OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV. OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily. Semi-Weakly. Weakly. One year...\$3.00 One year. \$2.50 Single copy..\$1.5 One month 75 Six mos. 1.50 Scopies, such 1.7 By the week 15 Three mos from carrier.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE. FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. ABSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE.
THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY,
MILES B. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAB,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOB,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERB. BHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING

TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS. JOSEPH BROWNE. RECORDER. THOMAS H. HUNTER. CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER, JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WB PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Poetry, "Love Light," Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia State Rems, Letter from Florida, Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Pinance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News page: Review of New Books.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 541f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 88%.

-GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1361.

THE registration of voters proceeds quietly at Philadelphia. Two Republiappointed for every precinct in the city, an arrangement which ensures ample precautions against any fraudulent lists.

THE Radical Republicans of Mississippi have satisfactory assurance from Washington that the Conservatives "have not the sympathy or support of any one connected with the Federal Administration." General AMES continues in the military command, and will enforce the reconstruction policy faithfully, and with the President's cordial support.

THE LAST Cuban sensation was created by a rumor that the American Minister to Madrid had been instructed, by our Government, to urge the sale of the island to the insurgents, whose bonds for the purchase-money, a trifle of only fifty millions, were to be guaranteed by the United States. This rumor was sensational only among such people as have enough of simple credulity to believe every canard from Washington. Of course, it had no real foundation in fact. General Sickles has had no such instructions: our Government has not the remotest intention of committing itself to a folly so insane, and Spain would not entertain the proposition if made. In about a month or six weeks, the canard will be again revived, for the amusement of the flats, who swallow it with implicit faith, as often as it may be presented.

THE PRIENDS of Washington and Jefferson Colleges-we hope soon to be able to say College, in the singular-are clearly in earnest, in their zealous efforts for the re-organization of these institutions, in the interests of a more practical usefulners to the public. The day cannot be far distant when the complete union of two feeble branches shall render the one College a prosperous and effective object to having the Secretary of the element in the instruction of our youth, her halls once more filled with profiting students, her pecuniary resources solidly established, her faculty of teachers strong in ability and experience, her old renown restored and redoubled, under a merited public regard, and the College of tests are not worth taking into serious Washington and Jefferson elevated to its | consideration. proper dignity as a seat of learning, of which any Commonwealth might be proud. Among the steps of late taken to | market as buyer of its own obligations, these ends, we recognize the installation of Rev. Dr. BITTINGER, now of Sewickley, in the Presidency, as of the most auspicious promise. He brings to his new duties a ripe scholarship, a large exrmenus, and the eminent graces of a shall come together such authority will ful competitor, and would have exercised asks for contributions in aid of the suffice present writing, nor is there any prospect of its speedy recovery. Doubt-the functions of Governor, if that office undoubtedly be given him, greatly to the configuration at Geffe, near less this configuration at Geffe, near less this configuration at Geffe, near less the configuration of the tax-payers relief of the tax-payers remained and special capacity. But even this configuration at Geffe, near less the configuration at Geffe, near less that configuration at Geffe, near less the configuration at Geffe, near less the configuration at Geffe, near less the configuration at Geffe, near less that co

movement, among influential citizens of the British Provinces on this Continent, for the more perfect vindication of their local interests, as a part of the colonial empire of England, or, as the alternative, for some form of incorporation with the Republic. We doubt if this movement engages, to any notable extent, the sympathies of the influential classes in the two Canadas, Bermuda or the Bahamas. But it has been apparent, of late, that the people of the North Eastern provinces and islands, and of the Pacific territory. are fast ripening into an annexation policy. Perhaps nine-tenths of the inhabit-

ants of British Columbia are earnestly desirous of this consummation. Whatever solid basis there may be for the reports which now transpire, it is in that direc tion that a Federal policy of acquisition would do a hundred fold more to illustrate true statesmanship, and to advance the material interests of the Union, than to dally with any delusive temptations in the West Indian seas. When our flag floats along an unbroken coast from Behring's Straits to the Gulf of California, it will be but a step, short and soon, which shall complete our mastery of the Continent to the Isthmus of Panama and an undisputed supremacy of the North Pacific ocean. The West Indian plums will fall into our mouths when they are ripe. We don't want them before. We shall have them then, without effort or cost. In the meantime, an entire continent should be ours.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

