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MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 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.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56¾f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅝.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 136½@136⅝.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second Page: Poetry, "A Popular Nova Scotia Song," Covode's District, Letter from Colorado, Strange Discovery, Miscellany. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Ques and Notes of Music, Fall and Winter Fashions for Men, Singular Superstitions, Selections, Amusements.*

LANCASTER COUNTY promises GEARY and WILLIAMS seven thousand majority. Allegheny should see that and go three thousand better.

THE Republicans of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties will hold a mass meeting at Apollo, in the latter county, on next Thursday evening. Governor GEARY, Colonel G. F. McFARLAND and other eminent gentlemen will be present and speak.

Mr. BOUTWELL is doing admirably in the Treasury Department. In addition to the large reduction of the public debt actually accomplished, he promises to reduce it $10,000,000 more during the current month. This done, the total reduction since General GRANT was inaugurated will amount to $59,500,000. Just so many reasons why Mr. BOUTWELL should be continued in the place he occupies!

GOV. GEARY has appointed Colonel Thomas A. Scott, General George W. Cass, General J. K. Moorhead, Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Colonel William Phillips, Henry McCormick, Esq., Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Edward J. Gay, Esq., and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, delegates from Pennsylvania to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October next.

THE CABLE reports the Emperor NAPOLEON as talking most sensibly to Gen. PRIM as to what Spain ought to do in relation to Cuba. The reputed reply of PRIM, that the Spanish people are so infatuated about the island that they will not listen to reason is highly probable. Few governments are strong enough successfully to resist popular passions or prejudices. Meanwhile the United States has no need to hurry, except in the interests of common humanity.

IT WAS a most unfortunate political dilemma for Mr. PENDLETON that left him no other alternative than to offer himself as a sacrifice for the Ohio Democracy. His prospects were not good from the beginning, and each returning day finds him drifting farther away from the office. His popularity inside and outside his own State is waning, and when defeat comes "Young Greenbacks" will see his star rising no more, and history will record that in trying to hold together the fragments of a decaying political party he was himself caught and crushed in the ruins.

THE RECENT TERRIBLE CALAMITY at the Avondale Colliery has called forth the generous sympathy of the philanthropic throughout the entire country, and substantial aid has already poured in to the relief of the poor and distressed widows and orphans left by the accident to the usually cold charity of the world. To-day, at the Mayor's office, our citizens will meet together for the purpose of contributing their share to the fund, and we trust that there will be a large attendance, and that our good people will not be found backward in discharging a duty they owe their suffering fellow-creatures who have been especially chastened and afflicted by a Wise Providence.

THE PEOPLE of Spain, almost without exception, are indignant at the attitude of the United Stetes on the Cuban question. They are so unreasonable as to talk wildly of war, as the only adequate measure of redress. All this is natural enough. Spain is weak and proud; and all the more sensitive and blustering because of her weakness. But there is no probability that she will actually resort to war, and if she should, no special danger would be apprehended here.

But let the citizens of the United States reflect. When we were in the agonies of the rebellion, strong as we felt our States to be, we were sensitive to a degree we can now hardly realize. Besides it is manifest to all intelligent men, both in Europe and America, that Spain is destined to lose Cuba, and the United States to gain it. Much or little time may elapse before these results shall be evolved, but they are certain.

FROM ALL parts of the State comes the cheering news that the Republicans have become thoroughly aroused and are patiently awaiting opportunity to once more meet and vanquish the opposition. Local dissensions to distract our party now exist nowhere, an immunity not enjoyed by the Democracy. In Western Pennsylvania an average vote may be expected out, and Republican majorities will be obtained closely approximating those awarded in the Presidential election. In the interior, northern and eastern parts of the State, the work is going on, and no danger need be entertained that these sections will fall short of their accustomed figures. Altogether the outlook is good in Pennsylvania, and the question is now not whether GEARY and WILLIAMS shall be elected, but how much of a majority will they have? The larger the better it will be, and it behooves all good Republicans to work diligently and earnestly the few remaining days left to swell the figures so that the golden tidings of another Gettysburg victory in Pennsylvania may thrill with joy the loyal nation.

