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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET STATE. FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY. ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, IN M. KIRKPATRICK. ABBISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER.
BTATE SENATE-THOMAS HOWARD. ASSEMBLY - MILES S, HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTUN,
JAMES TAYLUR,
JO, N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERB.

BHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING TREASURER-108. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS-10SEPH BROWNE. ECORDER-CHOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER—) HAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OBPHANS' COURT—LLEX. HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF POOR-ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second Page: Pennsylvania and Ohio News, and Mis. cellaneous News Matter. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Petroleum and Produce Markets, Markets by Telegraph, New York Money Market, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Matter.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 541f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 85%.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1324@133.

A NASHVILLE LETTER says that the Conservatives of the State have no disposition or purpose to interfere with colored | pitting the American boys and the Amer suffrage. We shall see about that!

Some of our very sanguine Republican no notice thereof has been sent to the at the result. Secretary of State.

NATURALIZED citizens of the United States who return to their native country, or who accept offices there, inconsistent with citizenship here, or who otherwise conceal, for a length of time, the fact of their American naturalization, or evince in any way a disposition to abandon the rights acquired here, may thus so far resume their original ellegiance as to absolve our Government from any obligation to protect them as American citizens abroad.

MR. J. E. INGERSOLL, the nominee of the Prohibitory Temperance Convention, of Ohio, for Governor, has declined the proffered honor. Although a temperance man, he is also an anti-slavery man, and regards the XVth Article as of more intrinsic importance than any other issue now before the people. He writes:

"Believing that the maintenance of an independent Temperance ticket at the ing election will hazard the succe of this important measure, which I look to as the "coup de grace" of American slavery, I feel bound to give my vote and what influence I have, for the Re-publican ticket at this fall's election."

THE new time-schedules for fast railway trains from New York to Chicago, by the rival routes, go into effect next week. With an average speed of thirty miles per hour, including all stops, the route via Pittsburgh will require but twenty-seven. hours, or three hours less than any of its rivals. This rate of speed is entirely practicable, and may be, if desired, accelerated still more, without materially increasing the peril for passengers. It is the railway owners who pay the differ. in the proceedings, and took a leading ence between twenty-five and thirty-five miles per hour, in the increased expense of the service, the wear and tear of equipments and superstructure being at least doubled at the higher rate of speed, As frage, but what was said was broad for the safety of passengers, it may be well to remember that over at least seveneights of this entire route a speed of forty miles per hour would be quite within the limits of prudence.

THE RACE TO-DAY.

Whatever may have been the feelings of apathy, heretofore, in regard to the Harvard and Oxford boat race, we think they must give place to-day to a genuine combination of interest and curiosity as to the result. To day at five we shall probably have the news of the race in a late edition of the evening papers, posa late edition of the evening papers, possibly as early as three o'clock. Betting has been done here and elsewhere on the result, but it is a question that has been covariably discussed by the English journals that we have only our first im-

And Affeit was thought, west old

really be said to be no odds. It may be as connection with this contest.

For some time the Oxford University crew has been the champion college crew of England, and year after year the plucky Cambridge crew has entered the contest only to be defeated. In this country the Harvard crew has held a similar position, almost every year triumphing over Yale at the Worcester races. Such being the cate in February last, as required by law. case it is scarcely to be wondered at that. And it has been duly collected and paid in this age of champions, a race between over. So far, well! the two victorious colleges should have been proposed, but there was one great difficulty besides the distance to be overcome, and that was the total difference in Nearly eighteen months ago the controversy on this point threatened to frustrate completely the proposition, but the Americans were so desirous of measuring oars and testing muscles with the vaunted islanders that they yielded this point, and when they began to yield idea as to when they ought to stop. They have gone three thousand miles away from home, they have not been allowed to choose upon any particular English water, but were forced to accept that course which, in all England, is the best known to English oarsmen. As soon as they arrived and long before they had recovered from the prostrating effects of their voyage they were urged to appoint a day upon which the race would positively take place, no matter whether the weather should be bright or rainy and foggy, such as Englishmen only can delight in. All these points the Americans have yielded in their anxiety to have a race, but if, under so many disadvantages and surrounded by so many novelthey should win, just so ties. much more glorious will be the victory and so much more ignominious the defeat

opponents. The Americans took a boat over with them which at first they considered unfit for the Engleh waters, and which was unmercifully ridiculed by the English press. After testing one or two English boats, they have at length decided to row the American boat in the race, so, as they have adhered to their style of rowing, steadily refusing English instruction, we may believe that, barring the coxswain, the contest will be really international, ican system against those of England.

