

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

- ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FREDERICK H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD. ASSEMBLY, MILER S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WATSON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KEHR, SHERIFF, HUGH S. FLEMING. CLERK OF COMMON PLEAS, FREDERICK H. COLLIER. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWN. RECORDER, THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. REGISTER, JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABDEL MOULDER.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Items, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138 1/2.

The Republicans of Erie instruct their delegates for GEARY and WILLIAMS. Cambria decides, by a very close vote, also to support GEARY's renomination.

It has been held by the proper authorities at Washington, Pa., yesterday, a resolution endorsing the course of the Commercial in its recent attacks on the members of the Legislature, charging them indiscriminately with bribery and corruption, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. This is a good sign of the times.

Each reduction of the tolls per Atlantic Cable has been attended with an actual increase of the total receipts. The \$20 tariff yielded \$205 per day; at \$10 the receipts were \$270; at \$5, the daily receipts grew to \$235, and now at \$3, 75, the daily revenue is \$253. Still further reductions in the tariff may be expected.

SOME funny Democrat adopts the signature of THOMAS JEFFERSON, over which to demand, in the Philadelphia Age, the inscription of these sound Democratic principles, among others, upon the banner of the party, to-wit: "White men and black to be governed by white men alone. The laws to be made and executed by white men alone. The restoration of the liberties of 1776. Such an incongruous juxtaposition is enough to make the dry bones turn over at Monticello.

THE New York Times says: The cost to the journals which constitute the Associated Press of New York for news collected by the Association during 1868, and paid by them, after deducting all that had been paid by other journals throughout the country, as shown by their records, was \$890 11 per week for each paper.

It has been the impression, among the Western Press, that the New York Association receives, for news sold to the Western and other Associations, more than its original cost to themselves. Nor does the paragraph above quoted refute that opinion, as clearly as desirable.

ALTHOUGH the Emperor's government has a very large majority of the members of the new French Corps Legislatif, it is nevertheless known that the majority on the popular vote was really small. It is even said that of the seven and a half millions of votes just cast, but four millions were thrown for the Imperial candidates. If such were the fact, it suffices to explain the motives which have prompted the Duc de Persigny, formerly a confidential minister of the Emperor and always his trusted counsellor, to recommend, in a published letter, a larger liberalization of the political institutions of the Empire. In timely concessions to the popular demands, he finds renewed strength for the Imperial dynasty. It is said that the Emperor has of late shown a marked inclination to rely upon the advice of his tried friends, in matters of public concern; it remains to be seen whether he will venture in the direction now recommended.

MORE THAN seven hundred young ladies put in applications for "light and honorable" employment in Chicago at few days ago, in response to an advertisement for ballet girls to produce one of the sensational spectacular dramas of the day. These seven hundred were willing, nay anxious, to appear before crowded audiences, six nights in the week, in costume closely resembling that worn by Mother Eve, before she had raised much of a family. For this delicate and refined labor, these girls expected several shillings per night, or perhaps a trifle more, if their terpsichorean talents were well developed and their pedal extremities were pleasing to lecherous eyes. Such an exhibition of female looseness of character is not alone peculiar to wicked Chicago. Here in moral Pittsburgh, when ballet girls are wanted to figure as the "Forty Thieves," the managers of our theatres have to close the doors against the swarm of comely women who have ambition to fill the bill. There is something wrong in all this. Womany virtue and modesty must be largely on the decline, else why do so many turn from honest and glorifying domestic work as a thing to be shunned, and seek humiliating places on the stage in capacities where it is impossible to retain the purity of their hearts, even if they had such an article before applying for permission to strip off and go nude before a sensuous public. There is a large field for educational reform in this direction, and the sooner inaugurated the better for general society. Let our girls be educated up to the belief that they are to be the mothers of a race to come; that their stocks of promanly virtue and modesty are their most precious possessions, and that there is no accomplishment greater than that of being able to discharge household duties, or of being capable of earning money in a legitimate way in any of the industrial callings.

