doing well. They have had peculiar difficulties to encounter, and if, in any locality, they shall fail to secure the right nominations of honest and capable men, for the Legislature, the fault will not be theirs, but must be laid at another door. It is very hard for any reformatory work to succeed when the honest public sympathies are repelled by the fragrant insincerity and worthlessness of its most clamorous advocates. Such reformers as these, with the dirtiest of hands and the most disgraceful private records of their own, are not the right parties to lead a healthy public sentiment. On the contrary, they disgust an honest people, and inflict serious detriment upon the cause which they profess to support. We know that their motives are altogether selfish; we cannot forget that their own records are notoriously bad; we cannot be reconciled to the shameless impudence with which they would thrust themselves in the lead, when they know that every one else knows that they have lived by pillaging, by all sorts of political dishonesty, by an habitual corruption and in the life-long practice of every dirty trick known to venal journalists or to unprincipled partizans. The bare idea of such fellows as these putting themselves forward in any honest public work is quite enough to damage that work in the public esteem. The natural conclusion with most people is that the movement is itself a fraud, and these men seek to lead it, only that it may be the more easily defeated by being brought under the general odium which attaches itself to anything which they advocate.

For example, we want now, as we have wanted heretofore, a reform in legislative morals and practice. If we don't secure this reform now, it will be wholly because the people are heartily ashamed of its noisiest advocates. Wherever, in this Commonwealth, a notoriously corrupt, venal and short-witted journalist is to be found, we see that, by some lamentable fatality, he has contrived to thrust himself prominently forward, and bellows the loudest and longest for more honesty at Harrisburg.

We have in our eye, at this writing, a trio of such newspapers. One of them, in the heart of the Commonwealth, is printed by a precious pair of worthies, of whom one is said to have had an unpleasantness about his accounts as a public officer, and the other has, within a year, been foiled in a deliberate attempt to swindle $4,000 from the State Treasury. The second journal, professedly Republican like the first, is printed in Pittsburgh, and has achieved, by its few years' career, a splendid success in impressing every honest man in Western Pennsylvania with the strongest conviction of its political worthlessness. Its opinions have been notoriously for sale, from the first, to the highest bidder, but bidders have been always scarce. Its record is one of contradictions, of blunders, of falsehoods and of the stupidest of follies. Inconsistent in everything else, it has been steadily faithful to but one line of policy—that of an unblushing and palpable venality. Despised by all parties, and steadily shut out of the highest Republican confidence, it has repeatedly but impotently sought to wreak its revenges upon the Republicans who distrust it, upon the public officers who will have none of its cheap countenance, and upon individuals who despise its journalistic morals. Neglected by Republicans in office, it sneers at them always, and attacks them when it dares; disowned by the Republican party, it seeks satisfaction by puerile assaults upon our partizan organization. As a political journal, it is spoken of only to be laughed at, by every sensible Republican in Western Pennsylvania. The third print, also in Pittsburgh, makes no claim to Republicanism. Nominally "independent," but managed by an intensely malignant partizan, of the Copperhead wing of the Democracy, its current claims to run the Republican machine in this county, would be the absurdity of impudence were it not for a score or two of our feeble-witted Republicans who have no more sense than to discuss its opinions. A disgrace to the city, to journalism and to common decency, this print is supposed to live by black-mail, and is known to be, on every possible occasion, the shameless libeller of human and divine laws. This print, its editorial management being in part, and the worst part, the same as that of the second, is one of the trio of journals, which, just now, are engineering the business of legislative reform in this Commonwealth. They quote each other constantly and work together cordially in that business—and a pretty mess they are making of it. They hate a party which has not given to either of them the faintest shadow of an official recognition, and they are resorting to every dirty expedient to break it down, under the cover of a plausible popular cry. They are disgusting all honest people, and damaging the cause which they ostensibly advocate. Playing into the hands of the opposition, as they evidently mean to do, they expect to furnish, this year, the principal capital for the Democratic press. And if Legislative reform is not secured now, this trio of pseudo-reformers will chuckle over the defeat which they have artfully labored for.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

A Joint Committee, of the Trustees and of citizens, have appealed to the people of Washington county, for the pecuniary aid which shall place Washington and Jefferson College upon a stable foundation for a new and higher career of usefulness. They ask that the present endowment of $100,000, for the at last united institutions, may be at least doubled, in order to insure the complete success of the College. With the expectation of liberal donations from abroad, they urgently solicit the cordial and effctive co-operation and substantial support of the people, who are to be immediately benefitted by the establishment, in their midst, of an institution affording to their youth the best opportunities for a sound and liberal culture.