If a nation has no occasion to use its credit, it is certainly in a happy condition, and need have no anxiety as to the conditions under which its obligations could be placed in the market. But when a nation is heavily in debt, and is paying a high rate of interest on the whole sum, or the greater part thereof, it is compelled to husband resources, to see that no revenues are wasted, but that all are properly collected and applied, and that such reductions are actually made, from time to time, as will give assurance that, within a reasonable period, complete cancellation will be accomplished. The good effects of such a policy, rigidly pursued, are not only prospective, but immediate. Public credit is fortified, and soon fresh loans, negotiated at reduced rates, can be made to replace old ones, bearing larger interest. This lessened rate, the result of improved confidence, constitutes in itself, a material and enduring reduction of the

common burden. When President GRANT entered upon the administration of the government, he almost instantly stopped many serious leaks in the Treasury. With the same laws substantially as were in operation during the last year of his predecessor, he at once increased the income at the until either Congress shall see proper to abolish some of the taxes or a commercial revulsion shall befall the country. Nor have these gains been realized from retrenchments of the expenditures. Necessarily that duty will not be entered upon until Congress shall next assemble in regular session. So much rlunder has been rescued from the spoilers, by putting honest men in positions which rogues

filled before. These large savings Mr. BOUTWELL has applied to the purchase of national bonds and the withdrawal of legal tender notes; mainly the former. So far as bonds have been bought, they have been carried to the Sinking Fund, which is provided for the ultimate extinguishment of the entire indebtedness.

Objections have been raised to the continuance of this process by two classes of people. Business men dissent from the plan of contracting the currency by the withdrawal of greenbacks. The popular theory with them is that the volume of paper money should not be reduced but held where it is, until the natural growth of business in the country shall cause it to cease being redundant. They argue that in this way the specie basis will be reached without a monetary convulsion, which would prove ruinous to thousands of most enterprising and efficient men. Without stopping to examine this theory, we may remark that it seems impolitic, if do not bear interest, instead of obligations that do. A business man, who had outstanding these same classes of indebtedness, and could not take up both, and found that which drew no interest not to be pressing, would certainly take the interest bearing obligations out of the way and as fast as possible. Speculators in stocks who desire to depress public securities, Treasury interfere with their schemes by schemes are hostile to the general welfare; involved in the maintenance of the national credit, their lamentations and pro-

But this it is of importance to dwell upon; that with the Government in the they have advanced in value to such a degree that fresh loans, of vast magnitude, are offered at a much lower rate of while to stop to consider. The faction of Secretary is without authority of law to containing over and acceptance and accep accept these offers; but when Congress a higher order of man than his success-

Rumons come to us of an organized to these points at this time as furnishing sideration, it seems to us, would not have a valid and conclusive argument why the altered the predestined result. present administration at Washington should be sustained. This must be appaımph in Pennsylvania next October. to be cheerfully sacrificed. They will be. the proportions of the victory.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

For some weeks prior to the assembling of their late State Convention, the Democrats of Pennsylvania professed to be sanguine of success in the Gubernatorial election which is approaching. In this particular, if in no other, their actions seemed to be in harmony with their declarations. What causes inspired them with this pleasant anticipation we searched diligently to find, but after a great deal of any proper registration of the voters. care and pains taking, we were utterly baffled. Admitting the worst interpretation of the political portents that was fairly possible, we could not discover even the faintest clew to the apparent Democratic elation. It was unaccountable, to the very verge of the mysterious. All the dark facts of the unpatriotic record made up by the Democratic leaders and masses, against themselves, before the war and while it was progressing, remained in all the original repulsiveness and criminality. Nothing of pith and moment had been done by them to relieve the odium under which, by their own willful procurement, they justly rested. A few cheap platitudes, as insincere as they were inexpensive, in commendation of the soldiers and sailors whose heroism and endurance saved the Union, were all the changes made in their formularies of faith, but the old animus, too virulent and active for concealment, was as conspicuous as at any