THE APPROACHING CONVENTION. The Republican State Convention will meet at Philadelphia, on Wednesday of next week, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and, in accordance with usage will give expression, in the form of resolutions, to the views and organization on topics of current political interest.

It seems clear that a majority of all the delegates are instructed to re-nominate for Governor the present incumbent, General JOHN W. GEARY. But there are reports, entitled to more or less reliance, which predict his speedy transfer either to a foreign mission or to a seat in President GEARY's Cabinet. Upon the probabilities of this transfer, we do not care to speculate, because the fact is liable to speedy disclosure. Provided Governor GEARY should accept a position under the National Government, the indications are that the choice of the Convention, for a candidate to succeed him in the administration of the affairs of this Commonwealth, will fall between General JOHN F. HARTMAN, of Bucks county, and Hon. W. KETCHUM, of Luzerne county. General HARTMAN has an excellent war record behind him, and in civil trust has been marked by strong good sense and unquestionable probity. Mr. KETCHUM is a man of more than ordinary capacity and experience, and has passed through the ordeal of both branches of the Legislature with high reputation. There is no smell of dishonesty upon his garments. To the nomination of the Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS for Judge of the Supreme Court, there is no opposition. His conduct on the bench has fully sustained, if not largely augmented the opinion of his talent and integrity which preceded him. Probably an attempt will be made to have the Convention make an issue of the Alabama claims, on the basis of Mr. SUMNER's speech, or some other extreme presentation of the case. We trust the Convention will not listen to this suggestion, no matter from what quarter it may come. Months ago, we assured our readers that a plan had been concerted to place the demand for indemnity on such grounds as necessarily to lead to war with Great Britain. What we foresaw, has since been so plainly developed that all must see it. There may be not a little of partisan charlatanism mixed up in the proposed movement. If so, we remark that this is much too serious a question to be dealt with in that manner. Republicans throughout the whole land have just confidence in the competency of the national government to manage this delicate question in a manner to vindicate the rights of aggrieved citizens, and at the same time, to maintain the public honor. When this confidence shall be disappointed—which it is not likely to be—it will be time enough to drag this issue into State politics.

WHICH SHALL BE THE POLICY? From London, comes a rumor of the purport of the American Minister's first official communication to the English government. He makes a formal announcement of the rejection of the Alabama treaty by the Senate, and that our government concurs heartily in that disposition of the matter. Expressing our

earnest desire for the adjustment of all differences between the two nations, he invites further overtures from England, for which our liberal consideration is pledged. It is worthy of note that Mr. MOTLEY specifically recognizes the existence of individual claims for damages on both sides. This does not concede the justice of those claims, but simply regards the fact of their existence.

In the general agreement of this rumor with the received American understanding of the nature of the instructions given to our Minister from Washington, we find reason to consider it reliable, and also to presume that his first official note to the English Court simply includes all that we have now to say touching this question. It is thus left to England to neglect or to resume further negotiations at her discretion. This position of the affair is quite in accord with the prevailing judgment of this country, which would place the responsibility, for the settlement of the controversy, with England, where it properly belongs. Of course, we all know that the American judgment stands squarely upon an equally general American conviction, that England cannot afford to leave the question always open, and that she shall speedily come, herself, to the same conclusion. Our view of the situation is about to be put to the test of events. Unless the English justify our expectations by originating fresh propositions for a settlement, our people must, consistently, look upon this Alabama claims as adjourned to a more convenient season—and the question as laid aside accordingly. It seems entirely safe to predict that no unseemly haste, to reopen the negotiations, will be manifested from the other side.

Upon the case as it is now left, supposing our construction of the situation to be correct, it is apparent that the Administration occupies ground with which a partisan clamor demanding the enforcement of these claims, would directly conflict. The President, advised by his Cabinet, presents the American policy as one of masterly inactivity. We have put our claims on the record; we protest that they shall neither be rejected nor forgotten; and we patiently await such response as England may see fit to make. Now, if Messrs. Sumner, Butler, Forney & Co., propose to push things by making a political issue upon this controversy, and attempting to force the Administration into more vigorous measures, it will be easy to see that instead of supporting the President, the policy of these gentlemen could not fail to embroil the country. Granted that their views are to prevail, Mr. MOTLEY must again take up the negotiations which he has just laid down, and his country will be again burdened with the responsibility, of discovering and presenting a practical mode of settlement, of which it has just divested itself.

