The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 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—SHAUNCEY B. SOSTWICK.
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 School Girl of the Period," General News, State Items, Foreign Literary Items. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, Amusements, Directory.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅛@87¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 141.

IT IS NOT all pleasant sailing among the Republicans of this Commonwealth. Their County Committee in Somerset, by an unanimous vote, have requested Mr. STUTZMAN to resign the nomination for State Senator which he holds. What he will do in the premises has not been announced. In Philadelphia, the *Evening Telegraph*, which has always sustained an excellent reputation for Republicanism, demands the expulsion of STOKES, DAVIS, BUNN, ADAIRE, CLOUD and HONG from the legislative ticket of that county.

THE political "reaction" this year is full of comfort for the opposition. In Maine, on a light vote, their candidate is beaten by only 12,000 majority, while they have actually gained one Senator, electing three of the thirty-one, and will have perhaps thirty-five of the one hundred and fifty representatives. The increased Republican majorities in Colorado and New Mexico are calmly borne, in the consoling reflection that the Congressional delegates thus chosen are to have voices merely, without votes, at Washington. Certainly, a very hopeful reaction!

THE rumor of a large defalcation by the recent management of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, has been painful to the general public, and quite irrespective of any denominational lines. It was regarded as a sadly convincing proof that no station, no purity of personal profession, was safe from the contagion of the unavoidably prevailing mania of weakness and faithlessness among those holding pecuniary trusts. The public will welcome, therefore, with peculiar pleasure, the semi-official declarations, of a New York journal, that the rumor alluded to has no foundation in fact.

IT SEEMS to be settled that the President will not hurry in selecting a successor to Secretary Rawlins. Two or three journals, inflamed by their suspicions, have sought to create the impression that an exciting contest was progressing as to who the individual should be; but no facts have transpired to warrant that suggestion. So far as is known, the President has been left entirely to his own judgment and preferences, except by the newspapers alluded to. These have been resolved that if they could not dictate who should be appointed, they would occupy a position to claim among the uninitiated that they virtually determined that one person should not.

MR. PACKER, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has been formally charged with evading, although his wealth is reckoned by millions, the payment of his just taxes for the year 1863 and thus far for '69. Since 1867, he has contrived to escape from any State tax whatever, upon his vast wealth. Under this charge, Mr. Packer and his friends would have done better to stand wholly mute, than to attempt, as they now do, to avert the popular contempt by showing that, prior to '67, their candidate did honestly pay his taxes. No question has been raised on that point. What the people wish to know, is, why did he pay $32,000 at Mauch Chunk in '65, and $25,000 in '66, and $14,000 in '67, and only $8.95 in '68? He has certainly not grown poorer in these years. How has his dodge been so successfully contrived as to cut down his payments in those years from $32,000 at home to $8.95 at Philadelphia?

WE ARE not ready to credit the averment that our Minister at Madrid has exceeded his instructions, or to believe that he has given, to a proud and sensitive nation, any just cause for irritation or complaint. His communications to that government may not have been couched in the most obscure verbiage of diplomacy, and he may have expressed the humane sympathies of the American people with a trifle too much of soldierly frankness. It is simply incredible that he has indulged in any menaces, or that he has for a moment forgotten how much was due to the dignity of the power near which he stands, representing the Republic. When his correspondence shall be opened to the judgment of his Government and to the criticism of his countrymen, we have a hearty faith that even those journals which, like the GAZETTE, have faithfully protested against any Cuban embroilment, will find therein nothing to merit a substantial reproof.

WITHIN a day or two past, the press reports two instances where, by the intentional displacement of railway switches, trains have been thrown off the track, and much damage done, fortunately without loss of life. This yields further proof of the need for the exercise of constant vigilance by the companies, in guarding against the malicious mischief with which their property and the public safety is constantly threatened. It proves, moreover, that even the vigilance which the best managed corporations require from their servants does not always suffice to protect their lives from the interference of the evil-disposed. We were told, the other day, by a highly responsible official of one of our most important railways, that he did not dare to let the public know how constantly and fatally the safety of their trains was imperilled by the tampering to which their switches are subjected. Thus far the vigilance of that Company's servants has detected and foiled the meditated crime in every case, but it is apparent to any experienced judgment that no precautions can always avail. Yet the railway companies are expected, and perhaps not unreasonably, to take all the responsibilities for the absolute safety of travelers; insuring them against all casualties, whether originating in the misconduct of their own servants or the malicious interference of outside rascality.