of their hospitable but very ungenerous

Many of the British noblemen and gentry have been behaving so disgracefully cotemporaries have been felicitating their recently that we might be pardoned if we county by county, raising some readers upon the fact that twenty-two or doubt that fairness will be shown to the valuations, diminishing others and even twenty-three States have already strangers to day, but our honest opinion leaving still more unchanged. Its ratified the XVth Article. Official records is that the whole affair will be managed figures were returned to the State at Washington show that but twelve by honorable men in an honorable man-States have certified their affirmative ac- ner. If it is not, ours will not be the tion. Six other States have ratified, but disgrace, though we might be disappointed

The idea of friendly international con-

tests is, we think, a new one—at least we do not remember to have heard that the youths of Egypt ever met those of Assywith the evident intent to remain there, ris in any but mortal combat. The pupils of the Grecian philosophers were not in the habit of pulling races with the young disciples of Zoroaster, nor did the educated young Carthagenians ever, to our knowledge, meet in friendly contest, with the scholar-manned triremes of Rome. Even the Chinese do not claim the honor of originating this practice, and we think we can claim it as a product of the Nineteenth Century, unless we might have to except the tournaments of the middle ages, which were, however, mere personal combats between cosmopolitans. Of all the contests for "championship," which have crowded the past decade this one most thoroughly claims our sympathy and demands our interest. Here is no giant rowdy endeavoring with his fists to beat an infamous renown from the head of an Englishman. No "little engine," whose inability to keep parallel with his oponent was proverbial, but we have instead a set of plucky, wiry young men, educated and thoroughly American, and as such we wish them glory and triumph and a safe voyage home, and sincerely hope they may not be spoiled after they get here.

> THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF LABOR. The National Labor Congress, lately fast injustice toward other counties of the sitting at Philadelphia, pronounced its judgment very clearly on one of the dead issues of the Democracy. All distinctions of race or color were completely disowned. Colored delegates participated part, on the floor and in the Committees. No discrimination is recognized in the platform of principles finally enunciated. Nothing is expressly said about the sufenough to cover that part of the ground.

Says the N. Y. Times: The Democratic opposition to negro enfranchisement rests upon the alleged unfitness of the colored people for the highest duties of citizenship, and upon some supposed antagonism of interest and feeling between white and black labor. On both points the trades' delegates have advanced to the ground held by the Republican party. For, having accorded to colored delegates the right to discuss and to assist in determining propositions which are offered as the basis of legisla-

pressions to depend upon, and there can THE EQUALIZATION OF TAXES. In accordance with the Act of Assembly well here to recall a few of the facts in authorizing the Auditor and Treasurer of State to compound with such counties as were delinquent for the assessed State taxes of 1866, '67 and '68, that composition was duly made last year. Of these counties, Allegheny was one. Her ascertained tax under this compromise was for the present year, \$18,890.18. This sum was carried into our county dupli-

The public have very lately been advised that an additional assessment has been made by the State Revenue Board, upon personal property in this county for atyles, the Englishmen rowing with cox- the current year, to the amount swains and the Americans without of about \$29,000. Upon this, one city journal remarking that "on what these figures are predicated, no information is afforded," proceeds to warn the tax-payers that a sharp increase in the State taxation is in store for them. The figures, the complaint of a lack of information, and the warning they seemed to have no definite from that journal are forthwith copied by another partizan newspaper, with the addition of its usual invidious reflections upon Republican management of the public finances.

A very little familiarity with the laws of the Commonwealth would have enlightened either of these unfriendly prints, with the information showing exactly "on what these figures were predi-

cated." Under the Act of Assembly of April, 1844, a Board of Revenue Commissioners sits at Harrisburg every three years, for equalizing the amounts of taxes in the different counties of the Commonwealth. That Board met this year. Its duties were altogether independent of any special action which had been taken, as above stated, to compound for certain | ered with beautiful trees, so that without delinquent taxes. The Board proceeded, as the law requires, to adjust and equalize the valuations of the several counties." It was found that Allegheny, Schuylkill and a number of other counties were valued very much too low. For example, this county had reported a valuation only about double that of the small agricultural county of Beaver, and very decidedly below the returns from Berks and other counties, which are certainly not as wealthy as Allegheny. The Board of Equalization, doing their sworn duty, and acting upon the information before them, advanced the Allegheny valuation of personal six or seven hundred dollars. If any one property to about \$12,000,000. That of Lancaster county is \$9,000,000. The Board went through the State, Commissioners, after the duplicates were sent out in February. The \$29,000 for which Allegheny is additionally liable is the proper tax upon her equalized and increased valuation pursuant to the law of 1844. That law has been in operation for twenty-five years, and no less than eight Boards of Equalization have sat under its provisions. The present action needs the sanction of no additional legislation.