If Republicans would give a cordial and intelligent support to the Administration in this business, we should confine ourselves to the endorsement of its present position, and be careful to avoid any suggestions beyond. The politician who intrigues to get up a party war-cry on the Alabama question, as the international diplomacy now stands, is no well-wisher to President Grant.

THE GERMANS AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Allow me to correct an impression, which undoubtedly was made on the English-speaking Americans, in reading the proceedings of the Germans on Friday last, respecting the celebration of the coming Fourth of July. The reporters of the English papers said that the Germans will show their strength in breaking down the Sunday law. That is evidently a mistake, as no such intention is nursed in the heart of any loyal German. All that the free-thinking Germans want to show, to those who think that the Sabbath is only for praying to forgive the sins which have accumulated during the week, is that the day, when, ninety-three years ago, the greatest truth for mankind was proclaimed: "that all men were born free and independent" is to be held holy and in remembrance to child and children's children, and that on that day the brightest star has ascended on the political firmament. In this view the free-thinking Germans will always celebrate the all-important Fourth of July. A GERMAN.

An Eastern journal puts a sharp point for the consideration of those rash politicians who propose the Alabama question for Republican capital. It says: "If the Republicans take up the cry of 'War with England' as a means of party success, the Democrats will far outstrip them in that direction. The Democracy can not only get up a cry of the loudest and fiercest kind, but their leaders can urge on Fenian raids into Canada as a way of opening hostilities, and if this be not enough, they can vote in Congress for perpetual war. In fact, they can outdo the Administration Party on every point in this respect, for they are not responsible, like the Administration Party, for the carrying out of their own program."

OF THE NEW PROJECT called the Cincinnati, Salem and Youngstown Railroad, a Cincinnati journal says: This company proposes by the construction of about fifty miles of railroad to secure a very direct line from this place to Erie. The route will be over the Wilmington & Zanesville road, thence over new road to Dresden—over Pittsburgh and Columbus road to Trenton—thence new road to New Philadelphia—over Tuscarawas branch to Bayard—thence new road through Salem to Youngstown—over Pittsburgh and Erie road to Erie. This will make a very important line for Cincinnati. It will cut several of the grand trunk lines in such a way as to shorten distances to this place materially.

ALLIANCE, O.

