The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.
One year...$8.00	One year.$2.50	Single copy..$1.50
One month 75	Six mos.. 1.50	5 copies, each 1.25
By the week 15	Three mos 75	10 " " 1.15
(from carrier.)		and one to Agent.

MONDAY, SEPT. 13, 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. KERR.
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, "Three Old Saws," Foreign News and Rumors, General Intelligence, Personal, State Items, Casualties. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, and River News. Seventh page: September Magazines, State Politics, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¾f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 133⅜@133½.

THE PERIL of Republican dissensions in Maryland has been averted, it is said, by a cordial fusion between the Bond and Cresswell wings of the party.

THE reported tender of the Chinese mission to George Wilkes, of New York, is positively denied. It is said to have been offered to a prominent citizen, whose name has not yet transpired.

MAINE elects a Governor, with other State officers, and a Legislature to-day. The Gubernatorial candidates are Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, (Rep.), Franklin Smith, (Dem.), and N. G. Hinchborn, (Temp.)

THE entire property of New York has been valued, by the State Board of Equalization, as follows: Real, $1,418,132,805; personal, $441,987,845; total, $1,860,120,650. Of this aggregate, about sixty per cent. is listed in the Metropolitan police-district, which has but thirty-two per cent of the total population.

THE ONLY Constitutional disqualification which will embarrass the members-elect to the new Virginia Legislature, which meets October 5th, is that which the XIVth Article of the Federal Constitution prescribes. No member can be sworn who, as an officer of the State or of the United States, has ever taken, and violated an oath to support that Constitution.

THE President expresses the Republican sentiment, in pledging his cordial approval of the straight Republican organization which General Davis leads and which Hamilton opposes in Texas. With equally good reasons, General GRANT hopes for the election of Alcorn, the probable candidate of the Mississippi Republicans, over the Conservative dodge which pretends to follow Judge Dent.

PUBLIC RUMOR again assigns the vacant portfolio of the War-office to some citizen of Pennsylvania. Connecticut wants it for Governor Hawley and Iowa for General Wilson. But the indications point to a Presidential preference for one of our own citizens. With Hon. G. A. Grow, the names of Hon. J. D. Cameron and of Hon. G. H. Stuart are also mentioned. Western Pennsylvania presents no candidate. The Republicans of this section will heartily join with their friends throughout the State in felicitations upon the appointment of either of these distinguished and most capable citizens.

THE suspension of the Memphis *Post*, the ablest Republican journal in Tennessee, and the only one in the Western division of the State, is said to be due to the withdrawal by Governor SENTER, of the public printing from its columns. The *Post* has been fearlessly and faithfully conducted, in the face of the local sentiment which sways that region of Tennessee. Its course has been impartial and candid throughout the recent canvass, taking but very moderate ground, and at a late hour, in favor of the Stokes ticket. If Governor SENTER aims in this way, to stifle Republican journalism, there is but little to hope for from the Republican pledges upon which he sought and secured his own election.

THE PRESIDENT IN PITTSBURGH.

President GRANT and family will reach this city to-morrow, by the noon train from the East, and will remain at the Monongahela House until Wednesday morning, when they will proceed to Washington county, to visit relatives there.

With the Presidential party will be Senator SCOTT, Hon. J. D. Cameron, President of the Northern Central Railway, and other distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth.

The President will be a welcome visitor to a community which, in November last, attested its grateful sense of his conspicuous military services, and its confidence in his fidelity and capacity for the highest civil trust, with nearly two-thirds of forty thousand votes.

He comes to us to-morrow not as the representative of a party, but as the Chief magistrate of all the people, and as such he will be received and honored by all the citizens of the county and of western Pennsylvania.

It is presumed that the proper arrangements will be made to-day, for such public courtesies upon his arrival and during his brief stay in Pittsburgh, as will honor his high office, the meritorious citizen who fills it, and the people of these large and hospitable cities.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANISM.

The recent avowal by Gov. Wells, of Virginia, of his hearty and unqualified acceptance of the policy of removing all political disabilities from the citizens of his State, substantially relieves the previous embarrassments in the way of a cordial reunion of all the Republican supporters of GEN GRANT's administration. In another week, Gov. Wells retires from an office which he has creditably filled, signalizing the close of his Executive term by a declaration of the highest value to his reputation for statesmanlike patriotism. Accepting thus the results of a canvass in which he was himself the exponent of that dogma of restriction which he now abandons, he has the courage to avow his error, and the magnanimity to commend the policy which he had unsuccessfully opposed, to the cordial support of every Virginia Republican. Graceful as this surrender is, it should have a decisive influence with the people of that State.