ties. Her citizens are both able and willing to pay their fair proportion of the public expenses, and ask no unfair advantage over the other counties of the Commonwealth. This added assessment of \$29,000 is not likely to be collected and paid over until next year. But, whether paid then or now, the fact that it stands as a legal claim upon the tax-payers of Allegheny, does not warrant any misunderstanding of the proper operations of a law which has been the settled policy of the State for twenty-five years, or any partizan misrepresentation of those officials who have been doing only their sworn and regular duty. The facts do warrant another conclusion-which is this: if the Assessors of Allegheny county are hereafter careful not to undervalue the personal wealth of

Allegheny has simply been called upon

plainly insufficient valuations have been

fairly equalized, up to what they should

be as compared with those of other coun-

Common wealth. The Lake Shore Railway Consolidation, The Cleveland Herald says: It is now reported that the late consolidation between the Lake Shore line and the Wabash line is really in the interest of the Erieline, the great rival of the New York Central. The Buffalo Advertiser says that the last consolidation was brought about by the Erie interests; that bp such arrangement the Erie line pro-poses to lay a third rail from Buffalo to iew York, to correspond with the gauge of the Lake Shore line; that the Eric interest agrees not to extend the broad gauge beyond Cleveland, abandoning all broad gauge projects west of Cleveland. In consideration therefor the Lake Shore line are to maintain strict neutrality at Buffalo between the New York Central and the Erie, and the Erie managers agree to deliver and receive at Buffal seventy-five per cent. of through freight and twenty-five per cent. at Cleveland. Whether this last arrangement is by and with the consent of Vanderbilt does not appear on the surface. There have been some features lately that look as if Van-

THE PARK.

Any one who will take a drive out the Perrysville plank road will see how much a driving park is wanted by our people. I am told from seventy-five to a hundred buggies and carriages go out that road every afternoon. A few evenings ago I met twenty-seven, in half an hour's drive, coming in three miles; as a great many go out Butchers' Run, I must have nissed quite a number. Had we a park, I think it would be

safe to say three hundred carriages and buggies would be in it every day. The difficulty we have in selecting a place is the strong desire of individuals in getting it as near as possible their own Now, a City Park is not to be made for the people of Allegheny nor for the peo-ple of East Liberty, yet the residents of this latter place think it very unreasona-ble that any one should object to the purchase of the Wilkins' estate.

If we get a park let it be for the

benefit of as many as possible, and let it be gotten at the least possible expense that will accomplish the object. I have a thought of my own on this subject which I will express; if any one has a better suggestion, I am willing to yield. 1st. I deem it all important that we get access to the park by some good drive, by which we can avoid the cobble stones. To accomplish this, I propose the selec-

pavement of about two miles. The entrance to the park can be made on a street just back of Charles Clarke, Esq., where about twenty or thirty acres of ground might be purchased of the woodland, occupied by soldiers during the war.

The road can be run along to a street

tion of the farm back of Oakland, with ac-

cess on Forbes street. on Nicholson

that now gives access to the rayine and passes down by Van Voorhis' Oakland race track. Entering this ravine, you can go down to near the Monongahela ravine. Then turn to the left and the ravine will take you out in the direc of Wilkinsburg. This ravine l be followed in such a tion could way as to make the drive almost The ravine is wide enough to make in it a road fifty to one hundred feet, or even more; the sides of the hills covany planting we could at once make a Parkmore beautiful than any level place water of the can be made in years. The little run could be thrown into one or more lakes, and with the expense of but making a summer road, costing but fifty or sixty thousand dollars, we could have a Park more beautiful than in one square location that would cost half a million. I would not ask that the width of this Park should be over two hundred yards; indeed it would be only a strip of five to eight miles long. It should not cost any-thing for the elevation of the property through which it would pass would be three times the value of the ground taken. It would pass through six or seven thousand acres of ground; let this ground be assessed ten per cent. and it will give will but drive over this ground they will at once see how well it is fitted for the purpose. If the owners of this ground de-mand a large price, let them put on their own valueation; the advance on the rest of the ground will correspond and their own Treasurer, and by him to the County | a park and select a ravine where I have property, I will not only give 10 per cent. of the land, but I will give 25 feet and feel that I will be profited, for I know the land will be doubled in value. The thirty acres I would suggest buy-

Latter-Day Democracy in Massachusetts. We quote a few paragraphs from the speech of Mr. ADAMS, when accepting to bear her just share of the burdens of the Democratic nomination for Governor, the Commonwealth, to which end her on the 24th:

ng near Oakland should be laid out for

children's play ground, where children

could be conveniently sent out by the

Oakland cars.