The Committee have printed, with their appeal, some account of the earlier history of the two institutions which were respectively located at Washington and Canonsburg, a statement of the considerations which have rendered a complete union advisable, and a narrative of the proceedings taken to bring this union about. A partial union had existed for some years, but had not sufficed to ensure public confidence, or to avert the downward tendencies which seemed to threaten the ultimate ruin of the College. A general demand sprang up for an absolute and perfect consolidation, and it was heeded. We quote from the Appeal:

A committee of five, appointed to consider and report upon the whole subject—Canonsburg and Washington being each represented by one member—reported the plan which, with some modifications, was embodied into an amendment to the charter, and adopted. This amendment was carefully drawn by Judge Sterrett, Chairman of the Committee. The Legislature, in passing it, made only a single change, which limited the competition for the site of the college to the State of Pennsylvania. The Board of Trustees, in adopting this amendment before its enactment by the Legislature, and then in accepting it after its passage, were unanimous, with the exception of one member, who resides in Pittsburgh, all the members residing at Canonsburg and Washington voting for it.

By this amendment the Trustees were directed, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present, to fix the location of the consolidated college "at Canonsburg, Washington, or some other place within this Commonwealth." Should not this be done within sixty days after the passage of the act, then five commissioners were to be appointed to make the decision, four of whom must agree. An academy, normal school, or other institution of lower grade than a college was to be established at the place losing the college, or at each of them should a new place be chosen, and in either or both cases as much of the property there located as the Board should think proper was to be placed in the hands of seven local Trustees for this purpose.

On the 20th of April the Board by appointment, met at Pittsburgh to carry the provisions of this amended charter into effect. The attendance was unusually large, twenty-seven members being present. Three were absent from unavoidable reasons, and there was one vacancy. A representative of Kittanning was heard in advocacy of the claims of that place and its liberal offer, tendered in response to an invitation for such offers, made public by a special committee of the Board. The claims of Canonsburg were ably presented by a committee of citizens, in a written statement and argument. Those of Washington were also set forth by members of the Board from that place. A subscription to the endowment fund of $16,000 was tendered from Canonsburg on condition of the location there. A like subscription of $50,000 was offered from Washington on the same condition. The whole subject was freely discussed. The decision was approached without passion, and with gravest solemnity. How the majority stood was utterly unknown, each member retaining his purpose within his own breast, except as it might be inferred from the discussion. The whole proceedings were brotherly and kind. The balloting was commenced and concluded with solemn prayer. And the result, though a disappointment to some, was accepted without a murmer. On the first ballot, one member having withdrawn, the vote stood 16 for Washington and 10 for Canonsburg. It was on the eight ballot that the requisite vote of *two-thirds* for Washington was reached, by which the question was finally decided. During the process of balloting several members of the majority declared that they came to the Board determined to cast the second vote for Canonsburg, and thus make the vote two-thirds, should the majority on the first ballot be for that place.

After determining the location, the Board appointed a committee to estimate the property of the College at Canonsburg, and to report at a special meeting to be held at Washington on the 9th of June how much of it should be set apart for the "academy, normal school, or institution of lower grade than a college" at that place. At the same meeting the Board will transact all business connected with the consolidation or growing out of it. It is undoubtedly in the breasts of all concerned to be liberal in the compensation to Canonsburg in the method prescribed, and to aid them in every possible way in securing a valuable substitute for what they have lost in the fair and generous rivalry.

THE FREEDOM OF DRUMMING.

There has recently been organized in the city of New York a "Society of Commercial Travellers," whose object is to advance and protect the interests of the so-called "drummers" in particular and, in a general sort of way, those of all kinds of free trade. Several prominent merchants are included among the committees and officers, and they have issued, in a pamphlet, a short history of Commercial Travelling, its laws and customs, and a protest against existing local regulations which interfere with their business. The pamphlet is ably and apparently earnestly written, but we do not think it will succeed in changing the views of the opponents of the system.