former period. On the Republican side was disclosed a record of constancy and devotion unmatched in the annals of any age or na. tion; a steady and consistent development of ideas and purposes, as the great drama unrolled; and a marvellous consummation, conceived, indeed, and hoped for during weary years, but only dimly expected, if at all, at last rounding in lines of perfection not to be exceeded. If there were incidental discomforts in the swing and sweep of the grand events; if some bad men, loud in prociamations of disinterested intentions, but in reality only self-seekers, and unscrupulous in all their methods, managed to get into positions of influence; this was no more than has happened from the beginning of the world, in calm as well as in storm, under ceed his father as Chief Engineer. One of dollars annually. That increase is all forms of government and religion, of the foundations of the bridge will be known and we have no fear that the near still maintained, and is likely to hold and in both Church and State. Such laid this season. The plans submitted by ple can be deserved into voting for such mischiefs or irritations are always and necessarily amenable to remedies which are clearly within the reach of those who have the courage to apply them.

This democratic elation, to which we have referred, was the true reason of the hot rivalry that was manifested between the supporters respectively of PACKER and Cass. The delusive thought that if either of those gentlemen should be nominsted, he would surely be elected. sharpened the enterprise and added a dash of acerbity to the feelings of their clansmen. The two factions, owing to long exclusion from power and place, were equally hungry for such honors and emoluments as a victory at the polls would give them. The little that a State administration has to bestow was regarded with an insatiable longing. If it would not suffice, it would stay the appetite until more might be obtained.

The strife ended, as all people know, in the nomination of Mr. PACKER; and from the day he was declared the candidate up to this hour, the confidence of his supporters in the possibility of his election has steadily abated. This was natural enough. Estimable as he confessedly is in his private life, he has no qualifications whatever for public service. and hence is devoid of those salient qualities that are indispensable to the awakening of enthusiasm. Even not absurd, to retire obligations that his vast fortune, honorably acquired, and the social eminence which it gives him. prove to be disadvantages rather than helps. While the Democratic leadersthe men who furnish the brains for the party-are aristocratic beyond all precedent in this country, where money asserts the right of thoroughly examining the its prerogatives more offensively than in any other land the sun shines upon, the empowered to summon and hear witmasses of their followers hold wealth to be pretty nearly synonymous to robbery. That masses which are swayed by all cases of claims for compensation, and such conceptions of wealth, and such to pronounce a ship unfit for transporting really master of the altuation. As their prejudices against its possessors, should passengers between the ports of the two follow the leaders they do, may be taken as one of the strongest existing illustrations of the force of intellect; of the power unanimous, and when there is a difference of superior mental endowments to achieve the mastery, even under the most adverse circumstances,

Whether the case of the Democrats would have been any better than it now is, had Mr. Cass been made the candidate, instead of Mr. PACKER, it is hardly worth

The fact is, the Republicans have a de

cided majority of the legal voters of Penurent to every Republican. Nothing, this sylvania. This is why the Democrats year, can be of greater consequence to- have steadily resisted all attempts made wards sustaining President Grant, and by the Legislature to lessen, if not entirethe financial policy he is wisely and suc- ly prevent frauds upon the ballot bax. cessfully pursuing than a Republican tri- In an honest poll, they know they are sure to be badly beaten. Hence, their For such a triumph all smaller consideration to efficient Registry tions, if any such stand in the way, ought | Laws and all other enactments calculated to secure the purity of the elective fran-Already the signs of triumph appear and chise. Indeed, every body understands multiply. Let whoever can, help to swell perfectly that whenever Democratic legislators or Judges of the Supreme Court have assigned other reasons either to prevent such laws or to evade them, they have only sought to disguise their motives, their real design being to render