We may now look with absolute confidence to the Republican re-union in the Old Dominion. Gov. Walker will next week enter upon the Executive office, with good reasons for relying upon the support and co-operation of a large majority of the people. The lines that unfortunately divided for awhile a great party, are effectively obliterated, and it now only needs that his administration should be faithful to the principles upon which that party has come at last to agree, to ensure the long continued maintenance of the Republican ascendancy in that State. Sustained by this powerful expression of the people, the Governor will be able to make good the expectations which his own language has justified, while the Conservatives of the new Legislature cannot fail to recognize and respect the public voice. Coming events will show, as for the two leading competitors in the recent canvass, whether one of them has plucked the higher honor from defeat, or the other from his fidelity against the multiplied temptations which may assail his success.

A Republican State Convention has been invited to assemble at Richmond, November 24th. Before that day, the new Legislature, meeting October 5th, will be likely to have adjourned. The Convention cannot fail to be wisely instructed by the results of a Legislative session which is certain to reveal the policy of the oppositon, with the effect of consolidating the Republican party of Virginia.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

At this writing, we are permitted to see but one manifestation of the sympathy which should move a Christian people, like ours, to stretch out a charitable and soothing hand to the small army of living sufferers, the destitute widows and orphans of Avondale. The Miners' Society of Wilkinsburg, in summoning a meeting of the coal-miners of Allegheny, must have credit for taking the initiative in any movement whatever among our people, for the practical recognition of the claims of the Avandale mourners upon the public compassion. Shall the movement rest there?

If there be, in this wealthy, intelligent and religious community, any charitably disposed persons who feel moved to assist these stricken women and children, in the hour when they need it most, there will be no difficulty in securing the transmission of their donations. If no other mode suggests itself to the benevolent, their contributions may be handed into the GAZETTE counting-room and we will undertake the delivery to the local committee at Avondale. A dollar now will be worth more to them than ten dollars a week or two hence. The "National Bank of Pittsburgh" is also designated by that committee, as a depository; no one of the National Banks is specified, but we presume that any of these institutions will promptly attend to the remittances. Contributions may also be sent directly to Henderson Gaylord, Treasurer of Relief Fund, Plymouth, Pa.

DEMOCRATIC MILLIONAIRE DODGING HIS TAXES.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* gives chapter and verse, to explain the awkward scrape in which Mr. Asa Packer, the very wealthy candidate of the opposition, has been caught.

The Judge brought his carpet-bag from Connecticut to Mauch Chunk in 1833, and that has ever since been his "home"—the legal, usual, actual and only residence of himself and his family. When the war made a heavy bounty-tax necessary for that county, and also largely increased the "poor-tax," for the support of the families of the living and dead soldiers, in July, '67, Mr. Packer was duly notified, by the proper officials, that the following sums were due from him:

For State Tax	$2831 71
" Special State Tax	557 96
" Borough Tax	5707 17
" School Tax	5728 88
" County Tax	9223 88
" Poor Tax	5767 17
Total	$33 282 77

His assessment, at that date, at Mauch Chunk, was upon $1,128,385 personal property and $25,050 real estate. He positively refused to pay, saying that "he had got himself assessed in Philadelphia and should pay his taxes there." He continued to reside at Mauch Chunk with his family, as usual. Going occasionally to Philadelphia, he registered himself always at the Merchants' Hotel as "Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk."

Threatened with distress-warrants for his delinquent taxes, he finally paid, on the 5th of February, '68, the full amount. Out of this, the county and borough had to pay $2,002.84 for lawyers' fees and other expenses of collection.

He did "get himself assessed" at Philadelphia. Worth $20,000,000, and taxed for over one million of dollars at home, this excellent Democrat procured himself to be assessed in Philadelphia, thus:

Mortgages	$5,000
Monies on Interest	8 500
Salary as Vice President L. V. R. R.	8,500
Two Gold Watches	200
Total	$16,500

Thus giving in but one-hundreth part of his substance at Philadelphia, he attempted to get out of all taxation upon the other ninety-nine hundreths at Mauch Chunk.

No statute at that time exempted stocks from local taxation in Philadelphia. If there had been, his correct valuation should have been returned for State purposes.