WHILE we deprecate the great majority of personal attacks made on the private and public character of the Democratic candidate for Governor, still we think there are several charges which have been put in a variety of shapes against him which, if true, must seriously damage him in the estimation of all good and true men.

It is openly charged, and without contradiction, that he used money to secure his nomination, and pledged to supply the sum necessary to buy his way into the highest office of the Commonwealth.

It is openly charged, and without contradiction, that his sympathies were ever with the armed rebels who aimed to destroy the Union of States to which our people are devotedly attached.

It is charged that to evade the payment of his just share of taxation to the authorized agents of the National Government, he changed his residence into a district where he was better enabled to conceal his vast wealth and income and thus impose his own part of the burden on less oppulent but more conscientious neighbors.

There are other charges made against Mr. PACKER which are equally as damaging as those quoted, and yet no satisfactory evidence has been adduced to show their falsity. It is sheer presumption for our Democratic friends to ask honest and intelligent citizens to cast their votes in his favor in the face of the record he presents.

DEALING WITH SANE AS INSANE.

Mr. FROTHINGHAM, a wealthy New York merchant, was in June last committed to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, which is a branch of the New York City Hospital. He was recently discharged under the operation of a writ of *habeas corpus*. The manner of his discharge proves nothing as to the real merits of the case, for most Judges are just now insane on the subject of insanity, releasing every patient who has not perpetrated a murder or other horrible crime within two days of the date of his appeal to the Court. It may be, however, that this gentleman was correct in his conception of his own case; which would only prove that men of fortune are sometimes in serious peril from their relations. In this view, the argument is just as conclusive against having family connections as against having Lunatic Asylums.

But sane men of another sort get treated as lunatics, and happily for themselves. A young man recently asked his father, who is a man of substance, to advance him money to make a start in business. The request was not complied with. Shortly after the young man put poison in the breakfast sugar-bowl of the family, and came near taking the lives of the father, mother and sisters. Had he succeeded, and escaped detection, he would have inherited money much more than sufficient for the business enterprise he contemplated. Instead of being handed over to the Quarter Sessions of the proper county, he was quietly slipped into the Bloomingdale Asylum, where he remains. No one will contend that the case of this young man is a hard one.

It is but fair to add that the members of Mr. FROTHINGHAM's family protest, and with apparent sincerity, that they have had no sinister designs upon his estate, and that he was insane when subjected to treatment.

Some of the Judges, in this and other States, are holding that no person shall be confined in a Lunatic Asylum, without his or her consent, unless liberty is a source of present danger to others. If such rulings shall generally prevail, it is folly to urge the adoption of additional precautions in committing to Asylums. In that case, the only true remedy will be found in giving up the Asylums altogether, and the sooner the better. The lunatics who consent to their own confinement are not in sufficient numbers to justify the maintenance of establishments for their use If the fact that a lunatic is dangerous can only be determined by the actual commission of murder, or some other crime of violence, within a day or two before application shall be made for commitment, it would be salutary for all dangerous lunatics to have reason enough left to vent their violence on the Judges.

SUGGESTIVE.

UDOLPHE WOLFE, who died on Staten Island on the 14th inst., is spoken of by the New York papers as once well known to the public by his extensive advertisements, and also as having died very rich. We have never known an extensive, persistent and judicious advertiser who failed to get rich. The experience of Mr. Wolfe has found its counterpart in nearly every case where his practice has been pursued. We do no not claim that every man who advertises freely dies rich; but only that success in business rarely fails to follow the practice—but fortunes thus made, are like fortunes obtained in any other way, liable to be lost by unwise speculation. The simple fact that judicious and persistent advertising is almost invariably rewarded by increase of business and ultimate affluence, is the point we present as undeniable and therefore worth knowing and trying. Those of our own patrons—who have continued longest and paid us most—bear the highest testimony to the rich resulting benefits. One of these assures us that his annual sales have been increased three hundred thousand dollars by constant advertising; another ascribes to advertising at least $100,000 increase of his worldly wealth. We might cite numerous kindred examples, but "a word to the wise is sufficient."