frauds not only possible, but easy. With all the illegal votes the Democrats have been able to put into the boxes. they have not succeeded in electing a Governor for many years past. Indeed, at every attempt their chances have sensibly diminished, even in the absence of How shall they succeed, no matter how earnestly they may strive, now that wholesale frauds are rendered difficult if not impossible through the intervention of new and salutary laws? In truth, the Democrats are fast coming to take a correct view of the situation, and to perceive that Mr. Packer's case is hopeless. At the same time the Republicans are shaking off their apathy, and evincing a determination to keep the ascendency they have long held, with honor to themselves and profit to the Commonwealth. GOV. GEARY will be re-elected.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN ENGLAND. A London correspondent of the N. Y., Tribunesums up the result of the late lilar meeting was held at Mauch Chunk parlimentary struggle as follows:

poor disendowed church goes out into the world with a mere fig leaf of some £10,-000,000 sterling to cover its nakedness. It is disestablished in fact, but disendow ed more in name than in deed. Two thirdsof its property remain to it, and since it will at once contract the area of its work and reduce its staff, it is likely to be actually richer in future than it has been hitherto. The leading Tory organ is at no pains to conceal its satisfaction with the amount of plunder these meek and lowly ministers of the church have finally pocketed. "A series of concessions were made," says this journal, "which gives the Church a sum much "which gives the church a sum much less than its rightful claims, but still of an amount to enable the new Church, with the aid of the voluntary contribu-tions which the zeal of her sons will fur-nish, to start on her new career under circumstances not altogether unfavor-

THE corporators of the East River Bridge at New York, have unanimously appointed Col. WASH. ROEBLING to SUChe late engineer, although very strenu ously opposed by outside parties, had been unanimously approved by the Commission of United States Engineers to whom they had been referred. In rela- old steamboatman, well known in this tion to his successor, the President of the vicinity, but lately engaged in the lower

Company says: Mr. Roebling, during his lifetime, had employed, as his assistant in the enterprise, his son, Mr. Washington Roebling, a young man of great promise, then residing in Cincinnati, and only 33 years of age. Previous to the death of Mr. Roebling St. that gentlemen had frequently age. Frevious to the death of Mr. Roelling, Sr., that gentleman had frequently told him (the speaker) that he was the only living engineer who could carry the work through to a successful termination. His son had since gone to Europe for the purpose of examining all the works now going on, or which have been finished of age. ling. going on, or which have been finished, of going on, or which have been finished, of a character similar to that proposed for the bridge which will connect New York with Brooklyn. All who knew young Mr. Roebling spoke of him in the highest manner, and extolled his abilities as an engineer.

An Indianapolis dispatch says: It is rumored in railroad circles that the consolidation contract between the PanHandle route and its connections and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, forming the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, will be consoled at an analysis data. be canceled at an early date, it being found that the present arrangements are not advantageous to the particular inter-ests of either of the contracting parties. It is said that orders have already been issued countermanding the previous or-ders changing the initials on the rolling stock belonging to the different compan-ies forming the consolidation. It is also reported that the last quarterly expen-ditures of one of the roads exceeded the

receipts 256.000. THE new treaty between the North-German Confederation and the United States, for the protection of emigrants provides for the formation of an internaional sworn Commission in the ports of departure and arrival. Besides pos nesses, to prescribe all necessary oaths and declarations, to impose fines and punish with imprisonment, to decide in contracting parties. The resolutions and vendicts of the respective Commissions shall be decisive in case of their being of opinion among them, an appeal may b made to the highest Court competent in marine affairs belonging to the State under the flag of which the vessel in question salls. The members of the Commission shall discharge their functions gratuitously, but the under officers are to receive a salary. The costs of administration shall be defrayed by fees, fines, &c., imposed by Commissions, and any balance remaining over and above,

