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THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 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.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KEER.
SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.
TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—HAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK ORPHANS' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, "Summer Dying," Ephemerie, Paris Fashions. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Clippings, Amusement Directory.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135.

CONSERVATISM is dead as a door-nail in Mississippi and Texas. The opposition, in those States, flies once more the old Democratic flag, with an occasional show of the stars and bars. The Conservative dodge is played out.

THE officers of the Lehigh Valley Railway deny that the company has contributed a dollar in any way to the Lehigh University, or that Judge Packer ever negotiated a loan for them in Europe. What railway company was it then, or was there any, which was really saddled with the university subscription heretofore attributed to Mr. Packer?

SINCE the Supreme Court has apparently been unable to deal directly with its Eastern prothonotary, in the matter of the fraudulent naturalization business which was carried on in the name of that functionary last autumn, the next best thing has been done by an order dated July 7, '69, which directs the suspension of all *Nisi Prius* terms during September and October. That Democratic mill won't grind as usual, on the eve of the coming election.

VERMONT is all right! The star in the East is never obscured! But little over a two-thirds vote was cast at the election on Monday, the reduction being greater in the opposition vote than in that of the Republicans. Gov. Washburne and the Republican State ticket will have from 20,000 majority upwards, while the Legislature will be almost unanimously Republican. This body will meet in four weeks to ratify the XVth Article. Now for Maine, next week!

HAVE the good people of these prosperous cities, and of the rich counties of Western Pennsylvania, no sympathy for the six hundred widows and orphans at Avondale, whose husbands and parents, their bread-winners, have been torn from them at one sweeping blow? A three months' strike had brought many of these families already face to face with suffering, in every form of destitution, but this blow, in the very first hour of their brighter hopes, strips them of all hope forever. There should be, among a Christian people, charity for these bereaved, orphaned and wretched mourners.

IT IS PROPOSED, in interested quarters, to increase the tax on whisky at the next session of Congress. That the proposition is seriously made, is evident from the increased activity of the distilling interest, which is driving the business just now to the utmost. The plan is to have a large stock on hand, which is to be exempted from the advanced taxation. With the adoption of the higher tax, whisky on hand would be advanced in price, to the handsome profit of the owners. When it is found out that the present tax is faithfully collected, it may be well to propose an increase, provided that increase be assessed also upon the stocks in store. But this is not in the programme. The proposed rate of advance is not in the interests of the Treasury, but altogether of speculators. We shall see how many Congressmen, and whom, they can rope into this ring.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Remember the mass-meeting of this evening, in the Allegheny Diamond, to hear a speech from Judge BINGHAM, of Ohio. This eloquent orator has ever been a favorite with our Republican friends, crowds of whom will be on hand to-night.

THE LATE SENATOR FESSENDEN.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, a Senator from Maine but a statesman whom the Republic will mourn, has closed his earthly career. He expired Wednesday morning, at his residence in Portland. His health had long been impaired, but the attack to which he has finally succumbed had not a long duration. Indeed a recovery was hoped for until within a few hours of his decease.

The dead Senator was a man of shining mark. His abilities were extraordinary, his experience in public affairs was one of the most elevated statesmanship, and of the broadest usefulness, and his influence with his countrymen, exerted in public station, was as powerful as it was meritorious.

Born October 16, 1806, he was the natural son of General Samuel Fessenden and of a mother who subsequently married a respectable citizen of New Hampshire, and who was living very recently, if not now. The child was not disowned, but was taken home by the father's parents, reared by them, and by the father, with the regular issue of his own later marriage, the bar-sinister upon his birth-right always being steadily ignored. Indeed, he was always recognized as the favorite son of General Fessenden, and as the flower of the family in the general public view.

Admitted to the bar in 1827, he entered public life, as a member of the State Legislature in 1831. Preferring his profession, he declined further service until 1839, when he was again chosen to the same body. In 1840, he was elected a Representative in Congress, serving but one term. In 1845, he served one year in the Legislature, and again in 1853 and 1854, and in the latter year was transferred to the Federal Senate, serving therein two terms and retiring, in 1864, to take the Treasury portfolio, after the resignation of Secretary Chase. In 1865, he was a third time elected to the Senate, holding the office until his death.

