The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 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 MILLER,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.
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CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—THAUNCEY 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, "A Maiden's Psalm of Life," Religious Intelligence, New Publications. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: General Intelligence, State News, Personal.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 57¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅞.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 136¼.

THE Republican victory in Colorado is confirmed by telegraphic advices this morning.

THE attention of our readers is directed to very interesting reading matter which appears on our second and seventh pages this morning.

IT WILL be a piece of gratifying news to his many friends hereabouts to learn that R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, the gifted orator of Maryland, will address our Republican citizens next Thursday evening at City Hall. The mere announcement of his name is enough to draw thousands to hear him intelligently and eloquently discuss the important issues of the day.

THE RECENT terrible calamity at the Avondale coal mines, will doubtless be made the theme for many pulpit sermons throughout the country to-morrow, and we earnestly hope that the appeals which will be made to the charitable for substantial aid to the legion of widows and orphans left by the awful accident, will be generously responded to and such a sum realized as will add lustre to the philanthropic character of our people.

WATER-SUPPLY FOR PITTSBURGH.

The question of furnishing an adequate supply of tolerably pure water for the inhabitants of this city will come up for decision at a special meeting of Councils to be held on Monday next. This is not a measure of subordinate importance. It involves not only the expenditure of a good deal of money, but likewise the comfort and health of a large and rapidly increasing population. Indications have not been lacking recently of an impatience, on the part of the electors, at liberal or extravagant appropriations of municipal funds. But pure water is not a luxury to be dispensed with when it can be obtained. It is a necessity for which too much cannot be paid, provided a less price will not obtain it.

While the tax-payers want an abundant supply of good water, and are willing to pay any reasonable sum for it, they are sure to be restive if experiments shall be undertaken that are not sanctioned by men who have had ample experience in the matter of water-supply, and have special scientific attainments sufficient to give the weight of authority to their suggestions.

Nor is it of so much consequence to have this question disposed of at once or soon, as to have it fully considered under all the aspects in which it is presented, so that the decision, when made, shall prove to be thoroughly sound. The various sources of water-supply which are at command have been long under investigation, not simply by the public and the press, but by persons of acknowledged competency, and duly employed to that end. If any additional facts have been recently disclosed which are sufficiently powerful to set aside or materially modify the conclusions reached two years or more ago, they have not fallen under our observation.

The responsibility is with the Councils, and we doubt not they will act with such discretion and promptness as will meet the popular approval.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The telegraph reports that the sympathies of Admiral Hoff, commanding our Gulf squadron, are with the Cuban insurgents. It would be safe to assume that the feelings of the men who are at the head of national affairs at Washington run in the same direction. Rebels are nearly always popular with everybody except those against whom they rise in arms. When the Southern States revolted their cause was popular almost all over Europe. If good wishes from that quarter could have availed, the rebellion would have proved successful.

Some thinkers maintain that this marked and universal sympathy with rebellion, is only a vague and unconscious protest against the evils which necessarily inhere in all Governments devised and conducted by fallible human beings. Other thinkers contend that this sympathy is only the expression of a natural delight which most people feel at seeing their fellows involved in trouble. Whether one or the other of these classes of thinkers, or neither, has the fact with them, we will not discuss. Certain it is that the advocates of popular government always rejoice whenever a monarchy encounters a serious revolt. In the case under consideration, there are peculiar reasons why the people of this country should wish well to the Cuban insurrection. Spain has notoriously governed Cuba about as badly as it could. Indeed, it is a perversion of terms to call Spanish rule in Spain a government. It has been, rather, organized robbery.

But the United States, during the late rebellion within its own borders, set up some principles of international law, and claimed damages from Great Britain under them, which stand in the way of its action in behalf of the Cuban insurgents. Not prepared to relinquish its claims upon England for the Alabama spoliations, and not being able to bring the controversy in relation thereto to a conclusion, it is constrained to remain passive. How long this will last it is not easy to perceive. Recent advices indicate that it may be extended so as to make the case of the Cuban rebels altogether hopeless.