The Swedish Consul at New York asks for contributions in aid of the suf-

Packer's Recommendations, ASA PACKER bolts Stephen A. Douglass in favor of Breckinridge, the Southern fire-eater, who developed into the wickedest among rebels. Will the old Douglass Democrats swallow Packer

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER."-It is a well scertained fact that Asa Packer deserted the friends of Stephen A. Douglass, at the Charleston Convention in 1860—that he entertained Vallandigham at his own house, during the war, and that he was nominated at Harrisburg, through the influence of such men as Frank Hughes

— Alderman McMullen—and Brick Pom-

eroy. Vallandigham, Hughes—McMullen and Pomeroy.

THE Reading Times is ventilating Ass Packer's love for the poor man. The Times says that Mr. Packer amassed a colossal fortune by grinding the faces of the poor. Years ago he made heavy contracts for boating coal to New York, and got a kind of monopoly of the business. He carried his oppression of boatmen so far that they rebelled against him, and resorted to a strike. He went to South Eaton, where the boatmen had congregated, to compel them to continue in his service, but so violent was the feeling against him that he was seized by the men, thrown into the Lehigh, and would have been drowned but for a timely rescue. So exasperated were the men against Packer, that they drove the man who had saved his life from the ground with stones! A fortune wrung out of the sweat of other men does not carry with it any great merit, however effective it may be in buying Democratic conven-

The month of June, 1863, was a memorable period in the history of our country. It was then that the rebels, for the second time, invaded Pennsylvania, and great anxiety was everywhere felt for the result. Our readers will remember that on a Sunday afternoon the startling intelligence reached our city, and immediately an immense meeting was convened in the Court House to consult upon the best steps to be taken to interrupt the march of the invader. A simon that same day, and it is wor-Neither party is satisfied, but the Ministry have yielded enough to disgust their more radical supporters, and to persuade the Tories they might have had more for the asking. As it is, they have but little cause to be discontented. This provides a content of the Rebellion. Up to that time he had steadfastly refused to participate in any movement having for its provides and other architectures. cipate in any movement having for its object subjugation of the Rebels, but now his fears were aroused, and his wildest apprehensions were excited lest his immense possessions should fall into the hands of the fell destroyer. At this juncture he arises in the meeting and pro-poses that all who are willing to volun-teer in defence of the country, should on their return, retain their places, and that their wages should go though they had not been absent. Wonderful liberality-unprecedented generosity.
The rebels had threatened to destroy our railroads, cities and other property and here we have the President of large corporation, the Lehigh Railroad Company, (the half of which is owned by Mr. Packer,) offering to the men in heir emply such inducements to save

their property from destruction. His friends now claim that he was the friend of the Government in the prosecu-tion of the war for the subjugation of the rebels. Was he not rather the friend of Asa Packer in this movement? or, in other words, did not selfishness drive him this Commonwealth .- Reading Times.

A few days ago Mr. John Murray, as trade, was drowned near Louisville by the capsizing of a yawl in which he and five others were seated. The party were

laboring in the falls with some arrangements for getting the Mollie Ebert over. While passing by the boat they threw out a line, which was caught by some one on board. The sudden checking of the yawl by this action caused it to cap-size, and the six men were plunged into the swift current. Other boats were launched in a moment and five of the party saved. Murray was near the skiff in which the other men had been taken but gave up hope, and bidding his com-nations good bye sunk for the last time. panions good bye sunk for the last time. He was about fifty years of age and had

been engaged in steamboating for about twenty years. Captain Pink Varble was in the yawl at the time it capelzed and narrowly escaped. He was rescued just as he began to sink for the third time. When taken ashore he was insensible, but the usual remedies were applied, and in a short time he was restored to conscious

For the Work House. This morning the County Work House will receive its first complement of visitors from the jail, arrangements having been made for the forwarding of twenty yagrants. The number will be increased from day to day as long as the managers of the Work House can accomodate them. Already arrangements are being made at the Mayor's office for the business.