The Town and its Pretensions—Education Institution—Mount Union College—its Origin and Progress. (Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALLIANCE, O., June 8, 1869. EDITORS GAZETTE: Having been spending several days here, attending the sessions of the Ohio State Missionary Society, I have thought that a word for your readers would prove acceptable from this inland metropolis, for such the people regard it. "Great expectations" are entertained, that the Smoky City may, at no very distant day, be somewhat of a very inland aspirant. Ye denizens of smoke look well to your future, else adventure you may, when too late, awaken to the fact that your glory, if not departed, is being gradually eclipsed. Whilst the good citizens of Alliance are, we think, entirely too sanguine in their expectations of future greatness as a city, they have wherewith to be proud. They deserve well for their expressed judgment of what should constitute the foundation of a city. If they fail to rival the "Smoky City" in number, manufactures, etc., etc., they certainly fall fair to equal, if not excel, in the worth of their citizens, if first class educational institutions have anything to do with the character of the people. Whilst Alliance may boast of material wealth, public buildings, works of art, etc., she may challenge comparison in her schools. Her educational facilities are certainly fully equal, if not superior, to older communities. She has a first class Union School, in which every child may receive a college education. Here stands Alliance College, a magnificent structure, the offspring of the public spirit and personal energy of a few men among whom to will was to do, and success has followed. The building, a palace was Alliance College building, and now stands perfectly equipped for the work of education, enrolling during her first year nearly three hundred pupils. But Alliance proper is not all of Alliance in the educational field. A short distance south lies the quiet and unpretending village of Mt. Union, in which is another school, deserving a wider reputation than it now possesses. Here stands Mt. Union College, fully panoplied for the educational work; having ample grounds, splendid buildings, complete apparatus, philosophical, astronomical, and a cabinet of curiosities, selected with great care and taste from nearly all ages and parts of the world; a full efficient corps of generally full professors in the various departments; the whole presided over by the President and originator of the College, making this one of the most desirable schools for the education of our sons and daughters. The following facts in reference to the origin and progress of this school will doubtless interest many of your readers. In the fall of 1840, a private school was opened by the present President of the College in an upper room of a woolen factory, and continued for five months. This school was re-opened the following winter, and was called the "People's Meeting House," and continued with only medium success. The Principal, in the following spring, proposed a college, completed its education in 1849, when he returned to Mt. Union and re-opened his school, which finally resulted in the establishment of what was known as the Mt. Union Seminary. With no settled plan for the future, the school was continued from session to session, and in about four years good sets of apparatus for illustrating the sciences of natural and practical philosophy were taken for the erection of a school building. In 1851, a commodious building was completed. A normal department was added to a former seminary course of instruction, which proved a success and is still continued. A catalogue was issued in July, 1851, showing an attendance of two hundred and eleven students. The good and able Dr. John Barker, late President of Allegheny College, with prudent foresight, now urged the adoption of plans for a wider range of usefulness, and as a result, a regular College was completed. The school was applied for and obtained in 1851. The school was now placed under the control of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church. In June, 1859, appearing the first annual College catalogue, showing an attendance of 381 pupils, with the first commencement was held June 10th, 1859, and was well attended. An address was delivered by Rev. Calvin Kingsley, which awakened a deeper interest in the College and more to resolve for greater usefulness. How these resolves were realized the following facts, gleaned from a pamphlet published in 1868, will show: Whole number of students, 4,905; graduates, 1,100. The school is now in its twenty-fourth year; also from Canada, Ireland and England. Three thousand nine hundred and sixty teachers have been sent to the colleges, who have had in their schools an average enrollment of 47 pupils, so that 136,120 pupils have been taught by the students. Over 1,000 of the students, or 39 per cent, served in the army and navy during the late war. Here pupils will find health and retirement, with moderate expenses, combined with a first-class facility in the various departments of a college course. W. S. GRAY.

The Philadelphia Commercial List thus treats of the recent monthly report of the Titusville Herald, which created such excitement in oil circles several days ago: The statement of the Titusville Herald, which appeared on Monday, announcing the production for May to average only 10,000 bbls daily, which, whilst it was almost universally denounced as either a glaring error of something worse, nevertheless caused a momentary flutter, and June oil rose rapidly to 33 cents, but as quickly fell back to 31 cents. A very singular feature of the Herald report is the ingenious sophistry which they for the first time inaugurated, of setting aside a large part of the production as "unmerchantable," and not giving it a credit in the report of the yield. For instance, they admit that they take no account of 38,000 barrels, which they baptize as "unmerchantable," add this to the production, and we have a daily yield of 1,235 barrels which these disinterested gentlemen say is the production of the month. Competent judges estimate the daily yield in this State at about 12,500 barrels.

MEASURES PROPOSED. In looking over the action of the Allegheny Councils on last Thursday night, published in your paper of Friday, we find that the ordinance for grading and paving Ridge Avenue was tabled, although it had been passed at a previous meeting and referred to the Street Committee. As that street is the most important in the city to be graded and paved, we wish to inquire why this action has been taken? We who own property and reside on that street, have earnestly asked Councils to have it paved. We want to know what influence has been brought to bear against the object of our petition. We know no Councilman could vote against it, except from selfish motives, outside influence, or both, and we are satisfied such influence has been used. It is not fair to the public interest, and we give their reasons why it should not be done. It is not fair to the selfish interests of a few who do not use the street, who do, should be compelled to pay for it, though they do not use it. A street leading directly into the heart of the city. Shall outside influence, or small Right and Justice prevail? PROPRIETARY OWNERS.