SAFETY IN COAL MINES.

That mining is an employment which subjects all persons engaged therein to special hazards, is abundantly manifest, particularly to residents of mineral districts. Science has disclosed various instrumentalities by which the dangers can be lessened, if not entirely avoided; but the cupidity of proprietors, or the selfish demand of the mass of coal consumers for cheap fuel, or both of these causes combined, has led to the avoidance of the additional expense which the use of these instrumentalities necessarily entails. Just now there is a general clamor for the highest possible degree of safety in mines. But the cheerful concession of such increased prices for coal as would enable the proprietors to meet the heavy costs of the security, we fail to discover. The fact seems to be assumed that these costs can be defrayed without seriously impairing current profits, or, at least, without reducing profits below a fair proportion. We apprehend that the balance sheets of proprietors may conduce to a different conclusion.

The fact can neither be denied nor concealed that the wages of labor almost uniformly bear a definite and just proportion to the hazards entailed by different employments. In point of fact, miners are now receiving, and have been for a number of years past, high rates of remuneration—nearly or quite double the average of skilled workmen pursuing vocations above ground. Whether this higher average of compensation is actually sufficient to cover the greater risks run, we need not here stop to consider. All we desire in this connection is to call attention to the obvious fact that if work in mines shall be reduced, by the application of approved scientific means, to the average chances of casualties which prevail in other labor, the wages of miners will not long remain above those of other toilers. In the very nature of the case, this must be so.

Some powder-makers pay a certain rate of wages, stipulating to maintain the wives and children of such of the workmen as may be disabled or killed by explosions. Instances are reported in which the proprietors of a mill support two hundred such persons. In these instances, the wages are made enough less to warrant the proprietors in taking the chances of damage likely to be inflicted on the workmen. It does not matter how many times this problem may be turned round, the final result will be the same; either proprietors must directly incur the cost of reducing the risks incident to the business in which they are engaged, or the workmen must be indemnified by augmented wages. In either event, the consumers of the product will have to pay higher rates for so much of it as they have respectively occasion for.

If it shall turn out upon a careful scrutiny, that miners are not now paid larger wages than most other classes of workmen, it may be taken for granted that on the general introduction, either through the force of law or of public opinion, or the demand of the miners themselves, of new and costly means of additional security in the mines, the consumers of coal will have to submit to a permanent average increase in price. Nor ought this to be objected to; and if objection should be raised, it would be of no avail. Whatever tends to increase the cost of producing and delivering any commodity is sure to augment the price that must be paid for it.

We commented, a few days ago, upon the effort made last spring to secure the enactment of a proper law for reducing the hazards of mining, and upon the causes of the failure of that effort. Let us add a few additional words. All the anthracite counties are largely Democratic, as are also most of the bituminous in which mining is prosecuted on a liberal scale. This has been so constantly since the beginning of the mineral developments. By comity among the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly, legislation to meet local wants has always been left to the representatives of the districts specially interested. By far the greater part of the miners are Democrats. The mining counties are Democratic in consequence of their votes mainly. Why have the Democratic leaders whom they have promoted year after year to places of honor and influence systematically neglected their welfare in this important matter? Nay, why have they opposed as often as an attempt has been made to secure a proper legal remedy for the evils endured? We do not like to present the case under this aspect, because it is one of very high general concernment; but there seems to be no other way of doing full justice in the premises.

The danger now is that legislation may be precipitated under excitement and without duly calling up the material circumstances which ought to be taken into consideration. A well balanced statute is required; one that shall compel the proprietors, under stringent penalties, to adopt and effectively maintain all means of safety which have been found of real value, and which shall sharply punish miners who shall interfere, under any pretext whatever, with the constant and vigorous movements of this machinery, no matter what it may be. The bill that passed the House, and failed in the Senate, last spring, is said to contain suitable provisions. Possibly it embodies all that is needful; but upon mature reflection we incline to the opinion that it stands in need of revision to adapt it to all the contingencies that are liable to arise.