The Clerk, Mr. Patterson, has ordered the printing of the necessary forms of commitment, which will be ready in a

commitment, which will be ready in a few days, after which persons will be sent direct from the Mayor's office.

The Work House is likely to be largely patronized by a numerous class of persons who have heretofore been a source of considerable trouble to officials—the habitual drunkards. Under the law, these people, instead of being committed to jail for three or five days, can be consigned to the Work House for thirty days. Old topers, when this fact be comes known among them, will likely fight more shy of the tombs.

Singular Circumstance. The Morgantown Post is responsible

for this story: A negro barber relates that in this place a few Sabbaths ago he was having a man, and as he drew the razor over his face he realized that he was doing wrong in thus violating the laws of God by working on the Sabbath day, and the thought also occurred to him that the Almighty, in his displessure, that the Almighty, in his displessure, might take from him the use of his hand if he still persisted in shaving persons on Sunday. While he was thus meditating, strange as it may seem, the strength of his right hand and arm gradually departed. He has not been able to shave a man since that time, a period of three weeks, and has no use of his hand scarcely at

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT. Man Horribly Burned by a Stream of Molten Iron—His Injuries Probably Fatal—Lingering in Intense Suffering. Yesterday an accident occurred at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Ninth ward, by

which an employe, Robert Hadfield, met with terrible injuries, which, in all probability will result in death. It seems, in company with others, he was engaged in molding or casting rollers. In doing this, the mold, about six feet long, is placed in a vertical position, with one end resting on the ground. The molten iron is then conveyed in a ladle from the furnace and elevated to the desired height, when it is poured into the mould from the top. Hadfield was standing by the mold when the ladle containing three thousand pounds of the molten mass was being elevated. It had been raised to the top of the mold and was about beor the top of the most and was a solider ing poured in, when by some accident one of the hooks supporting Hadfield the ladie slipped and allowed it to tip over to one side. Being filled to the brim, the liquid fire at once poured out in a stream about six inches wide. Falling upon the head of Hadfield, and separating it ran down each side. In an instant his head was bereft of every vestige of hair and his clothing literally burned from his body, while his flesh, crisped and crackled, under the stream. He was taken out immediately and conveyed to his residence on Lacock street, Allegheny, where Dr. on Lacock street, Allegheny, where Dr. Hamilton attended to his injuries. Although so terribly burned he retained consciousness and was enabled, after the accident, to converse briefly with his friends. He suffered intense pain, notwithstanding all the remedies which could be applied for his relief. He is now lying at his residence in a very critical condition, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery. He has a wife and family of four children.

Additional Markets by Telegraph. BUFFALO, August 5 .- Receipts: wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 45,000 bushels; flour, 2,000 bbls. Ship-45,000 bushels; flour, 2,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels; flour, 2,000 bbis. Freights: 18@18½c. on wheat, 11@11½c. on corn, and 7½c. on cats to New York; taken at inside figures, asking outside quotations. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dult; askes of 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club et \$1.432.7 500 breaks do. at \$1.432. Ciub at \$1,42½; 7,500 bushels do. at \$1,43; 7,500 bushels Racine per sample at \$1,43; 7,500 bushels spring per sample at \$1,41; No. 2 Chicago nominal at \$1,41. Corn dull and firm; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 2 western at 98c., part to arrive; 24,000 bushels kiln dried at 95c. Oats nominal, asking 65c; no buyers. Rye nominal, \$1,20. Barley nominal. Highwines nom-inal at \$1,08. Pork firm at \$34 for heavy mess. Lard steady, 19@19@c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Cotton is nominal, with no sales; receipts, 112 bales; exports, 1,902 bales. Gold 185%. Sterling 49%. New York Sight 1/2% premium. Flour; superfine \$5,65, double extra \$6,70. Corn; \$1,05 for white. Oats \$5,656. Rean \$1 Hay \$00.021 Past extra \$6,70. Corn; \$1,05 for white. Oate 65@68c. Bran \$1. Hay \$29@31. Pork \$32,25. Bacon; retail trade only; shoulders 15%@16c, clear rib sides 19%c, clear sides 19%c. Lard; 20@21c for tierce, and 22@23c for keg. Sugar dull; common 11%c, and prime 12c. Molasses; prime fermenting 63c. Whisky easier at \$1,15 @1,17. Coffee; 15%c for fair, and 16%@165%c for prime. 16% o for prime.