The facts seem to be, that men who are under the expense of renting ware-houses, of keeping large corps of clerks and of advertising, cannot well compete with another class, whose only expenses are those of travelling, and whose whole stock of goods consists of a few samples of articles for whose sale they will receive commissions. Those small peripatetic merchants, too, the peddlers, find their business completely taken out of their hands by their rivals from other States, whose chief and almost only complaint is that they are fined or imprisoned, if they break the laws of the various States, by not procuring licenses for peddling. We think the various Commonwealths and municipalities have an undoubted right, and in fact owe it to their citizens, to protect their home-business and increase their revenues by insisting on the enforcement of these license-laws. The Society of Commercial Travellers do not think as we do, and any persons desirous of learning their views on the subject can procure the pamphlet referred to by writing for it to Messrs. HURD and HOUGHTON, publishers in New York, who are members of the society and distribute the document gratis.

NEIGHBORHOOD POLITICS.

The Republicans of Lawrence have nominated D. CRAIG and GEO. W. MCCRACKEN, for the Assembly, and a full county ticket. Messrs. MEHARD and HOLTON, delegates to the Convention, are instructed for GEARY. The primary meetings rejected the Crawford county system, by a vote of 1,015 to 640.

The Republicans of Mercer hold their primary meetings June 12th, and the Convention on the 14th, when all nominations are to be made by a *viva voce* vote.

Washington Items.

Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister here, says that Spain does not propose to hold Cuba as a dependency by force of arms, but that in the reconstruction of the Spanish Government the island will be recognized as one or two provinces, on an equality with the other provinces of Spain as regards representation, taxation, and self local government.

The first business of Mr. Motley will be to negotiate a Naturalization treaty upon the basis of the protocol which the Senate confirmed last winter. He is also to try and secure a consular treaty similar to that which the United States has with other countries, and which England has never yet made with us, owing to various causes. To secure these two points, Mr. Motley will probably first devote his attention.

The Virginia Constitution having been disposed of by the Administration, the next meeting of the Cabinet will take up the Mississippi case, and it is believed that it will be disposed of in the same manner as the Virginia matter. No application has yet been made by citizens of Mississippi for a vote on separate clauses of the Constitution.

A NORWEGIAN GIANT.—Among a large party of Norwegian emigrants at the depot this morning was one immense individual named Lars Olson, whose height is seven feet eight inches, weight three hundred and twenty-two pounds, and age thirty-five years. He is on his way to some part of Minnesota, where he has a brother living, and where, we understand, he intends to settle down, and, by the way, he "settleled down" on a bench at the depot and could not be persuaded to rise on his large feet, to satisfy the gaping crowd, refusing, pleasantly but firmly, to accept various offerings of money. An emigrant agent, who was with the company, says the giant's parents are of ordinary size, and that his Minnesota brother is not an uncommonly large man. Since his recent arrival in this country he has been offered several hundred dollars for a two weeks' exhibition, but would not accept:—*Toledo Blade.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, May 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, with sales of 6,000 bus Racine at $1,21¼, 5,000 bus Sheboygan, and 6,000 bus Port Washington at $1,25, 10,000 bus No. 2 Chicago at $1,23, 1,500 bus Milwaukee at $1,24½ to arrive, 3,500 bus No. 2 Milwaukee at $1,25, and 12,500 bus white Canada at $1,65. Corn dull and higher; sales of 20,000 bus new at 62@63c in lots, and choice kiln dried at 70c. Oats better: sales of 14,000 bus western at 70c. Other grains neglected. Highwines nominal. Seeds—sales of 50 bags Timothy at $4,00. Pork steady at $31,50 for heavy mess. Lard steady at 18¾@19c. Canal freights unchanged. Receipts—27,000 bus wheat, 7,500 bbls flour. Shipments—6,000 bus wheat, 65,000 bus corn, 14,000 bus oats.

NEW ORLEANS, May 19.—Cotton is easier, but not quotably lower, with sales of middlings at 28¼@28½c. The sales to-day amounted to 2,650 bales; the receipts were 1,223 bales, and the exports 2,566 bales. Gold, 142¾. Exchange Sterling, 156¼. New York Sight par to ¼ per cent. premium. Sugar; common, 9¾@10½c, and prime, 13½@13¾c. Molasses is dull and fermenting, with sales being made at 35@47c. Flour firm at $5,25 for superfine, $5,75 for double extra, and $6,25 for treble extra. Corn scarcer and higher at 78@80c for white. Oats firm at 78c. Bran at $1,25. Hay at $27@28 for prime. Pork dull and nominal at $32,25. Bacon dull at 13½c, 17½c @17¾c. Lard at 19½c for keg. Whisky and Coffee unchanged.