. I think that the defeat which we suffered in the election last fall substantially settled the two questions of reconstruction and negro suffrage. Much as we dislike that settlement-and no one dislikes it more thoroughly than I do-there is no way short of revolution by which we can avoid it or overturn it; by which we can help accepting it whether we like it or not. It is settled for the next four years at least; and probably (looking to the Constitution of the United States Senate, which every man should bear in mind as the practical and actual Government of the country) it seems to me impossible that we can obtain any change for the next ten years at least. During that time this absurd policy of unrestricted, unqualified negro suffrage at the South will have to be thoroughly tried. Even when its failure is ascertained-even then; I think it probable that in Massachusetts the moderate men will not favor any very extended disqualification. believe that by that time the white men of the South will have done-and they are doing to day-just what I urge you to do to day. They are accepting the situation, taking the problem with all the inevitable absurdities attending it, and they are bending it to their own uses, as l our people, there will be no legal occasion would have the Democratic party bend in the future for the correction of a manihe situation to their uses. [Cheers.]

But whether that is so or not, it seems to me that the time for that debate is past. Last Fall it was proper to engage in it and it was the duty of every man to urge that that terrible crime should not be inflicted upon us. But as reconstruction has been forced upon us-as it was-it seems to me that we should take it. We should say it is inevitable. We will look the matter in the face, and the problem now for us is, "things actually stand as things are to day, (not as we would have them,) and what does the public welfare demand?" To act otherwise would be to be as foolish as would be a general who should cannonade an empty wood with the enemy firing away at his unprotected. roar. Let such strategists waste their ammunition on the empty woods and on the debris of the battle field. [Applause.]

THE Cathedral of Cologne is rapidly progressing. The northern tower now equals in height the southern one, and the chapter house and sacristy are completed with the exception of the iron roofng: 385,617 thalers, 18 sgrs. 6 pf. were spent on the building last year. The ancient front gate of the Cathedral is at length completed and adorned with 100 ocen lett out of the reckoning, it is probable he will make some new move.

This Chicago, Reck Island & Pacific Objections against the completion of this old Cathedral, is bravely pursuing the night thirty day tickets to California, and return, at reduced rates.

Indeed, cas remets of the Savior, the latter are representing to the executed by Prof. Mohr. The King of Prussia undaunted by the legendary of Prussia undaunted by the legendary of the marble statue representing of Prussia undaunted by the legendary of the monument, in the soldiers' cometery. The remaining corner will be occupied by that of "Peace." The statue of "War" and "Hustory" have for some assumed a statuch supporter of the Refermation. statues of white marble and eight mag-nificent bas reliefs of the Savior, the lat-ter executed by Prof. Mohr. The King of Prussia undaunted by the legendary

Political Items.

George William Curtis thinks that al though the Democratic party is no longer formidable as a party of principles, yet as an organized co purity of the ballot box it is still much to he feared.

It is a fact to be gratefully remembered by tax-payers, that under the administration of Gov. Geary, not only has the State debt been reduced nearly five millions of dollars, but the tax upon real estate has been entirely abolished. With Grant in the Presidential chair and Geary reelected Governor, both the National and the State debt will no doubt continue to diminish, as it has done, and the time vill soon arrive when a still further reduction of taxation will be realised. All that is wanted to effect this most desirable end, is the election to the Legislature of men who can be relied upon to protect the Treasury instead of joining in dishonest schemes to plunder it.
When the unterrified Democracy were

returning from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, after they had nominated Ass. Packer for Governor, a murderous assault was made by a gang of them upon a gentleman connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. They forced themselves into a car in which were ladies, knocked him down, and would have killed him outright had not a commanding voice arisen above the noise of the rolling wheels of the cars, and wild yells of the ruflians: What yer'bout ther? Stop that? Don' yer know that Packer's only nomingted! He's not'lected yet. Yer haint forgot Jerry Eaton, have yer? Geary's Gov'ner yet, and will hang every one of yer! Wait till Packer's 'lected, and then you can pitch in!"