CHICAGO, August 5.—At open board in the afternoon the grain market was quiet the atternoon the grain market was quies and prices were nominally the same at close of 'Change. Wheat; No. 2 spring closing at \$1,35%, seller for the month; and \$1,36%, seller for first half next. No. 2 Corn at 89@89%, cash; in the after-noon the market ruled quite above these figures. There is no demand for lake freights.

ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES EVER PUBLISHED_AT-NESSES.

The remarkable cure of Miss Fisher, of Beaver county, is one worthy of more than a passing notice, especially when so many persons are suffering not only with diseases of the eyes, and partial or total blindness, but likewise with other chronic aliments which Dr Keyser has treated with such astounding success. The lady concerned was doomed to perpatual

blindness, which through Dr. Keyser's skill was comp'etely removed, the truth of which has been vouched for by a sufficient number of witnesses to establish the fact beyond all cavil. The sub-joined letter from the young lady's brother speaks for itself:

speaks for itself:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that I have to the cure of my sister. Christians Fisher. They were all willing to put inch names down, and were very much astorished to see that you brunch ther sight so soon. My mo her sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not men in the work believes he arross you she believes he arross you she believes he all join in he we all join in he we are the work of the

We, the undersigned know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FIGHER, SING P. FIGHER, (brother.) ANNIE BRABLEY, Tylor av. nue. Allegheny. EUGENE MOUANEY, LOUISA FIGHER, (her neloc.) Philip Friday, Hachel Friday, A. H. Carroll, Wm. Jenkins, Michael Harris, J. A. Flemins. H. N. Teckie, A. H. Leffour, J. M. & W. Leven-Mirhael Harris, J. M. & dorfer, S. Isas Lemmux, Klize C. S. swinsburg Biliralevendor-T. L. Wm. Alison, fer, M. M. J. Levendorfer, J. F. Mitchell. A. M. M. Morrison Bobt Manesd, C. Mai isabella Dobbe, N. Funhouser, D. Fis G. Fisher (br'j) Lixsle Mahead, Tille T. M. Mahead, Thos. Manead, Leon. Mary J. Brown, Jane A. Morton J. C. Mary J. Strown, Jane A. Morton J. C. Mary J. Weller, N. H. Hazen, Jenni V. M. Milson, Mary E. Wilson Mary Jennie Patten, Marba Patten, Janes Badie E. Dobbe, Jennie B. Dobbs J. W. L. Dobbs. dorier, . F. Morrison, !. Makead. Deafness, Hard Hearing, Discharges from the

tr-sted.

DR. KEYSER, may be consulted every day until 19 o'c.ock, at his store, 167 Liberty street, and from 1 to 5 o'c.ock at his office, No. 139 Fenn street. THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

It is idle to expect health if the precautions ecessary to secure it are neglected. The huism, and requires as much intelligent care and watchfulness to keep it in order, as are requisite in the management of the most complicated comination of levers. Wheels and pinions.

the b ood poor, and the whole frame less causable of enduring fatigue and religiting disease. These male thouse of a depressed condition of the vital occessors on many unmistable hints that names needs reliatoreing. British of the condition of the condition of the condition of the vital occupancy etimulants will not effect this object. They inflame and excite, but do not strong then fine only preparation which can be depended non to impart staminal vigor to the system, and mabile it to gradure the name of the condition which the condition which the product the condition of the