In a New Place. The well known and old established china, glass and queensware dealers, Messrs. H. Higby & Co., have removed from No. 22 Wood street, to the commodious and well appointed warehouse, No. 180 Liberty street, a few doors above old St. Clair street. They announce that they are now receiving a wide and varied assortment of new goods of their own importation, embracing all the lines pertaining to the trade. With their increased facilities for the transaction of the large trade awarded them, the firm confidently rely on being more than ever ready to meet the requirements of their patrons. We bespeak for them in their new establishment, a vast increase of custom, and we write a glowing description of the call and examine their stock if desiring to purchase in the way of china, glass and queensware. They will find Messrs. Higby & Co. clever, honorable and fair dealing business gentlemen, with whom it is a pleasure to have transactions.

Colored Church Dedication. Mr. O. L. C. Hughes, the able and talented editor of the Progress of Liberty, Harrisburg, was present at the recent dedication of the Mission Church of the A. M. E. Zion Connection, at Mansfield, Pa., and writes a glowing description of the religious affair for his well-conducted journal. The ceremonies were performed by Elder Holliday, late of Chicago, formerly pastor of Mission Church at Allegheny city, Pa., assisted by Elder Cole, present pastor of Mission Church Allegheny city, and were of a very interesting character. The music for the occasion was furnished by Mr. Pulpster of Allegheny city, assisted by his younger daughter, Miss Elizabeth, who did much honor to her profession. The sum of eight hundred dollars was raised from those present, which was within a trifle of the amount of the debt. The church cost sixteen hundred dollars and is quite a handsome edifice.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A large audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening, to hear the talented tragedienne, Miss Jean Hosmer, in "Elizabeth." The company by which she is supported is a most excellent one, and Miss Hosmer's rendition of Elizabeth is most excellent. This evening "Gambler" will be presented, with Miss Hosmer in the title role.

THEATRICAL.—This evening Mr. Harry Williams, the Manager, and George W. Miller, Treasurer of the "Old Drury" will take a joint benefit, on which occasion a bill will be read with fun and amusement will be presented.

OPERA HOUSE.—The friends of Mr. Conklin, who occupied the box office at the Opera House during the past season, should bear in mind the fact that a benefit has been tendered him on Wednesday evening.

Serious Cutting Affray. Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, an affray of a rather serious nature occurred on Washington street, near Webster's avenue, in which all the participants, two men and a woman, were more or less injured. According to the statement of William McCune, one of the parties engaged in the row, Mike McGovern was the act of beating his wife, whereupon McCune interfered to save the woman. As is customary in such cases husband and wife united in an attack upon McCune and he sustained a severe injury. Mrs. McGovern was out in the hand and McCune also received a severe cut on the forehead. McCune was arrested and locked up for a hearing. Informations will be made against all the parties, we learn.

Affair and Ashore. Yesterday morning, a gentleman, desiring to wash his buggy, drove into the Allegheny river near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh side. The horse went out too far and began to sink beneath water. In his floundering the buggy was overturned and the gentleman thrown into the stream. He managed to climb the suspension bridge and was able to hold his position until a skiff was procured, when he was released. The horse and buggy were afterwards brought out without any further damage than a broken shaft to the vehicle.

Result of a Fight.

John O'Brien and Patrick Barrett, pugilists, engaged in a fight Sunday morning, when John was knocked down and relieved of about half his upper lip, which was effected by the teeth of his opponent. The parties had partaken freely of alcoholic whiskey previous to the encounter, which accounts, in a measure, for the spirited nature of the fight. Alderman Lyvock issued a warrant for the arrest of Barrett on a charge of mayhem.