MESSRS. EDITORS: When you say President Grant is the *first* duly elected and inaugurated President who has visited Pittsburgh, you make a mistake. During the administration of James Monroe that revolutionary patriot visited Pittsburgh, and for nearly a week was the guest of the late Wm. Wilkins, who then resided in a stately mansion near the Monongahela bridge, and which was taken down by Messrs. Lyon & Shorb, to make way for the first Monongahela House, kept by Col. James Crossan, father of the present proprietor.

MINOR TOPICS.

How is it that California, which only began in earnest to be settled twenty years ago, now produces the keenest humorists of the land? Generally it is believed that a country does not produce a crop of that sort until the heavy work of clearing, settling and civilizing has been accomplished. Thus England has always kindly patronized America, patting her on the back and saying that in time she might produce a first class article of that sort, until recently, when we have taken the lead, and now the old country has not one "funny man" equal to any one half dozen Americans we could name. But of all our humorists only Lowell and Holmes excel the great California Phœnix, Twain and Bret Harte. These three men seem to have been born with an irresistible mission to make life both ridiculous and enjoyable to others. The first poor fellow only failed with himself and died a miserable death. Harte is the editor of the Overland Monthly, one of the best and most original periodicals on the far distant Pacific coast. While Mark Twain, the greatest and most irresistible, with more wit and humor than would glut *Punch* for a year, is healthy and happy, and editing a department in the Buffalo *Express*, through whose columns we hope to hear of him for years to come.

THE solicitors of the Byron family, Messrs. Wharton & Forbes, have published in the London *Times* a card which is the most important addition that has been made to the Stowe-Byron literature. It reproaches Mrs. Stowe for breach of trust and endeavors to reflect doubt upon the truth of that lady's assertions which they do not, however, deny. It seems that Lady Byron left her papers sealed and in the custody of three trustees who are to make that use of them which might seem to them to be best for the interests of her grandchildren. The solicitors assert that Mrs. Stowe was not one of those trustees, nor has she received the authority of either one of them to examine those papers; and close their statement with these words: "Lady Byron's own statement" is in the possession of those who love her memory too well to make a rash use of it, and if the world is ever to learn the true story of Lady Byron's life it will learn it from them."

SOMEHOW or other the ladies who are leading the movement which is to emancipate their sex do not succeed in keeping on the best of terms with the leaders of the public press. Last winter one of the most noted of the reformresses regaled an audience in Chicago with a tirade against the combined press of that city, interspersed with libelous personalities concerning the editors, calculated to provoke the mirth of her hearers. And now we read that Madame Olympe Audouard has quarreled with the editor of the Paris *Figaro* and challenged him to mortal combat. Thus affording the astounding spectacle of a woman who is seeking redress for the wrongs of her sex in a measure almost too advanced for the nineteenth century, seeking redress for personal wrongs in the duello which is one of the relics of the past. It is a pity that the leadership of this movement has fallen into such violent hands, for while many persons see much possible good and real justice in the proposed measure, all must necessarily decline to assist in puting more power into such intemperate hands.

IN SPITE of the Ku-Klux, conservatives and rebels who are not yet aware that the last dith has been reached, the carpet-baggers and sensible natives of the Southern States are bringing them around to a condition of prosperity which already almost equals and will doubtless soon surpass anything which they formerly knew. The estimate value of the cotton crop is, acording to the Louisville *Journal*, about $324,000,000; and that of the other crops $380,000,000, which, with a population of not more than 11,000,000, gives an average of $64 a head. This exceeds the average of the Western States. When we reflect that this is in a section so recently declared to be completely ruined, and still, in many parts, politically unsettled, where land is very cheap and climate generally delightful, we can see nothing but a prosperity in the future that will far surpass anything that was ever even dreamed of in the days when the sin of slavery stained the great Eden of the American continent.