FATHER HYACINTHE, one of the most popular and effective orators of the Roman Catholic Church, and for years the favorite preacher in the gayest metropolis in Christendom, astonishes the world with the announcement that he withdraws from his allegiance to Rome, protesting against the decrees and practices of the church as not according with the principles of christianity. Representing the Gallician church, he rebels against ultramontanism, and leads a new movement which must convulse Catholicism on the European continent. With the religious element of the French people, Father Hyacinthe has for years enjoyed an unexampled influence. Effectively he has been more than Pope, than the Holy Father himself, while his faithful subordination to Rome was never before seriously questioned. This letter of protest is regarded by the French press as a great religious and political secret. This means that the Gallician church revives and strengthens its old demand for ecclesiastical independence of the Romish See, and that the Ecumenical Council, which is to meet at the Vatican, is to be something more than merely an imposing display of dignitaries, since it will now have serious work to do. The text of his letter to his former spiritual superiors specifies, doubtless, the obnoxious practices and decrees against which his solemn protest is aimed. These particulars have not reached us, but it is to be presumed from the language of the French journals that they include equally the doctrines and discipline of Romanism.

THE annexed quotation from the latest published letter of Lady Byron, seems decisively to preclude any continuance of debate upon the accuracy of the recent statements of Mrs. Stowe. These words could not have been written by a woman who knew her husband to have been guilty of the most revolting of crimes. Here is testimony given after the separation and while every incident was fresh in the memory of the wife, who wrote:

"Though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend."

"It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general: it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable. * * I would rather present this as my misfortune than as his guilt; but surely, that misfortune is not to be made my crime."

"I might appeal to all who have ever heard me speak of him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholly unrequited affection; but, so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be not to remember him too kindly."

And Lord Lindsey adds:

"In the face of the evidence now given, positive, negative and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives in the case—either Mrs. Stowe must have entirely misunderstood Lady Byron, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or we must conclude that under the pressure of a lifelong and secret sorrow, Lady Byron's mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question."

NEW TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

The business community will be gratified to learn that the telegraph system is to be more than ever popularized by the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose lines connect together all the principal cities, towns and villages of the country, who propose inaugurating on the first of next month a revised and greatly reduced schedule of the rates of tarriff. This is a movement which has been under headway for a long time, but owing to the great and intricate difficulties encountered, the innovation has been necessarily delayed up till the present time, and the public have been deprived of the benefits and advantages of cheap facilities for rapid communications on matters of a business and private nature. When it is asserted that the Western Union Company has during its existence taken and consolidated with at least six large, dominant organizations, and has been constantly engaged in stretching forth its wires to all points of the compass, the reader will realize how tedious and troublesome was the labor of establishing a fair, just and equitable table of tariffs in thousands of offices under the direct charge of its management. The prices were, and at the present time, are, discriminating and in numerous instances perhaps unjust,—a condition of things consequent to a multitude of circumstances and it has been the ambition of the company to so rearrange and adjust their business, as to popularize their wires and establish a uniformity of rates, which would be not only satisfactory to their patrons, but as profitable as those now in vogue.

Some three years ago Messrs. ORTON, MCALPINE, STAGER and LEFFERTS, able and distinguished gentlemen, at the head of the Company, determined on a revision of the rates, and with commendable energy and enterprise commenced the great labor which has just been completed in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The basis of calculation for the new arrangement was novel and expedient. Reckoning by an air line from office to office, and computing rates proportionate to the distances so obtained would have been an endless process, and one involving numerous years of time, and yet failed to have furnished the desired equitable result; but out of the ingenuity of the gentlemen charged with the work was born a plan whereby much labor was saved and the rates equitably established. A great map was carefully drawn of the entire territory over which any of the electric wires passed, and the thirty-five hundred or more of the offices were marked in their correct places. The surface of the map was divided into squares of fifty miles, so arranged that all the squares of every alternate row fall in line with each other, with the vertical lines terminating at the centre of the squares above and below them. The tariff was fixed from the centre of each square instead of from offices within it to those outside of it, thus reducing the entries of tariffs very largely. These squares have been provided with tariffs proportionate to their distances from other squares, and, as we have remarked, the new schedule goes into operation on the 1st proximo. Under the new rates we confidently look for a large and increased share of public patronage to be directed towards the Western Union Company which has always displayed commendable energy, enterprise and liberality in acting as the people's faithful agent for the transmission of messages by telegraph.