If the men who may be elected to the Legislature from the mining counties will give this subject their attention,—will inspect personally as many of the mines as they well can,—and will consult fully with both proprietors, engineers and miners, they will bring to the task of framing a proper law a good deal of definite and valuable knowledge. They will certainly understand the evils to be cured in all their ramifications, and be able to devise remedies that shall thoroughly meet the necessity, without damaging interests that are of incalculable consequence to the State and the whole country.

But the public may as well understand first as last that the mining corporations and individual proprietors, engaged in the traffic for the full period of thirty years past, have not gained much over an average profit of ten per cent. on their investments. Some companies and individuals who dipped in about 1862, have made more, but if they shall stay in for a considerable time longer, their average profits will be greatly reduced from the points at which they now stand. The inference from these facts is obvious. The adoption of *all* the means of safety in mines which have been suggested by the newspapers would at least double the price of coal. Fortunately many of these suggestions are known by all practical men, proprietors, engineers and miners, to have no merit in them, and to have proceeded from utter ignorance of the points of danger to be guarded against. That the next Legislature will enact a general law for the regulation of mining, is now certain. It is altogether desirable that this law shall be molded under the influence of reason and knowledge, rather than of excitement and prejudice. When it shall take effect the profits of proprieters, the wages of miners, and the price consumers will have to pay for coal will be adjusted by those commercial laws, which, in the long run, prove superior to all combinations to put up or put down rates. It will not be marvelous, if many persons who now clamor loudly for the introduction and maintenance of the most costly means of safety in mines, shall clamor, some little time hence, with equal energy against the increased price of coal which the employment of those very instrumentatives may possibly render inevitable.

SUITS for damages against the city of St. Louis are accumulating. Mrs. Ellen Halpine asks $5,000 damages for fatal injuries received by her son, a child, through the unlawful and negligent obstruction of the sidewalk by wagons, carts and horses. W. C. Sampson sues for $10,000 for imprisonment in the calaboose for twenty-four hours without any charge or complaint being made against him. Pierre A. Berthold has also sued for $25,000 damages, sustained, he claims, by being thrown into a hole eighteen feet deep, which had been dug for the laying of water pipes.

A DOCUS insurance agent has been swindling farmers in Crawford county. His plan was this: He insured one man's property at a low rate and took his note for the amount; he went to another, sold him the note at a discount, and also insured his property, receiving cash therefor; he then went to a third farmer, insured his property, took his note, and then disappeared from the neighborhood. He is being looked after.

THE Avondale Relief Fund in the hands of Mr. George H. Stewart, the treasurer, at Philadelphia, amounted on Thursday to $24,145.16.

MINOR TOPICS.

THERE is probably no author now living whose dramas have been so successful or have so deserved success as those of Dion Boucicault. His has been almost the only pen, save Bulwer's, which has added what may be looked upon as permanent contributions to English dramatic literature. His latest production, Formosa, is accused of a boldness which renders it inadmissible to the polite stage, and critics are not wanting who urgently warn the dear public from risking the contamination of their minds by patronizing its performances. If a class of persons, synonymous with these critics, had lived in the days of Shakespeare, there would have been a number of fine, appealing critiques—now existing or else lost to the world—upon the horrid immorality or destructive influence of Twelfth Night, Winter's Tale, Hamlet, Macbeth, etc. We have neither read nor seen *Formosa*, but we are familiar with the cry of the cant-hounds who make their reputations and their daily bread by seemingly pious appeals intended to incite precisely those feelings, the existence of which they profess to deplore; and we have no doubt that Mr. Boucicault has written something which, were it not for his prominence, which renders him fit prey for those creatures, would be considered neither more nor less immoral than the great majority of books and plays which are published to the world.