The movement for removing Belmont from the Democratic National Committee, and putting Tweed in his place, appears popular with the Democracy of New York, and is said to be favorably received lsewherc.

The Erial Avitor.

Recent letters from California convey the cheering information that the "Avi tor," the flying ship, which was to make the air passage from San Francisco to New York in a week or less, is not a complete failure, though it has the serious objection to success, that the model now exhibited will not lift and carry more than eighty pounds weight. It is pro-posed, however, to build a new "Avitor" a very good stage-coach rate, it becomes a or," even if it is a success. Theoretically, too, the new machine is to be safe from storms, for it would only float in the wildest hurricane, even if it was driven at the rate of one hundred miles an hour, just as a boat floats with the tide or with the current of a river. The security from all danger, the projectors say, is that "the aerial ship is wholly in The same thing has been said of certain castles in Spain .- New York

Presentation of a Cane to the Poet Whittier. In spite of the assertions that Barbara Frietchie was a myth there is the most positive proof to the contrary, and that her flag waved defiance all day to the in Frederick; and it is said little fish. that this was by no means the limit of the old lady's courage; for she did not hesitate to drive the gray coats, by a summary and vigorous use of her cane, from the piazza when they came there, using at the same time, language quite expressive of her appreciation of their real character. The house in which the old lady lived has recently been pulled down, as we have already stated, but the citizens of the town have procured from the timbers a solid oak cane for presentation to John G. Whittier as a memento of the heroine whose valor he has celebrated in that beautiful poem, The cane is plain, and entirely without ornament, but quite prized by Mr. Whittier, to whom it will be transmitted by Dr. Louis H. Steiner,

spector of the Sanitary Commission. BOSTON.

of Fredericksburg, formerly Chief In

State Labor Reform Convention. y Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 26.—In the State Labor Reform Convention to-day resolutions to the following effect were adopted: declaring that the claims of labor are superior to the claims of any party or issue now before the people and will be a paramount consideration in the bestowal of our votes in the coming State election in the choice of State officers and members of the Legislature; tha only by thorough organization can labor protect itself against the continually in creating encroachment of capital; asking for labor associations the same chartered rights and privileges granted to associations of capitalists; demanding the enactment of statutes making ten hours a legal day's work in all factories in this State and the enforcement of the law against the employment of minors under ten years of age in the cotton of ten years of sge in the cotton or woolen factories of Massachusetts: reaffirming the declaration of the National Labor Union in favor of temperance, education and morality as necessary to success; recommending the immediate formation of a workingmen's political party, to be known as the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts, for the purpose of securing thorough action and protection for the rights and interests of protection for the rights and interests of workingmen and women; announcing that their motto is equal rights and privileges for all in every field of industry, irrespective of color, sex or birth-place; declaring co-operation, industry and exchange to be the final and permanent solution of the long conflict between capital intion of the long conflict between capital and labor, and urging the working classes throughout the country to take wise and careful measures for its early adoption. Numerous amendments above resolutions, giving rise to considerable debate, were offered, but rejected. No other business of importance was transacted and the Convention adourned.

The Gettysburg Convocation. By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gasette. 1 GETTYSBURG, August 26.—This foremon the localities occupied by 2nd, 3rd, 5th, and 6th Corps were fixed. About twelve hours were devoted to this work, and many disputed points were definitely cattled. settled. A number of the most prominent Generals who participated in the battle were present and gave valuable information. The general line of the fifth day's battle will be staked to-more

SOMNAMBULISM.

Frightful Leap.A Boy Jumps Out of a Third Story Window and Fails to the

Sidewalk. About two o'clock this morning, Eddie Clark, aged thirteen years, residing at the corner of Second avenue and Market street, jumped from a third story window, to the sidewalk, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. It appears that, he is in the habit of walking in his sleep and at the time stated got up out of bed in which he and an older brother were sleeping and started toward the window. In getting out of bed he awoke his brother, who, seeing him in the act of climbing out of the window, ran and caught him, when Eddle turned and told him to let go or he would kill him. The brother held

he would fill him. The brother held him and called for help, when his uncle, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, ran to see what was wrong and instead of catching Eddle, who was partly out of the window and struggling to free himself from the grasp of his brother, caucht the brother and nulled him back caught the brother and pulled him back thus breaking his hold on Eddie who fell to the sidewalk. He was immediately taken into the house and two physicians that no hones were broken and he had received no serious external injurry, but congestion of the brain set in almost im-mediately from which it is feared he will not recover.