His Philadelphia assessment did answer its intended purpose. He not only cut down his valuation from over a million to a paltry sixteen thousand, but he has not paid one cent of tax on that in Philadelphia, nor since the tax of '67, not a mill of personal tax in Mauch Chunk. For 1868 and 1869, this twenty-million Democratic candidate has dodged his personal tax altogether. What do the people think about it?

REGISTRATION IN ALLEGHENY.

Under the provisions of the law of the last session for the registration of voters, the Assessors of this county have attended to that duty and filed their returns with the Commissioners. We present, below, a complete list of the wards, boroughs, townships and precincts, with the Assessors' names and the aggregate registration returned by each. No returns appear from the 15th ward of Pittsburgh. We also annex, for the purpose of comparison, the aggregate vote of each election district in November last.

It is seen that while the registry is less than the Presidential vote in many of the districts, it is largely in excess thereof, in others, and that the total registration exceeds the total poll last November by 656, to which the sum of the 15th ward registry is to be added.

We find in this statement intrinsic proofs of the general fidelity with which their duty has been performed by the Assessors. The marked variations in some of the precincts, between the registry and the November poll, which was the largest ever cast here, will attract attention. Why the registry is less in a majority of instances, and so much larger in other cases, is capable of an obvious explanation. In a manufacturing and mining county like ours, a not inconsiderable percentage of the population, whether in city or country, is regularly transient, under the exigencies of employment, from one district to another. The suspension of some special branch of industry, or increased activity in some other branch, will speedily draw large accessions to one neighborhood or scatter the operatives massed in another. Hence a district which shows this year a gain or a loss in its voting population, may exhibit a contrary state of things a twelvemonth hence.

Again, these returns, taken collectively, afford a gratifying proof of the steadily advancing prosperity of town and country. Considering that our manufactures are not confined to the strictly urban districts, much of that industry being planted in the outlying precincts and boroughs, we perceive that the county should, more than is usually the rule elsewhere, be regarded as an entirety, irrespective of country or town. Taken as a whole then, we shall see that Allegheny is one of the few counties of the State where a registry, taken in the summer of '69, exhibits a larger adult population of male citizens than were represented in a very full poll of their votes given nine months before.

That this is a solid, substantial proof of our steadily increasing population—itself also a satisfactory evidence of our continued prosperity as a community—is the more apparent when we remember that this registration is of necessity not perfect, the law wisely providing for the correction of the lists in specified modes. These corrections are likely to add considerably to the total number of voters.

On the whole, we must reiterate our satisfaction in this showing, whether as it discloses the rapid and solid growth of the material interests of the county, or for the proofs it affords of the intelligent fidelity with which our assessors have discharged the novel duties imposed upon these officers by the new law, and which, under the peculiar features of the case, have been executed with equal speed and precision.