THE OLDEST MASON in the world should be sought for by Mr. Micawber, who was waiting for him; we know of no one equal to the oldest Mason for turning up. Unlike most aged centenarians he cannot be depended upon for any time, nor can he generally walk ten miles an hour like the periodical oldest inhabitant, but quite often he grows ten or twelve years older in a single fortnight. For instance, about a year ago he was named Johnston, and aged ninety-eight; then he was named something else and was aged one hundred and four years. Some time later he was David Eaton, of Virginia, aged one hundred and eleven, and now he is again David Eaton, but only one hundred and eight years old. This kaleidoscopic youth has never been appreciated by the fraternity, he is in no case an M. V. W. A. L. D. G. M. P. A. Y. M, but is invariably spoken of as a Master Mason, whose head is level and whose actions have always been on the square. We hope that his habits may become more regular so that we may from time to time chronicle his movements for years to come.

THE STORM which Mrs. Stowe has raised by her recent article on Lord Byron, in the *Atlantic*, is probably altogether without a precedent in literary history; but like other storms of human origin there has been a great deal of misplaced bluster and unjust fury. That Mrs. Stowe's article was unnecessary and in bad taste we, think none will deny, and any writer is justified in saying so, or even in doubting the reliability of Mrs. Stowe's authority; but many, not content with this have assailed her personal character, have accused her of pandering to the depraved tastes of the age and of writing the article in order to gain a little cheap notoriety. To say this of Mrs. Stowe, is simply to proclaim one's self an ignoramus. The woman who has given her energies to the promotion of great reforms, and whose name has rung through the world in every language louder and oftener than that of any other living woman, wears an armor from which such weapons will turn against their users. Much as we may regret the publication of such an article from such a pen, we must believe that the intentions of the auth oress were good and her sincerity unimpeachable.

IN LOOKING over the daily press of the period one constantly encounters gems of humor or wit which would do credit to the reputation of a Hood or a Jerrold. The reason of this is that most newspapers boil down a great deal of their matter into short paragraphs now, and, as everybody knows, brevity is the soul of wit. Every one of at least twenty papers gets off at least one good thing a month, at least one thing that, when we read it, causes us to be as suddenly and irresistibly tickled as if we had just snuffed a charge of pepper up our most sensitive nostril. These paragraphs, the successful ones of course, might be gleaned and harvested and by and by brought out in a book, which, though not altogether a fresh crop, would, we are sure, quite supercede the ancient Joe Millerisms and cut and dried puns which appear about once every five years in new editions. These gems, which are being lost every day, are, many of them, we feel sure, much better than those old ones were when they were new.

THE Philadelphia *North American* said, a few days ago, that the season for gunning accidents had not yet commenced. At present this can no longer be said. It seems as if every paper we glance at has some horrible account of the careless use of fire-arms and the fatal result thereof. Every State, and every portion of every State, seems to be too readily furnishing a warning example; but people will not remember. Enough persons have been killed, by these means alone, in the United States during the past score of years, to people a new State, and enough more have been crippled or maimed by the same means to fill all the offices in the new State, after it was peopled. The frequency of these affairs has become actually terrific, because the more frequent they become the less care there seems to be exercised in handling the shooting irons. Girls have their heads shot off and men their brains blown out; hearts are pierced and lungs bored every day, through the carelessness of some relative or friend. Such carelessness is criminal, but there is a sort that is worse; we refer to the intentional pointing and pulling of triggers of guns supposed not to be loaded. Frequently we have seen this done, and always feel like dealing summarily with the fool—for he is nothing else—who dares run so great a risk.

STUDENTS OF ETYMOLOGY will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Augusta J. Wilson *nee* Evans, has written another text book for their use. Although this novel is not yet out of the hands of the printers, and we have not yet seen it, we have no doubt it will be quite as admirably suited to their purposes, and as thorough Greek to the rest of the public as were Beulah, St. Elmo, Macaria and Inez. Doubtless some of the characters often exhausting their powers of being brutal to each other, will sit down together in some beryl paved corridor, from which the stairs of jasper wind to the rock-crystal dome, and enjoy a quiet little dialogue in coptic, Sanscrit or Arabic interrupted only by the rustle of the hair of the heroine upon the jewelled floor, while she stands in her bare feet upon the icy roof above, deeply immersed in the verification of one of the astrological problems of Zoroastor.