Mr. FESSENDEN was a Whig from the start, when Maine seemed to be Democratic to the core. He took an active part in State and National politics, being a member of nearly every Whig National Convention, up to the disbandment of the party in 1852, and he proclaimed himself still a Whig when, two years after, he led the movement fusing the Whig and "free-soil" elements of Maine into a victorious majority in that State. His distinguished position in the Republican party naturally followed.

His political influence was entirely due to the public appreciation of his abilities, and of his personal integrity of character. What this appreciation must have been, may be judged of from the fact that he connected himself, at an early period of his professional life, with the agency for an immense landed estate, the largest private ownership in Maine, with which he was so constantly brought into collison with popular prejudices that, with less ability and less of an honest repute, he would have become the most unpopular man in the State. Yet he braved these prejudices so successfully that he was respected where he was not loved, and was constantly honored and trusted by a community which he never cared to conciliate by a kindly disposition or genial manners.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S national reputation was fairly won by his splendid professional ability, and by his distinguished public services. We need not remind our readers of his career either as a Senator, or at the head of the Treasury Department. In the latter place, he exhibited a genius for finance which commanded universal admiration. As a Senator, he came, years ago, to the lead in the National councils, and, although his leadership was not always followed, it was always respected even by his political opponents. His successor may have more personal friends, with more of the quality for attracting them, but Maine cannot replace the Senator whom she has lost.

SHALL LIVES BE PROTECTED!

It is supposed that the fire at the Avondale Colliery originated from the ventilating furnace at the bottom of the shaft, and, communicating with the wood-work of this shaft, rushed rapidly to the upper surface and seized upon the immense timber-box frame-work of the breaker and engine-houses, covering the mouth of the mine. The fire below ground could not have been serious, for the rescuing parties have found no obstructions to their explorations from that cause. This horrible slaughter seems to have been wholly the result of the outside conflagration, large quantities of the burning material falling into and choking the main gang-way, so that escape was impossible for those within.

Six hundred widows and orphans mourn the dreadful holocaust which, in an hour, swept husbands and fathers into eternity. A more terrible calamity never shocked the people of Pennsylvania. We cannot restore this small army of dead to the living world, but we must take order that no similar event, from the same cause, shall be suffered hereafter to dishonor the wise and paternal government of a Christian Commonwealth. It is quite practicable to provide the effective regulations which shall ensure, under all contingencies, the absolute safety of the main entries and shafts of all underground workings. Indeed, it is singularly a reflection upon the legislative forecast of our people, that their enactments have not already amply provided for the regulation and protection, in the interests of the public safety, of the lives of the very numerous population who work underground in this mining State. Beyond a few limited provisions, wholly directed to the regulation of property interests, and a single section of the criminal code for the punishment of malicious injuries to mining works, Pennsylvania has not a syllable of legal provision expressly for the especial protection of life to her large mining population. A well-digested system of drainage, ventilation and security from fire, or other interruptions to safe egress from below, should be directed by law, and enforced by a competent inspection under the State authority. Without such a system, the public has absolutely no safe guards whatever against the repetition of this dreadful experience of Avondale. The ignorance or the cupidity of colliery proprietors, and the irresistible necessities of labor for bread, will continue to risk the chances of fresh catastrophes. Adopt such a system, and its terms could not fail to reach and correct such a glaring recklessness as this which covered the mouth of a colliery, employing hundreds of persons, with an immense tinder-trap, on the side of a mountain, far out of the reach of any effective means for putting out a fire, and so framed that the touch of a match would be sure death to every miner below.

Two hundred men and boys suffocated like rats in hole! Six hundred widows and orphans wailing and starving above ground! Does not this fearful business disclose, to the people of Pennsylvania, some need for investigation and for future precaution?

HOW THEY MEAN TO ELECT PACKER.

When the Philadelphia Board of Aldermen was engaged on Monday, upon the list of canvassers for the October election, objection was made by Mr. Packer's friend, McMullin, to the Fourth ward appointments. Why and how he objected, the annexed report shows:

Alderman McMullin said: They can never go there. I will bet a hundred dollars on it.

Alderman Jones.—We will have to move the ward out, then.

Alderman McMullin.—When the day of election comes we will crowd the place with men.

The Chair.—Alderman, you should be ashamed of yourself. I am surprised that you make threats.