OSWEGO, May 19.—Flour in good demand; sales of 2,100 bbls at $6,50. Wheat—No. 1 spring in moderate demand; sales of 8,300 bush Sheboygean Club at $1,30, 4,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1,68, and 3,000 bush fair white Canada at $1,70. Corn quiet; sales of 1,600 bush yellow Illinois river at 75c, and 1,200 bush new mixed Illinois at 68c. Oats scarce and firm; 800 bush western at 78c. Lake imports—9,900 bush wheat, 28,000 bush corn, 12,600 bush rye. Canal exports—23,300 bush wheat, 40,000 bushels corn.

CHICAGO, May 19.—*Evening.*—There was a moderate movement in wheat at the open board this afternoon, and prices are firmer and 1@1½c higher, No. 2 selling at $1,14¾@1,15, seller month. Other grains were neglected. In the evening nothing was done in wheat, buyers offering $1,14¾, and sellers asking $1,15, seller month. Provisions and lake freights neglected.

NASHVILLE, May 19.—Cotton market dull and declining; low middling sell at 24½@24¾c; good ordinary at 23@24c.

FREEPORT.

Weather and Crops—Violent Storm—The Borough of Freeport—Indian Relics—Secreted Gold and Gold Hunters—Railroad to Butler, etc.

[Correspondence of the the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FREEPORT, May 17, 1869.

The weather to-day is delightful in contrast with what it has been for two or three days previously. On Saturday we had one of the most violent storms it has ever been my lot to witness—the thunder and lightning were truly terrific, accompanied by a perfect flood of rain. Since then it has been raw and chilly; still the crops—grain, fruit, &c.,—are in excellent condition, and bid fair to be larger than for several years past.

Freeport contains some three thousand five hundred inhabitants, in as happy and prosperous condition as any town of the same advantages in the State. Almost every denomination of Christians are represented by fine churches; the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars have flourishing lodges; there is a good school house, to which a large addition is being built, also quite a number of manufactories, warehouses, stores, &c.

There are still many Indian traces visible in the neighborhood. On the farm at which I have been spending a couple of weeks, about two miles from Freeport, some relics have been found. An Indian basin, cut from a solid rock, has been unearthed; a cave in which a white woman and her child concealed themselves for several days, is plainly visible; a number of large trees, under which various tribes held their Councils, have been pointed out.

It is said that great quantitites of gold have been secreted in this vicinity, and the hills are dotted with holes dug by a couple of men in search of it. They have been at this work for about two years; but thus far without much evident success. One of them a cobbler by occupation, last winter was unfortunate enough to break a leg in his endeavors, and has ever since had to be supported at the public expense. There are various stories in circulation regarding discoveries made which will not bear close investigation. There is no doubt, however, but that excitement runs high among some of the people here in regard to the matter.

It will not be long before there will be uninterrupted railroad communication between the ancient town of Butler and Pittsburgh. The branch road connecting Butler with Freeport has been surveyed and staked, and building operations will shortly commence. When it is completed, farewell to the lumbering coaches that have so long held sway in that direction.

I am glad to observe what a large package of the *Daily Gazette* is mailed to this place, and how regularly it arrives—not a package having failed within the recollection of the Postmaster.

Yours, etc., F.

GROUND RENTS.—The Pennsylvania Legislature, by a law approved February 26th, 1869, has provided that where no demand has been made for the payment of a ground rent or other charge upon land for twenty-one years, and no acknowledgment of the existence thereof has been made within that period by the tenant, a release of the extinguishment of the claim shall be presumed, and the Court of Common Pleas, under proper proceedings and proof, may decree such extinguishment. The law also applies to parts of ground rents apportioned either by deed or by implication from the acts of the parties.

THE REASON WHY

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months treatment in this way would not at the outside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor imparted sufficient to renew them by the use of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefitted by such a process. The liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by the impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants and those who supply others with needful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on their shelves to supply their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains unsold. It at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid?

We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.

The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom; it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth, where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this valuable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief. In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of malarious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER'S BITTERS professes to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.