District.	Assessor	Vote '68.	Registered.
PITTSBURGH.			
1st ward	James Gracey	844	632
2nd "	Alex. Aiken	800	529
3rd "	John Osche	570	536
4th "	A. P. Thomson	753	726
5th "	W. F. McBride	972	816
6th "	H. J. Thomas	955	985
7th "	Wm. J. Logan	765	614
8th "	Alex. Seanor	638	696
9th "	Joseph Irwin	776	6 5
10th "	David Beck	515	434
11th "	John Crawford	620	697
12th "	John S. Normine	1,121	1,039
13th "	Robert Inder	378	484
14th "	Wm. Harrison	643	775
15th "	A. H. Ahlton	587	
16th "	Anthony Happy	372	435
17th "	Jas. T. McClure	733	762
18th "	John McMaster	125	122
19th "	John Borland	374	417
20th "	David Aiken	360	395
21st "	Sam'l Chadwick	318	384
22nd "	John Alderson	179	188
23rd "	Wm. Alexander	207	230
ALLEGHENY.			
1st "	G. W. Lyon	988	879
2d "	John Sterritt	1,367	1,554
3d " 1 p	R. B. Ray	928	912
3d " 2 p	R. R. Ray	765	759
4th " 1 p	James Graham	1,073	1,220
4th " 2 p	James Graham	521	542
5th "	Henry Paulus	720	632
6th "	Charles Pugh	791	767
7th "	Joseph Lotluk	613	563
8th "	John Long	228	363
BOROUGHS.			
Elizabeth	R. C. Stephens	220	222
West Pittsburgh	Edward Sprung	201	312
Monongahela	John Creegan	173	142
Braddocks	Samuel Guthrie	227	228
Sewickley	James T. Sample	242	261
Birmingham 1 p	Daniel Berg	542	557
Birmingham 2 p	Daniel Berg	641	653
East Birmingham	A. J. Rapp	1,257	1,266
Mt. Washington	James Ritchie	327	272
Sharpsburgh	J. G. Comstock	449	354
South Pittsburgh	W. Milhollands	494	511
McKeesport	P. D. Marsh	229	482
West Elizabeth	J. G. Percival	102	101
Ormsby	George Geyer	178	239
Tarentum	Wm. V. Evans	164	193
Millvale	B. H. Felbach	97	153
Temperanceville	C. Patterson	359	350
Bellevue	J. J. Snodgrass	50	58
Union	Wilk. Linhart		172
Etna	E. P. Thomas	223	233
TOWNSHIPS.			
Kilbuck	Jams Gi eland		303
Leet	Samuel Neely		125
Plum	T. A. Patterson	293	311
Penn	H Houghtellin	333	470
Elizabeth 1 p	M. M. Wilson	} 730	145
" 2 p	M. M. Wilson		100
" 3 p	M. M. Wilson	} 94	94
" 4 p	M. M. Wilson		185
Mifflin	W C Forsythe	689	469
Robinson, 1 p	John Nichol	} 441	177
Robinson, 2 p	John Nichol		355
Moon	W. S. Deemer	254	165
Franklin	John P. Shuring	147	156
Baldwin, 1 p	H. B. Wightman	212	191
Baldwin, 2 p	H. B. Wightman	232	193
Ross, 1 p	Wm. B. Dummitt	} 385	138
Ross, 2 p	Wm. B. Dummitt		162
McCandless	Frederich Nahn	205	192
East Deer	F. M Edmundson	341	159
Upper St. Clair	D. C. Bower	160	167
North Fayette	A. P. Lewis	286	369
Neville	George Cole, Jr.	49	52
Shaler, 1 p	J. L. Elsessor	} 225	111
Shaler, 2 p	J. L. Elsessor		133
Fawn	Robt. M. Gibson	140	130
Wilkins	Wm. Swisshelm	551	654
Patton	H Meyers	223	221
Versailles, 1 p	John Sill	} 539	111
Versailles, 2 p	John Sill		615
Jefferson	John C. Resm	336	355
Chartiers	Owen McGovern	375	376
Findley	A. W. Enlow	289	285
Ohio	Davidson Duff	348	139
Reserve	Rudolph Lutz	95	239
Snowden	S. P. Boyer	230	257
Pine	Wm. Reynolds	142	151
West Deer	H. R. Hamilton	296	277
Indiana	W. A. Campbell	424	481
Lower St. Clair	Thomas Curran	638	684
South Fayette	Levi Gregg	270	280
Sewickley	Samuel Sarver	167	72
Crescent	J. Schrades	62	80
McClure	R. H. Kerr	313	531
Richland	David Patton	133	146
Union	A. C. Woosler	308	264
Hampton	John Holmes	157	171
Scott, 1 p	Barnes Ford	} 289	162
Scott, 2 p	Barnes Ford		156
Marshall	David Neely	183	168
Harrison	James Mitchell	303	292
Lincoln	Jno. Patterson		199
Forward	D. P. Allen		257
Total Registration, 1869			40,814
Total Vote, November, 1868			40 158

*Lincoln and Forward (tps.) and Union (borough) are new, erected since November.

A new arrangement and sub-division of the precincts have been made in Elizabeth, Shaler, Ross and Versailles since last election.

NOTWITHSTANDING the averment of the *World* that Gov. HOFFMAN, of New York, would persist in declining to certify the ratification of the XVth Article by the last Legislature, to the Federal Secretary of State, the Governor declines complicity in such partizanship, and has duly transmitted his official certificate of that action to Washington. It may be harsh to suggest that his duty in the premises, so long neglected, has seemed clearer since it became manifest that the ratification by New York would be certified, if need be, in some other sufficient way. We prefer to credit him with the wise resolution to do his plain duty, irrespective of partizan influences.

The Article was rejected in Georgia, but, it is said, Gov. Bullock refuses to certify that action to Washington. No fault should be found with this refusal, since the Governor is entirely right. It is only in case of ratification that the Vth Article of the Constitution renders any certificate necessary. Until three-fourths of the States shall thus record their affirmations, no amendment can become a part of that instrument. Whether from the omission to act, or under an express rejection, all the States not thus certified must be counted againt such a proposition. A certificate of rejection is wholly superfluous.