Alderman McMullin.—On election day don't let them go in. They will be murdered if they do.

Alderman Cloud moved that the resolution as read be adopted.

Alderman McMullin proposed as an amendment a long list of names.

Alderman Cloud moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Alderman McMullin characterized the motion as being unfair.

The Chair said the motion was not debatable.

Alderman McMullin. Well, there will be trouble there then.

The Chair—The gentleman should be ashamed of making threats.

Alderman Jones asked that the room be cleared.

Alderman McMullin—You had better attempt to put them out; you will see what you will get. There will be three or four thousand men let loose on the day of election.

The motion to lay upon the table was agreed to.

Alderman Jones called the previous question, which was the adoption of the resolution. Agreed to.

The resolution as read by the clerk, was then agreed to. The Chair declared the names as the officers to conduct the election in October.

Alderman McMullin—You will have club law, then, on election day.

The Chair—It is beneath your dignity to make any such threats, or use such language.

WANTED! NATIONAL PRINCIPLES!

We copy, without charge, the advertisement of the N. Y. *Citizen*, a Democratic print, calling for some sort of a national platform of Democratic principles. The public consideration is solicited. Says the *Citizen:*

"We hear nothing as to what are Democratic principles at present. Copperheadism was a failure, and died the death it so richly deserved; the proposal to pay our debt in greenbacks has been repudiated by the nation; the everlasting colored gentleman has secured all the rights he knows what to do with, and a few more; the woman's suffrage movement has not the dignity of a party measure. Democracy is in a state of chaos. We cannot undo the irrevocable; it has nothing to offer as an incentive to persistence. Cannot somebody find us a few principles?"

A HUNDRED different reasons are given for Prince Arthur's visit to the New Dominion. He is to be King of Canada, &c. The Quebec *Mercury* says that everything is said but the plain fact, which is that Prince Arthur is destined to take high rank in the army, but he cannot properly be promoted until he has seen foreign service; consequently he is sent to Canada to perform that duty. The Rifle Brigade, to a commission in which Prince Arthur has lately been gazetted, and to join which, at Montreal, the young soldier is now on his way, is one of the "crack" corps of the British army. It has emblazoned on its colors the names of no less than twenty-two battles in which it participated, the first of these being Copenhagen, the last Lucknow. In military style the corps is known as "The Prince Consort's Own," and it is at present commanded by H. R. H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief—a sort of nominal position merely, which does not imply his presence with the brigade.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4, 1869.

Glorious weather, everybody says, and the *vox populi* is right. And it is particularly glorious just now, when news is scarce and topics for conversation and correspondence rather in demand. Let us be thankful that we have it to talk about, since it seems there are some miserable countries on the globe where they have no weather, at least none to speak of. They have climate instead, and have to be contented with the same invariable thing one day and another the year round. To remark that it is a fine day, where all days are cut by the same pattern, is ridiculous. Dr. John W. Foster, in his recent volume on the physical geography of the Mississippi Valley, makes an allusion to this subject which it is a pity he did not develop further. He says, ridiculous as the custom is, (*i. e.* commencing conversation by talking about the weather,) it is nevertheless the bridge by which we cross an otherwise impassable barrier. The inference is that when people don't talk about the weather they don't get over the barrier, and of course social intercourse is impossible. It would be curious to learn that this is in any degree the fact, and to be able to trace to so apparently insignificant cause some of the remarkable peculiarities of tropical nations. Are the social and political condition of those nations, their slow progress, their constantly recurring revolutions, their religious bigotry; are these the results of not being able to talk about the weather? This is suggestive: Who knows what developments in political and social science may grow out of it?

Next to the weather comes the subject of amusements. And here let me say we are not behind any state in the Union. For example, what do you say to a grand exhibition of lance tournament and coronation, to be given under the auspices of Capt. L. P. Van, the well-known professor-at-arms and horsemanship, which is going to come off here October 1st, and will be a high-toned affair of the first water. Please observe that no knight will be admitted without a uniform as becomes a knight. The lances to be of equal length (9 feet), and the rules and regulations will be strictly enforced. O you benighted (not be-knighted) Pittsburgians, what wouldn't you give to have a professor-at-arms and horsemanship entertain you with one of these chivalrous exhibitions of lance tournament and coronation, with lances (and uniform as becomes a knight) 9 feet long, and the rules and regulations strictly enforced?