ALPHONSE KARR says that Malibrau, Sontag and Grist were greatly superior to any of the prima donnas of the present day. M. Karr's grandfather doubtless thought and said that the great singers of his youth greatly surpassed the young Malibrau and Grist, and M. Karr's children, no doubt, will remember the startling superiority of Nillsen and Patti, when compared with the nightingales who will be making twenty thousand francs a night a score of years from now. It is really singular how well our songstresses sing, considering the fact that they have been in a constant state of deterioration for ages. What a rousing basso King Solomon must have been, and yet if any of the audience of Deborah and Barak could have heard him how they would have pooh-poohed his best efforts. And as this same depreciation is noticeable in all the arts, may we not suppose that the reason the daughter of Saul despised King David in her heart when she saw him dancing and singing, was because she remembered how much better her royal father had danced and sung? The admirers of Tazlioni and Elsler sneer at Morlacchi, but how they would have been jeered by King Herod and the other witnesses of Salome's fatal pirouetting. This constant deterioration seems to be a well established fact and should receive the attention of some of our curious savants.

PROBABLY Mrs. Grant, when she was in Pittsburgh, was not aware that she was in the immediate vicinity of the graves of some of her ancestors. Probably but few of our citizens are aware that Mrs. Grant, on her mother's side, is descended from an old Pittsburgh family—the Wrenshalls. But the fact is that old John Wrenshall, the maternal grandfather of the wife of the great General and President, now lies buried beside his two wives in the old graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church, where the stones that are over them may still be seen. A daughter of Mr. Wrenshall, by his first wife, married Col. Dent, of St. Louis, and was the mother of Mrs. Grant. The graves referred to lie about mid-way between the new chapel of Trinity Church and the edifice of the First Presbyterian congregation.

STATE POLITICS.

OWEN JONES is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the Montgomery and Delaware district.

P. H. SHANNON, ex-Sheriff of Jefferson county, is Republican candidate for Assembly from Brookville.

A GRAND mass-meeting is to be held in Butler on the 24th inst., when Governor Geary is announced as the leading speaker.

HON. DANIEL KALBFUS, of Mauch Chunk, made a telling speech in Altoona on Friday, to a large, enthusiastic meeting.

GOVERNOR GEARY will speak at Parker's Landing October 5th, at Oil City October 6th, at Titusville October 17th, and at Meadville October 8th.

A. G. BROADHEAD, JR., of Carbon county is the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Carbon, Munroe, Pike and Wayne.

DR. A. M. CLARK presided at a large Republican meeting in Nicholson's Hall, Brookville, on Tuesday. Col. J. A. Nune, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Harry White made stirring speeches.

HON. M. S. HUMPHREYS went to New Castle to speak on Tuesday, but owing to some mistake he was not met, nor did he reach the hall, until the crowd had been sent off with the announcement that the speakers had not arrived,

RECENTLY the *Daily Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville made some remarks on Alderman McMullin not very complimentary to him. Shortly after this publication, the editor receceived the following very pithy epistle, evidently from one of McMullin's crowd:

"Packer will be elected in spite of h—l, and maybe McMullin will be elected Secretary of State.

"If you were in this city and talk that way about Bill, you (both) would be stung up to a lamp post in ——— street, by Democrats.

"Geary is smart, but he don't come up to Packer, no how. Geary was in no war, but got his leg cut off in a saw-mill."

This shows the animus of the McMullin party. Their leader proclaims club law and murder at the election if he is not permitted to choose the officers in the Democratic wards, and his followers, imitating their great leader, proclaim death to all who treat him disrespectfully. Packer ought to be proud of this wing of his supporters.