STATE POLITICS.

THERE is to be a Democratic meeting in Waynesburg on the 21st inst.

ASA PACKER is said to be the champion euchre player of Mauch Chunk.

REPUBLICANISM has become the synonym for economy and that of Democracy for extravagance. No better evidence of this can be found than the record of the State on national finances.

EIGHT more years of Republican rule at the same rate as the past eight will completely wipe out the State debt left us by Democratic rulers. Everybody who wants it done will accordingly vote for Geary.

EVERY Republican will appreciate the importance of the present campaign, in view of the fact that the election of Pershing would give the Democracy the control of the Supreme Court of the State, and enable them again, as last year, to deluge us with fraudulent naturalization papers.

GEN. R. C. COX, of Liberty, is an independent candidate for Treasurer of Tioga county. Gen. Cox was a candidate for nomination at the Republican nominating convention but failed to receive the sanction of that body. If a man is especially conceited, such a failure is almost sure to bring him out as an independent candidate, and the election which follows almost invariably takes the conceit out of him altogether.

IT IS asserted on the authority of Wm. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, that Asa Packer, who has claimed residence in that city since 1864, has only paid one income tax in all that time, amounting to about $32 50—beside a tax of $8 90 on watches and silver plate, which would be $41 40 in all. This statement is worth inquiring into on the part of the revenue officials of Carbon and Philadelphia. If Mr. Packer has really shirked the payment of his national as well as State, borough and county taxes, by shifting his residence, it is proper that the public should be officially informed of the fact.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of Bill McMullin, leader of the copperhead roughs in that city, who threatens bloodshed on election day if the registry law is enforced, as follows:

"It Alderman McMullin has been reckless enough to utter such threats and there is anything but idle vaporing in his words, he will find on the side of the law and authorities thousands of men as brave and fearless as he can possibly be, although they are not in the habit of exhibiting their courage in as reckless and questionable ways. His 'crowds' would be outnumbered a hundred to one. There has been a great deal too much of this sort of thing, and it is time that all those who feel like indulging in it should be made to feel that there is no decent man of any party who will give countenance to it, and that there must be an end of these discreditable and reprehensible actions."

MAIL CLEANINGS.

EDWARD HERNDON, a colored man, died on the 15th, in the vicinity of St. Louis, from the bite of a mad dog received twelve days previous.

THE Krentz murder, at Cincinnati, remains involved in mystery, the Coroner's jury finding that death resulted from a pistol fired by some unknown person. One Adam Leider has been arrested on suspicion.

A LADY from Connecticut went to an eating house in Columbus, Ohio, leaving her body on a seat in the Cincinnati train. The train left with the baby, and the mother was left in a high state of excitement to follow on the next train.

THE residence of Dr. J. T. Ray, in Meadville, was entered by burglars on the night of the 15th, and robbed of all the silverware, the thieves escaping without alarming the family. Fortunately they overlooked "silver wedding" presents. In view of the fact of the presence in or about the borough of a gang of burglars, the *Republican* recommends cross dogs, double barreled shot guns, revolvers, &c.

THERE was a curious bet made by two sisters, daughters of a wealthy farmer, at a horse race in Dubuque last week. The eldest bet on Wild Rose, the terms being that if she won the youngest sister was to remain single for the term of five mortal years; but that if she lost she must marry, within four weeks, a young man of her acquaintance. Wild Rose lost; the eldest sister is therefore held to the terms of her contract, and, being of true grit, declares that she will stick to her agreement.

AN ATTEMPT was made to murder Mr. N. D. Clutter, of Rich Hill township, Greene county, on the night of the 10th. Whilst returning home from a visit to a sick friend, two men sprang out from the bushes at the road side, and commenced a murderous assault, one of them striking him with a knife, cutting his clothing from the shoulder to the hip, whilst the other struck him across the back with a club. Mr. C. managed to draw his revolver, when the rascals fled, two shots fired after them unfortunately failing of effect.