And then, the tournament over, every one can go and get a Phantamarona, which Prof. Montarici, the great Photomanzist, will furnish to parties, ladies and gentlemen, sending fifty cents and a three cent postage stamp, description of person, age, color of eyes, and lock of hair. Who would not give that for a Phantamarona? But Professor Montarici does more than this with his Calorin Spiritual Telegraph, which imprints the date of marriage, even to the hour, on the fabric containing the likeness. Though not visible at first, directions will be sent; by which means an instantaneous imprint will be brought out on the surface. There's information worth having. O, sighing swains and longing maids, what will you give to know the address of this wonderful person, who has "arrived in St. Louis direct from Bordeaux?" (A direct importation, you see). I shan't tell you till I know whether for this notice he will dead-head me with a likeness of my future husband or wife.

But after all, what's a tournament? What's a Phantamarona? What is even a regular old-fashioned gander-pulling by the side of what is to-day really our most popular amusement, nigger-killing? Here we beat the world.

The following paragraph relates to a mysterious disappearance at New Market of a negro boy named Dave, who had been arrested charged with an attempted outrage a little girl:

"He was taken from the custody of the officer by seven men, said to have been 'seven feet high and twenty-two inches between the eyes,' and spirited away to some unknown land. A Democratic exchange says: It is supposed that he is now 'an angel'—or something else."

Match the refined wit of that, if you can.

Up in Fulton, a few nights since, a negro who had been arrested on simple suspicion of a similar crime, was taken out of jail in the obliging absence of the gentlemanly jailor, and hanged scientifically on a tree. The boys who did it had a jolly time. A day or two after an Irishman was arrested for the same offence, committed upon a colored woman. An ignorant Yankee, who happened to visit the town, suggested hanging the Irishman, but was indignantly informed by the Mayor that he probably didn't understand the customs of the country.

Last week in Fayette, a chivalrous fellow playfully threw some water on a crowd of niggers. One of them impudently remonstrated, whereupon the high toned gentleman drew a revolver, fired two or three shots before any took effect, but finally as Dick Turpin served the coachman, he

"—put a couple of balls in his nob,
And perwailed on him to stop."

He was arrested, but of course could not be blamed for such an accident, and was discharged in time to attend the funeral, which he did with his revolver. You see we are at no loss out here for amusements of a high character, and that things are altogether lovely. To be sure the niggers don't like it much, but what's a nigger made for, any how? I suppose the fox don't like to be hunted, but is'nt that a noble amusement. And having no foxes, must we abstain from sport? Verily not.

HITTY MAGINN.

State Items.

The town of Shamokin, Northumberland county, contains five thousand inhabitants.

The Venango county Grand Jury has presented that part of the Franklin Branch Railroad, between Reno and Franklin, as a nuisance.

The Clark Farm, Shamburg, is now the scene of active operations. The black oil wells are being shut down and bored to a greater depth to reach green oil. The attempt has proved successful in every instance.

THE STATE OF IOWA, according to a census recently taken by the Town Assessors, contains a population of 1,011,952, being an increase of 109,909 in two years.

The Oil Operator—A Sketch.