The Iroquois on the War Path.

[From Proof-sheets of Parkman's new work "The Discovery of the Great West," now in Press; by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.]

I have recounted the ferocious triumphs of the Iroquois in another volume. Throughout a wide semi-circle around their cantons they had made the forest a solitude—destroyed the Hurons, exterminated the Neutrals and the Eries, reduced the formidable Andastes to a helpless insignificance, swept the borders of the St. Lawrence with fire, spread terror and desolation among the Algonquins of Canada; and now, tired of peace, they were seeking, to borrow their own savage metaphor, new nations to devour. Yet it was not alone their homicidal fury that now impelled them to another war. Strange as it may seem, this war was in no small measure one of commercial advantage. They had long traded with the Dutch and English of New York, who gave them, in exchange for their furs, the guns, ammunition, knives, hatchets, kettles, beads and brandy which had become indispensable to them. Game was scarce in their country. They must seek their beaver and other skins in the vacant territories of the tribes they had destroyed, but this did not content them. The French of Canada were seeking to secure a monopoly of the furs of the north and west, and, of late, the enterprises of La Salle, on the tributaries of the Mississippi had especially roused the jealousy of the Iroquois, fomented, moreover, by Dutch and English traders. These crafty savages would fain reduce all these regions to subjection, and draw from thence an exhaustless supply of furs to be bartered for English goods with the traders of Albany. They turned their eyes first towards the Illinois, the most important, as well as one of the most accessible, of Western Algonquin tribes; and among La Salle's enemies were some in whom jealousy of a hated rival could so far override all the best interests of the colony that they could not scruple to urge on the Iroquois to an invasion which they hoped would prove his ruin. The chiefs convened, war was declared, the war dance was danced, the war song was sung, and five hundred warriors began their march. In their path lay the town of the Miamas, neighbors and kindred of the Illinois. It was always their policy to divide and conquer; and these forest Machiavels had intrigued so well among the Miamis, working craftily on their jealousy, that they induced them to join in the invasion, though there is every reason to believe that they had marked these infatuated allies as their next victims.

EPISCOPAL.

Colored Episcopal Church—Preliminary Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a preliminary meeting, looking to the establishment of an Episcopal Church organization among the colored people of our vicinity, was held in Christ Church, Union avenue, Allegheny. There was a full attendance of colored people, together with other friends from the white population favorable to the enterprise.

The exercises commenced at 4 o'clock, when the usual evening service was conducted by the Pastor, Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., Mr. Percival Beckett officiating as lay reader.

The Rev. Dr. Brooke then stated the object of the meeting, and said he had been considering the subject for some time. When he first came to Allegheny he was astonished to find that no organization for the colored people existed in the Episcopal Church. In his own church there was but one colored communicant, an old lady who had been attending the services for about twenty years. In conversation with a number of the colored people, he discovered that something in this direction was needed. After consulting with the members of his parish, who all seemed to favor the idea, he had concluded to attempt something in this direction, and for that purpose had called the meeting. The duty of the Episcopal church was plain in this question, which had as it were been more forcibly brought home to them in the events of the last few years which made the colored people to occupy higher positions in the community.

The reverend gentleman concluded by introducing the Hon. T. J. Bigham, who strongly favored the enterprise and thought it eminently practicable and praiseworthy. He had often thought of the duty of the church in this respect, but more so since the occurrences of the last eight years, which had, on this continent, so changed the relations between the two races. Heretofore the colored people, for the most part, slaves have been without any advantages of education, or even proper religious culture. In the Providence of God, however, their embarrassments have been swept away, and they now stand in a more favorable condition. In a few years, and probably less than two, they would be invested with the rights of citizenship, and it was necesary that they should be fully qualified to discharge the duties which would by this change devolve upon them. They must be educated, for with higher privileges would come higher responsibilities. Especially, should they be made acquainted with those higher and more important duties which they owed to God. All of these must be performed in a proper manner, and nowhere but in the church could they receive the proper education to fit them for a new sphere in life. In this respect he considered the Episcopal church especially adapted to their needs, in its doctrines, liturgy and policy, which was made apparent in the fact that in the Southern States where most of the colored people were, the Episcopal Church was largely predominant. He felt no sectarian spirit against other denominations, but spoke from a feeling that Episcopal usages and church government were admirably adapted to the wants of the colored race.