COAL IN THE PACIFIC STATES.—The Alta California, in a recent issue, from information given by a visitor to the region, states that the coal deposits of Wyoming Territory extend for nearly 300 miles along the Union Pacific Railroad, from Carbon to Evanston stations. Six mines are now open, and the locomotives are using the coal, which contains, by analysis, 60 per cent of carbon, 12 of water in combination, and 28 of inflammable gases. It is known by the name of Anthracite. The principal mines are at Carbon, 650 miles west of Omaha, and extensive shafts and drifts have been run since August, 1868. From 250 to 300 miners are at work, earning from \$7 to \$12 a day in currency. Last winter, coal sold at Omaha for \$2.50 a ton, but the new mines, it is asserted, will bring the price to one-half or even one-third of that rate, and will supply way stations where coal heretofore could not be obtained. At Black Buttes and Point of Rocks stations, also, there are extensive mines. At Point of Rocks, there is a hill-side drift, with three shafts, of a capacity to load one hundred cars, or ten tons each.

Meyer's apparatus for telegraphing in the *faux similes* is employed in the French telegraphic service, the direction of which is confided to the Viscount de Vougy. The message itself does the duty of the interpreter, and controls the electrical power so as to make it perfectly faithful. The Meyer system is not a copy of the message sent, but the *faux similes* of writing; so that telegraphic dispatches present, as regards exactitude and authenticity, all the guarantees now found in postal communications. The Abbe Caselli, an Italian, has already solved this problem; but experience has not been favorable to his plan. The *faux similes* of the messages, reproduced by chemical processes, presented serious imperfections, which often rendered the deciphering of the message difficult, giving rise to doubts as to the authenticity of the writing. Meyer has avoided these difficulties by only making use of mechanical means. Meyer's apparatus is at work on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and the lines from Paris to Marseilles and from Paris to Bordeaux will soon be provided with it.

MISS BRADDOCK, I regret to say, is still very ill, and, both bodily and mentally, not only for literary work, but also for any save medical society. This state of things was partly brought on by overwork; those who had her in their hands kept her perpetually at the pen. With an aversion which it is surprising she did not resist, they worried and persecuted her into constant novel writing, until she could stand it no longer. If the truth were known about the circumstances under which her late works were written, the severest critics would pity her, and think more highly of her talent. —London Letter.

THE Bank of England stands in three paces and covers nearly four acres. The quantity of gold in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoupled, is returned at £8,700,307 7s. 5d. There was no silver in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoupled. The bank and its premises are assessed to the poor rate in the sum of £27,540.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

To give a timely warning to those who are suffering from any of these prostrating diseases, hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of duty. Especially is this the case when so many of our fellow-citizens are suffering from an ailment so little understood, and so often fatal to human life. We do not know of a more serious condition than that which is denominated rupture, no matter in what part of the body it exhibits itself. Rupture is a lesion of almost every structure, and whether in men, women or children, can be severely retained, and may place by the adjustment of a properly fitted truss. Dr. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, has always in store every variety and form of the best trusses and appliances for the retention, alleviation and cure of this now common ailment. What man or woman will trudge through life, with the danger constantly staring them in the face, and the fear of strangled and incarcerated hernia, when the means of relief are so easily accessible and the prospect of relief so certain and infallible? The prospects of a cure in most cases of rupture are much more certain than formerly, and the appliances for that purpose of a much superior kind than those formerly used. In the rupture of children, nearly every case is sure to get well, and when they fail to do so it is because of ill-timed or inadequate trusses. It behooves every one, therefore, who has any ailment of this kind to seek the best means afforded and thus secure immunity from so formidable a disease.

For sale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocele, prostatic urethritis, piles. Also, shoulder braces, arterial syringes, bed pans and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, at the Doctor's consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 8 P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 until 9 P. M.

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICKLY AND DEBILITATED.

It is a cruel and painful torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by a agreeable remedy as HOSSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain system muscle can be broad up, and the whole system renovated by a course of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS? Why neglect the diet table daily with a liver digested for all this misery and delirium, when a vigorous appetite and brilliant force is created by the use of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS? It is wise to live in this bright world as if there were a shadow, every day, disconnected and unceremonious, which would be the worst case of hypochondria can be cured by HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is possible to get the best of bilious habit will run the risk of indigestion, fever, and all the ailments which are the result of a bilious, sensitive organ with HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is not an article of mere fancy for any man without the best known authorities to attest to the efficacy of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. One of the most important and depressing nature of the indigestion is the inability of the system to assimilate food, and the result is a general debility, which is the result of the indigestion. These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political questions of the day, and they concern are invited to give them more than a passing thought.