This individual, about whom less is known and more said than any other representative of the petroleum district, is generally a sombre looking chap, between twenty and fifty years of age, and to outsiders is considered a cross between a speculator and a laboring man. He is not an ignoramus as the special correspondents of the sensation journals would lead the public to think. He does not wear his beard and hair unkempt, nor is his clothing saturated with naptha and benzine. His spare moments are not devoted to distributing seven-thirties among the poor, nor is his drink a mild decoction of low gravity oil, seasoned with nitro-glycerine. On the contrary, he is a quiet, well dressed individual. He sports a Broadway hat of the latest style, and the gayest old scarf "out"—generally purchased in Corry. Drives his own team, if he is operating with borrowed capital, and hires livery rigs, if his income exceeds one thousand dollars per day, to avoid the trouble of "hitching up." His feet are usually cased in cloth gaiters, with holes cut at convenient intervals for bunions, while his hands are engaged in fondling his watch guard and seal, the latter usually consisting of a small golden derrick, engine house, etc., mounted on a bloodstone setting, A diamond cluster, varying in size from a new cent to a glass door knob, adorns his shirt front, and is in most cases genuine. Whence comes the oil speculator and what becomes of him, is a query for oleagians to answer. He appears suddenly in front of the hotel register with the robes and jewels described, registers his name, and is "one of 'em." His first demonstration, after getting his boots polished, is to open a bank account, gives the receiving teller a reward for counting his deposit, and says, "send up the amount at your leisure." He never rides to the depot, but walks down, and at 8 o'clock each morning may be seen getting on the cars for a trip down the creek to make a "bid" or sell, as the case may be. He returns at 11 o'clock if successful—otherwise at 6 o'clock in the evening. While on the train he converses in a monotone and in mysterious slang, peculiar to the "creekers." A wink with the left eye binds a bargain that may be worth thousands, and a single negative or shake of the head loses him a fortune. "Puts," "shorts," cornered," "delivered on B. G. C. B. O.," "plank your maps," "open your gauges," "let on your fluid," are the sentences which indicate a transaction and its acceptance. He will not bet "much" on a horse race, but will gamble on the daily average production every time. Delights in telling his experience in New York among the "benzine shippers." He has more money, spends more, fails oftener, gets up again quicker than any other man on the face of the globe, and is in all cases a genial, jolly, good-hearted and pleasant fellow. —*Titusville Herald.*

THE JUGGERNAUTH FESTIVAL this year at Serampore is reported by the Calcutta papers to have been a failure, and it is alleged that no enthusiasm and little faith were exhibited. On the last day of the festival, July 19th, two cars decorated with flags and idols were left standing on the roadside and partially in the ditch, in consequence of the refusal of the people to pull them. Numbers, it is stated, had been hired to applaud and to pull, but the cars were only moved half the usual distance, and then were left on the roadside. The crowd collected was estimated at 75,000 persons at the highest, being only one-third of the usual assemblage, and only one man being present to fifty women and children.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Democratic Convention—Nominations and Resolutions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis. September 8.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and nominated the following ticket: Col. C. D. Robinson, of Green Bay, for Governor; G. L. Park, of Stevens Point, Lieutenant Governor; A. G. Cook, of Columbus, Secretary; John Black, of Milwaukee, Treasurer; S. W. Penney, of Madison, Attorney General; Carl Berdeau, of Waukesha, for State Prison Commissioner; Peter J. Gannon, of Cedarsburg, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Among the resolutions the following is the most noticeable:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Wisconsin rejoices in the extinction of slavery, in the prompt and general acquiescence of the Southern people in the results of the war, in every well directed effort for the enlightenment and elevation of oppressed humanity at home and abroad, and in every measure compatible with good government and public order, to broaden the basis of suffrage and extend the blessings of free institutions to all classes of the people; and that in strict fidelity to this spirit of progress and patriotism, we deplore the many and inexcusable infringements of our National Congress upon the liberty of the citizen and the freedom of the ballot, its failure to recognize the equitable right of foreign born residents to an early participation in the privileges of the ballot box on terms as liberal as those prescribed by the Democratic constitution of Wisconsin; its constant effort to burden labor and encourage monopoly, and its covert purpose to centralize and enlarge the powers of the Federal government.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the taxation of National bonds.

Mississippi Conservative Convention.

JACKSON, September 8.—The National Union Republican Convention assembled to-day at noon. It is the largest meeting of the kind ever held in this State. Three hundred delegates are present, seventy-five of whom are colored. Nearly all the counties are represented. Judge Speed, of Vicksburg, was chosen President, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First. We reaffirm the principles enunciated in the Convention of the 23d of June.

Second. That in addition thereto we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools and of such equitable distribution of the public school funds as may secure the largest degree of good feeling among all classes of our citizens.

Third. We cordially invite immigration, capitalists and manufacturers into our State and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually aid and foster industrial pursuits of our State and thoroughly develope all its resources.

Judge Lewis Dent was unanimously nominated for Governor; Judge Jefferds for Lieutenant-Governor; J. S. Wafford for Congress in the First District, Judge Wm. Kellogg in the Third and Judge Joseph W. Field in the Fourth. Adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, September 8.—General Canby will issue his election proclamation to-morrow. Governor Wells, it is stated, sent his resignation to General Canby a week ago, on the reception of the Attorney General's test oath opinion.