THE STORM at Cleveland Thursday night, the *Herald* says, was one of the most terrific within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." It burst forth in appalling fury, with vivid lightning, and thunder which seemed to shake the earth. This was preliminary to a perfect flood of rain, literally inundating the streets. During the storm a house on the West Side was struck by lightning and burned, and the wires of Steven's omnibus telegraph line were melted, the drops of molten iron falling in a shower to the pavement and cracking like torpedoes as they struck the water. At the Central Police Station the lightning entered on the fire alarm telegraph wire, and a ball of fire, seen to leap from the bell of the instrument, bursted with a report as loud as a pistol shot, the fluid then passing into the wall, scattering the plastering. No particularly serious damage is reported, save the burning of the house referred to.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—Cotton: receipts to-day 2,323 bales; of week 7,134 bales; exports coastwise 2,091 bales; stock 7,863 bales; market active, with sales 1,450 bales middling at 29¼@29¾c; sales for the week 3,712 bales. Flour dull at $5,75@6,05. Corn lower; white at $1,02. Oats at 61@62c. Whisky easier at $1,30. Other articles unchanged. Gold at 135¼. Sterling at 45½. New York Sight at par.

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 2 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

A DEFENSIVE MEDICINE.

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a sound military maxim. "Let not the sickly season find you unprepared," is an equally good rule in medical jurisprudence. The man must be made of iron who finds himself at the close of summer as strong as at its commencement. Such a phenomenon is rare, even among the most robust of the human family. Muscular and constitutional vigor oozes out of us in the broiling weather of July and August, and few of us, at the opening of the Fall, are in the best possible condition to defy the unhealthy influences of the season.

Fever and ague and bilious remittent fevers, together with a variety of complaints that affect the digestive organs, the liver and the bowels, form a portion of the autumn programme. Bear in mind that exhaustion invites these disorders, and that staminal vigor enables the system to repel them. "To be weak is to be miserable," says Satan to his defeated legions, in "Paradise Lost," and the axiom is correct, though it comes from an evil source.

Hot then, ye weak and feeble, fortify yourselves against the invisible enemy that invades the Autumnal air: The best defence against miasma is a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This rare vegetable tonic will improve your appetite, stimulate your digestion, give firmness to your nerves, invigorate your muscular fibre, regulate your secretions, cheer your spirits, and put your entire physique in perfect working order. It is easily done. The standard tonic and alterative, which will recuperate and build you up, is not "bad to take," but, on the contrary, a pleasant medicine. See, however, that you have the genuine article. There are imitations and counterfeits in the market, and they are all worthless or deleterious. Bear in mind that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is sold only in glass, in ver by the gallon or cask), and that each bottle bears a label surmounted by a vignette of St. George and the Dragon, and our revenue stamp over the cork.

RELIGIOUS.

NOTICE.—NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner Wood and Sixth streets.—The pastor of this church, Rev. W. H. HENDE, has returned and will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, (Railroad street, near Depot,) NEW BRIGHTON, Pa. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Public cordially invited.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.—The Rev. BENJ. F. BROOKE, Rector, will officiate at divine service in this Church on TO-MORROW at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and half-past seven o'clock P. M.

FIRST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh Avenue, above Smithfield street. Rev. E. LAIRD, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Grant street and Third Avenue, Rev. W. N. VAN DEMARK Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M and 7½ P. M. Seats free and a welcome to all. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of Grant and Webster streets. This church will be re-opened for divine service TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 19th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF PITTSBURGH, W. S. Gray, Pastor, meets statedly in NEVILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. Services every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, corner of Lacock and Anderson streets. Preaching TO-MORROW, August 8th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by REV. G. W. F. BIRCH, of Springfield, Illinois. All are cordially invited.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City. JOSEPH KING, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats entirely free and a cordial invitation to all.

MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (General Synod,) Ninth street, Rev. J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, Pastor. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Lecture and Prayer Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. Friends of the congregation and public cordially invited. Seats free.