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Meyer's apparatus for telegraphing in the *faux similes* is employed in the French telegraphic service, the direction of which is confided to the Viscount de Vougy. The message itself does the duty of the interpreter, and controls the electrical power so as to make it perfectly faithful. The Meyer system is not a copy of the message sent, but the *faux similes* of writing; so that telegraphic dispatches present, as regards exactitude and authenticity, all the guarantees now found in postal communications. The Abbe Caselli, an Italian, has already solved this problem; but experience has not been favorable to his plan. The *faux similes* of the messages, reproduced by chemical processes, presented serious imperfections, which often rendered the deciphering of the message difficult, giving rise to doubts as to the authenticity of the writing. Meyer has avoided these difficulties by only making use of mechanical means. Meyer's apparatus is at work on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and the lines from Paris to Marseilles and from Paris to Bordeaux will soon be provided with it.

MISS BRADDOCK, I regret to say, is still very ill, and, both bodily and mentally, not only for literary work, but also for any save medical society. This state of things was partly brought on by overwork; those who had her in their hands kept her perpetually at the pen. With an aversion which it is surprising she did not resist, they worried and persecuted her into constant novel writing, until she could stand it no longer. If the truth were known about the circumstances under which her late works were written, the severest critics would pity her, and think more highly of her talent. —London Letter.

THE Bank of England stands in three paces and covers nearly four acres. The quantity of gold in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoupled, is returned at £8,700,307 7s. 5d. There was no silver in its vaults on the 1st day of January, 1869, uncoupled. The bank and its premises are assessed to the poor rate in the sum of £27,540.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

To give a timely warning to those who are suffering from any of these prostrating diseases, hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of duty. Especially is this the case when so many of our fellow-citizens are suffering from an ailment so little understood, and so often fatal to human life. We do not know of a more serious condition than that which is denominated rupture, no matter in what part of the body it exhibits itself. Rupture is a lesion of almost every structure, and whether in men, women or children, can be severely retained, and may place by the adjustment of a properly fitted truss. Dr. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, has always in store every variety and form of the best trusses and appliances for the retention, alleviation and cure of this now common ailment. What man or woman will trudge through life, with the danger constantly staring them in the face, and the fear of strangled and incarcerated hernia, when the means of relief are so easily accessible and the prospect of relief so certain and infallible? The prospects of a cure in most cases of rupture are much more certain than formerly, and the appliances for that purpose of a much superior kind than those formerly used. In the rupture of children, nearly every case is sure to get well, and when they fail to do so it is because of ill-timed or inadequate trusses. It behooves every one, therefore, who has any ailment of this kind to seek the best means afforded and thus secure immunity from so formidable a disease.

For sale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocele, prostatic urethritis, piles. Also, shoulder braces, arterial syringes, bed pans and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, at the Doctor's consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 8 P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 until 9 P. M.

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICKLY AND DEBILITATED.

It is a cruel and painful torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by a agreeable remedy as HOSSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain system muscle can be broad up, and the whole system renovated by a course of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS? Why neglect the diet table daily with a liver digested for all this misery and delirium, when a vigorous appetite and brilliant force is created by the use of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS? It is wise to live in this bright world as if there were a shadow, every day, disconnected and unceremonious, which would be the worst case of hypochondria can be cured by HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is possible to get the best of bilious habit will run the risk of indigestion, fever, and all the ailments which are the result of a bilious, sensitive organ with HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is not an article of mere fancy for any man without the best known authorities to attest to the efficacy of HOSSTETTER'S BITTERS. One of the most important and depressing nature of the indigestion is the inability of the system to assimilate food, and the result is a general debility, which is the result of the indigestion. These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political questions of the day, and they concern are invited to give them more than a passing thought.