The proclamation will bring the Legislature together October 5th. Governor Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor within the next two weeks, at which time Governor Wells' resignation, now in the hands of General Canby, will be accepted. The Legislature itself will decide whether it shall elect permanent or temporary officers.

Vermont Election.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 8—There were not over 45,000 votes probably polled in this State yesterday. Returns from thirty-five towns give Washburne, for Governor, 6,844, and Heaton, Democrat, 1,997.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Only 1,275 fresh cattle came in this morning, but 650 were still holding from Monday. Trade is slow and the only change in prices is a little advance on fat cattle, very few of them being on sale. The range is from 10@16, with a small number of extras at 16½c. About all of the cattle were sold; one drove of 5¼ cwt Indianas at 11@12¼c; a drove of 6¼ cwt Illinois at 14½@15½c, and a drove of 8 cwt Kentucky grades at 15½@16½c. The "coming woman" has arrived, and is now reporting the cattle market for a city paper. Sheep and lambs: receipts of 4,500 head; the only change is a dullness and downward tendency in prices of common stock. Sheep brought 4¼@6½c, and lambs 7¼@8¾c for what were weighed, but some sold by the head were lower. Swine: sales of 5,800 head, and only a single car 190 lbs Michigan sold at $9,81 per cwt. Dressed are unchanged.

BUFFALO, Sept. 8.—Flour: old spring firm and in little demand, small sales western at $7,50@7,75. Wheat quiet; sales 1,600 bush white Kentucky at $1,60; 18,750 bush red Ohio and Toledo at $1,38; 4,700 bush at $1,39; 9,500 bush on private terms; 15,000 bush red Ohio at $1,35; 7,500 bush No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1,23. Corn easy and small lots sold at 90@96c, according to quality. Oats firm with a good enquiry; sales 50,000 at 52½@53c for No. 2 western. Rye nominal; $1 was the best bid for western. Pork steady at $34. Lard steady at 19¼c. High wines dull; sales 60 bbls at $1,08.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Cotton in demand; sales 800 bales, having little or none in first hands; middling 31¼@31½c. Receipts 64 bales. Exports coastwise 11 bales. Flour: low grades scarce; superfine $5,75; double extra $6,25; treble extra $9,40. Other articles firm and unchanged. Gold 134⅜. Exchange sterling nominally 145. New York sight draft ⅛@¼c discount.

OSWEGO, September 8.—Flour in good demand and market unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls No 1 spring at $7,20; for amber winter $7,75@8; for white $8,25@8,50. Double extra wheat quiet but lower; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,50; No. 2 do at $1,45; red winter at $1,47. Corn held at $1,08 for No. 1; sales of 8,000 bush. by sample $100; corn meal $230 per cwt

NASHVILLE, September 8.—Weather fair and cool. River rising slowly. Wheat: red $1,10, amber $1,15, white $1,20@1,25. Corn $1,10. Oats 62c. Rye 90c. Barley $1,20. Flour $8. Bacon: sides 19¼c, shoulders 17c, hams 20c. Lard 21½c.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the truest and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article; for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether we regard lung diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the fore-runner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs, for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be warded off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succoring nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system, its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles: it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harrassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor.

An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost certainly fatal in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that any one who has ever used it, will never be without it in the house. It will often cure when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days.

The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

A REGULAR HABIT OF BODY

Is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Beauty of person cannot co-exist with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste pipes, is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause of most of the diseases of the discharging organs and one of its most common results is CONSTIPATION. This complaint, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminated blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS remove all these evils by removing their immediate cause in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant, or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, or a nervine, or a blood depurent, or a cathartic, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful restorative. It lends activity and vigor to the inert and enervated stomach, relieves the alimentary canal of its obstructions, and gives tone to the membrane which lines it, gently stimulates the liver, braces the nerves, and cheers the animal spirits. No other remedy possesses such a variety of hygienic virtues. It is to these characteristics that it owes its prestige as a household medicine. Experience has proved that it is as harmless as it is efficacious, and hence it is as popular with the weaker sex as with the stronger.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold in bottles only, and the trade-mark blown in the glass and engraved on the label, with our steel engraved revenue stamp over the cork, is the test of genuineness. Beware of counterfeits.