WE WERE in error in the statement that the bill regulating the mines and protecting life in Schuylkill county failed to become a law last winter. It was enacted, as a local measure, after the amendment to make it general throughout the State had been defeated by the Democratic Senators. The Pottsville *Journal* says:

This bill, so far as this County is concerned, makes some wise provisions for the better ventilation of mines, and protects, to a certain degree, the lives of the miners. But we have an Inspector of Mines whose duty it is, amongst others, to see that the mines are properly ventilated, and to see that the workmen have the proper means and appliances for egress in case of accidents. Now, had this law been extended to Luzerne county, and placed in practical operation, through a competent and skilled Inspector, the community might have been spared the harrowing recital of the recent horrible disaster.

When our members desired the active co-operation of the members from the other coal counties to pass our present bill, their assistance was rendered in a manner which showed plainly that they did not at all comprehend its importance; and when it was proposed to them to have the provisions of the Act extended to their respective counties, the idea was coldly received, and passed over without action.

GOVERNOR GEARY visited the Avondale Colliery on the 10th, manifesting his sympathy with the suffering which the appalling calamity has occasioned, and directing special inquiries upon points which his next message will urge as requiring Legislative attention. The Governor was also at Honesdale on the 9th, pronouncing the oration of the day at the dedication of the Wayne county Soldiers' Monument. His audience was the largest concourse of people ever assembled in that county, who welcomed his address with marks of the highest satisfaction. A letter says:

The monument is about twenty feet high, of granite, pyramidal in shape, and is ten feet square at the base. The figure surmounting it is bronze, and represents a soldier at rest, with knapsack, gun and accoutrements. The whole monument cost some $5,000, which was raised by the untiring exertions of the ladies.

MINOR TOPICS

IT IS SAID that when Miss Anna Dickinson was at Yo Semite, she scorned conventionality, and getting astride her mule, rode it in a truly masculine manner. In spite of the brilliancy of Miss Dickinson's career we do not believe she has ever done anything more truly sensible than that. Could anything, upon reflection, be more ridiculously dangerous than the present fashion of hanging ladies onto a couple of hooks on the side of a horse; exposed to all the dangerous caprices of that often very capricious animal? The one position is in reality not a whit more delicate than the other; whereas the danger to a person siting astride a horse is not a tithe so great. Dress half the women in the world in long flowing habits, and then hang them on a saddle hook, then dress the other half in a sensible and suitable garb, and place them in the true position on hookless saddles, and in six months you would find that, what with being thrown and dragged, and having the habits frighten the horses or catch in passing wheels, the list of mortality in the first half would very greatly outnumber that of the second. We firmly believe that a fear of Mrs. Grundy is all that prevents the abandonment of this ridiculous custom, and we admire Miss Dickinson's independence and good sense in this respect.

SCIENCE certainly does make wonderful strides. As is well known, it has, in some of its branches, gone so far that a new significance has been found necessary for many of the statements in the Bible which orthodox theologians were formerly in the habit of taking as literal. The age of the world, the length of time employed in its formation and furnishing, the deluge and its true significance and duration, all these have been examined in the light of science and the Biblical account found reliable if looked upon in the proper way. One after the other, the world has swallowed these views and become accustomed to the change, but some British savans now pretend to have made a discovery which attacks the very roots of one of our oldest and most favorite articles of faith. It explains one of the darkest and most terrible of the mysteries of old by bringing it under the scientific microscope. We refer to the total destruction of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, which English philosophers attribute, not to showers of liquid fire and brimstone, but to an unusually severe and concentrated shower of November meteors.

FEW sights are more melancholy than a renowned man who, still in his full vigor, has outlived his popularity. Not one out of a thousand, in such circumstances, can preserve both his dignity and his temper. We have in the world at present, two brilliant specimens of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine. Mr. Andrew Johnson and Mr. Alexander Dumas. The former shows a wonderful energy, combined with fiery temper; the latter in his efforts to attract attention and regain his former pre-eminence, succeeds in accomplishing much that is sadly ridiculous. Every American knows what Mr. Johnson has made of himself in his efforts for a renewal of popular favor. Dumas, on the contrary, has almost succeeded in making a fool of himself. Mournful are the vagaries of unappreciated genius.