A large proportion of the colord people were Methodists, but as this was only an off shoot of the Episcopal church, it would doubtless, in a short time judging from present indications unite with the mother church on his continent, at least, where there were no state embarassments to such a union. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the history of the Episcopal Church, and contended that as it stood in America it approached nearer than any other organization to the Apostolic establishment. He concluded by hoping that the enterprise which they had been called to consider would result in the establishment of the enterprise.

Mr. James H. Sewell next made a few remarks, and suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the matter and report upon its feasibility at a future meeting. The suggestion was acted upon, and Messrs. Bigham and Sewell appointed on behalf of the white people, and Messrs. Pulpress and Dale for the colored.

Mr. Pulpress, although a Methodist, favored the idea, and thought it would bring a great many into the Church who now went nowhere, because they were not suited in church government. He felt honored in being chosen as one of the Committee, and would endeavor to investigate the matter fully.

Rev. Dr. Brooke said the Committee merely were to consider the feasibility of the measure, and report accordingly. No one was committed to anything by the appointment. The reverend gentleman invited all persons, whether favorable or not to the enterprise, to call upon him for consultation. He wished to have it thoroughly discussed before proceeding in the matter.

The meeting adjourned with religious services, subject to the call of the Committee when ready to report.

Pastorial Letter, &c.

To the Clergy and Congregations of the Diocese of Pittsburgh:

BRETHREN—In pursuance of the "Resolution" of the last General Convention, I hereby license for use in the public worship of our Congregations in this Diocese, the "Selected Hymns from Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Hymns for Church and Home," as printed in the book entitled "The Additional and Selected Hymns," and just published by E. P. Darten & Co. This license of new hymns has been thus long delayed, in expectation of the Hymn Book now issued. In compliance with the request made by other Bishops as well as by myself, the 65 "Additional Hymns" authorized for use three years ago, make the first part of this Hymn Book; so that the usual aditions of the Prayer Book, and this one volume, may furnish *all* the Psalms and Hymns for use in our public worship.

The "Selected Hhymns" *add* to our previous collections 388 *new hymns*—171 being taken from "Hymns Ancient and Modern," and 217 from "Hymns for Church and Home." Among these "Selected Hymns" there are some that increase a little our too scanty supply of *hymns for the Home and Closet.* This is a gain which will be, perhaps, most appreciated where the want has been most felt—among those who cannot have *many* books, and who expect their *Church Hymn book* to meet the needs of Home and Closet, as they see that *other* "Hymn Books" usually do. I heartily commend this book for use in the Family and Private Devotions of the people of my Diocese.

I also license for use (if any Rector so prefer) in public worship, the "Hymns for Church and Home;" and, also, "Hymns Ancient and Modern"—excepting from the latter book, the hymns as therein given and numbered 46, 50, 53, 96, 98, 163, 203, 206, 210, 212, 228, 248, 249, 250, 259, 268, 269. These seventeen excepted hymns, and any appendix beyond hymn No. 273 (having been published among us since the action of the General Convention in October, 1868), are not included in this License for use in this Diocese.

Praying God to give you His grace, that you may sing with the spirit and sing with the understanding also,

I am, dear brethren, faithfully and affectionately, your Pastor in Christ.

JOHN B. KERFOOT,
Bishop of Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15th, 1869.

WM. F. STEWART, Esq., of Brookville, is Chairman of the Republican Committee of Jefferson county.

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.

Hoi 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, (never 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.