A telegram from Springfield, Illinois, was received by Chief Hague, Wednesday evening, requesting him to arrest a negro who would arrive in this city on he two o'clock train from the west, having in his possesion a watch that did not belong to him, that if he gave up the watch to release him and if not to hold him in custody. At the appointed time the negro arrived, and officer O'Mara arrestted him. He gave up the watch, which he said he had got in an honest which he said he had got in an locativitade" from another man, and was permited to go. He had a ticket for Washington, D. C. The watch is now in the hands of Chief Hague.

Petroleum Prizes.

In the earlier days of the petroleum oil mania nothing was more common than to hear of fortunate borers, who, in endeavoring to strike oil, went through successive strata of the best Orange county butter, pure bear grease, adamantine one hundred and fifty feet long and forty feet wide, which, theoretically, ought to carry eight thousand pounds, and, with favorable winds, to attain a speed of ten | the finest olive oil. The latest luck of or twelve miles an hour. As this is only | this sort has happened in Louisiana. A petroleum company, which has been borquestion as to the utuity of the "Av ing since April, 1866, has at last struck, not oil, but, at the depth of four hundred and forty five feet, a bed of sulphur, said to be two hundred and five feet thick. of which one hundred and five feet are the purest crystalized sulphur ever discovered. A reported analysis by a competent chemist gives ninety-eight and twenty-five one hundredths of pure sulphur.

THE schooner Congress picked up, last week, a dead fin back whale off Cape Elizabeth, and next day the whale was towed inside the breakwater in Portland Harbor. It is about sixty-five feet long and will yield thirty or forty barrels of oil, worth \$1,300. doubtedly killed by a sword fish, the ab-domen being pierced in a number of places by the weapon of that beligerant

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Cures Diarrhea. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Dysentery. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUBE

Cures Bloody Flux. DR. KEYSER'S ROWEL CURE Cures Chronic Diarrhea.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Billions Colic. DR KEYSER'S BOWEL CIL

Cures Cholera Infantum DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Cholera Morbis.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will cure in one or two doses.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE . Ought to be in every family. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE

Is a sure cure for Griping. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.

Will not fail in one case. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Ulceration.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Cures Summer Comp aint.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will cure Watery Dalcharges.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Never fails.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Is a valuable medicine. Dr. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURB

Is a protection against Cholera. DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE Will save hundreds of valuable lives If early resort is had to it.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CUEE is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this reason of the spear. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less ian a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the two free use of unripe and crude vegetables Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty St.,

and by all drug ists. . PAINLESS DIGESTION.

"No man," says Sir Astley Cooper, "ought to-know by his sensations that he has a stomach." In other words, when digestion is perfect there is neither pain nor unessluess in the regron where it takes place. Nauses, went of appetite, fixtu-lency, oppression after eating, shooting pains in the epigastrum, a finishing in the face at meal times, and a furred tongue in the morning, are among the direct symptoms of indigestion. Constitution. billounces, hes dische, nervous irritability, physicat weakness and low spirits, are its simpet invariable accompaniments. All these indications of Dyspassia, whither imme-ciate or secondary, are usually aggravated by not

ciate or secondary, are usually aggravated by not weather.

The close of summer is therefore the season when the victim of dyspeps a most urgently needs a tonic and regulating medicine. Of course, every invaid has many avvisors. One friend recommends one drog, another another; but in a militude of counsellors there is not always safety. The STANDARD REMEDY OF THE PRESENT AGE FOR INDIGERTION, in all its stages, is HOSTETIER'S STUMACH BUTTERS. Time, that proves all things, has established its reputation of an impregnable tound-tion,—the spoutaneous testimony of millions of intelligent witnesses. No acrid oil or acid diles its stimulating principle: its tonic constituents are the

finest that botanical research has yet discovered; it combines the properties of a gentle evacuant, a blood cepurent and an anti-bill us medicine, with university quanties of the highest order, and is admitted both by the ubile and the profession to be the surest protection against all diseases that are produced or propagated by pestific rous air or unwholesome sace. That has ever been used either in the United States or Tropical America. It quees if constipation, resulting from a want of muscular tone in the intestines, the rifect of the hitTRidd is perfectly marvellous; and without the dangerous sequences of mercury, it restoes the disordered lives to a mermal condi-