THE proposed celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Humboldt, is one of the most beautiful and significant evidences of the growing success of the mission of this republic. Not only is the great German's memory cherished and honored by his countrymen, but it is held in the highest esteem by Americans of all nationalities of birth. The equalizing and amalgamating influence of our institutions is here most clearly shown. When the proper time arrives to show our regard for the great German, we are all Germans, just as, upon the 22d of February, we are all Americans, and on the Fourth of July we are all brothers in the great family of Liberty. Every opportunity for thus uniting in a community of rejoicing should be seized upon, and then, year by year, we may gradually forget our widely different origin, lose our special interests in the petty nationalities of Europe and become a great united nation of free men, unanimous in our allegiance to the Republic.

WE have frequently seen it stated, recently, in grave essays and compendious leading articles, that the whole world is in that state of expectancy which is supposed always to precede some astonishing invention or discovery. As yet, the nature of this crowning glory of our century of invention is unknown, but undoubtedly hundreds of men are laboring and toiling close upon its brink. Be this as it may, it is certain that the civilized man feels himself in a transition period as regards dress if in no other way. The simple modern costume, which began with the *sans culottes* of France, and has culminated in the ungraceful and rather clumsy full-dress costume of the period, has always been made on the one model, differing only occasionally in minor details. We think that this dress has already seen its palmiest days; its glories have begun already to depart. Already rumors of a radical change from black long clothes to brillant short ones are prevalent, and before the close of the next decade, the pigeon-tail coat and tight trowsers will probably be stowed away with the stocks and the peg-tops of by-gone generations.

THE city of Norfolk is looming up as a formidable rival of Baltimore. Her harbor is better and more accessible, her southern railroad connections are becoming very numerous and valuable, and, before very long, she will attract a large amount of western and south-western trade, by means of the, soon-to-be-completed, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. We know of no city with prospects for a more brilliant future. It must necessarily keep pace with the rapid growth which may be looked for before very long in the Southern States, and there seems to be no reasonable room to doubt that it will one day be one of our most flourishing seaports. Baltimoreans look on it with a little jealousy, but a brisk rivalry will do neither city any harm, and the prosperity of the South, growing as it is, will be able to support both of these maratime cities and several more into the bargain.

MR. HENRY DRAYTON, a prominent member of the newly organized Richings English Opera Troupe, is accused, in Philadelphia papers, of having exhibited in London in 1863, a panorama called "Federals and Confederates" for the avowed purpose of aiding the rebellion. The lecture with which he accompanied this exhibition, contained some of the most preposterous falsehoods concerning the manners and customs of the North, that were ever manufactured. He accused our women of an almost universal lack of chastity, and our people generally of utter ignorance of decency and virtue. Our cotemporary gives extracts from the lecture which if they be authentic, are quite sufficient to render it inexpedient for Mr. Drayton to attempt to appear in public before any intelligent audience in a northern city. The day after the appearance of the expose, the morning papers of Philadelphia announced that Mr. Drayton would that night sing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the Academy of Music. Such tardy and easy retribution will hardly suffice to place him right before the people.

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.

THE FEVER AND AGUE SEASON.

When the leaves begin to change, remittent and intermittent fevers make their appearance. From the surface of the earth, bathed nightly in heavy dews, from marshes and swamps surcharged with moisture, from the dying foliage of the woods, from festering pools and sluggish streams, the sun of September evolves clouds of miasmatic vapor perilous to health and life. The body, deprived by the burning temperature of July and August of much of its vigor and elasticity, is not in a proper plight to resist malaria, and hence all diseases that are produced by a depraved condition of the atmosphere are particularly prevalent in the Fall.

There is no reason why the health of thousands of people should be thus sacrificed. A preparatory course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S is a certain protection against the epidemics and endemics which Autumn brings in its train. Let all dwellers in unhealthy localities, liable to such visitations, give heed to the warning and advice conveyed in this advertisement, and they may bid defiance to the foul exhalations which are now rising, night and day, from the soil around them. No farmhouse in the land should be without this invaluable exhilerant and invigorant at any period of the year, but especially in the Fall. It is not safe to go forth into the chill, misty atmosphere of a September morning or evening with the stomach unfortified by a tonic, and of all the tonics which medical chemistry has yet given to the world, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are admitted to be the purest, the most wholesome and the most beneficial.

Let all who desire to escape the bilious attacks, bowel complaints and malarious fevers, take the BITTERS at least twice a day throughout the present season. It is as wholesome as it is infallible. Look to the trade-mark, "HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS," engraved on the label and embossed on the bottle, and their revenue stamp covering the cork, as counterfeits and imitations abound.