In order that our readers may judge of the great reduction in tolls to follow the revision of tariff, we annex a few contrasts in the old and new rates, in which the changes are observable, and which afford an idea of the new order of things throughout:

	Present Rate for 10 words.	New Rate from Oct. 1st.
San Francisco, Cal	$6 70	5 10
Burning springs, W. Va	1 45	65
Caleonia, N. H	3 70	2 10
Omaha, Neb	1 60	1 00
Camden, N. Y	1 30	1 30
Canaan, N. H	1 60	1 00
Canastota, N. Y	1 60	1 10
Cazenovia, N. Y	95	65
Marietta, O	95	65
Parkersburg, W. Va	2 15	1 50
Cairo, Ill	1 50	1 00
Watervliet, N. Y	1 15	85
Detroit, Mich	2 00	1 05
Danville, Va	1 15	85
Williamsport, Pa	1 45	90
Canandaigua, N. Y	2 25	1 05
Abingdon, Va	1 55	90
Afton, N. Y	1 45	90
Batavia, N. Y	1 65	90
Bergen, N. Y	1 80	75
Dansville, N. Y	1 25	85
Danville, Pa	1 20	85
Elizabeth, W. Va	1 60	1 05
Farmington, Ill	2 10	1 05
Frankfort, N. Y	1 60	90
Geneva, N. Y	1 45	65
Girard, O	1 00	65

In the revision the company has taken care that when the new scale inaugurated advances over the present tariff, that there shall be no advance whatever made, but the existing rates shall stand as though no change had been introduced. It will be well to add that the new tariff has been made without any reference to competing or rival lines, the sole object of the company being to make the telegraph popular and to conduce to the general advantage and benefit of the entire public.

The Company is engaged in maturing other plans for increasing the utility of the telegraph and rendering it of greater benefit and service to the public, one of which is for the dispatching of messages which do not require immediate transmission, at greatly reduced rates. On the whole we congratulate the business community, and indeed all who have occasional recourse to the wires, on the very important changes made, and trust that this is but a step towards making the telegraph as cheap and economical as the mail system for the transmission of friendly greetings or business announcements from one part of the country to the other.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN J. HOUSTON.—The death of this gentleman, on Saturday, at West Philadelphia, and his interment in Woodland Cemetery, on Tuesday last, are announced in the Philadelphia papers. Mr. HOUSTON was from the opening of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, for ten or more years, in a confidential and important office in the service of that Company.

He resided for some years in this city, and was known to our community for his efficient administration of the freight department of the railroad company, and also for his dignified deportment, for his social amenities, and for his exemplary christian walk and conversation. His death will be lamented by many attached friends in this city.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANISM.

The recent movement of the liberal Republicans of West Virginia was brought to the attention of the President, during his visit at Wheeling, on the 21st, and he was urged to express his opinions thereon. The *Intelligencer* says:

The President thought the policy advocated was "right and proper." He thought discriminations on account of participation in the rebellion should now cease, and referred to the fact that, acting upon this idea, he had "afforded the people of Virginia and Mississippi an opportunity to throw overboard the obnoxious clauses of their constitutions" enforcing such discrimination. He said care should be taken to avoid division among the Republicans such as had happened in Tennessee; but he thought the ideas advocated in the Wheeling address were "about right." Being asked if he had any objection to having his approval of those ideas made known, he replied that it would be improper for him to interfere in any way in our local politics; and he did not want to be mixed up with them. But this expression of his views having been thus drawn from him without the slightest idea on his part of interfering or volunteering advice, we feel that there can be no impropriety in stating the main point of the conversation as we have done, viz: That President Grant's attention has already been attracted to the Liberal Republican Movement in this State, and that he regards it with decided favor, as being in consonance with his own ideas and official acts; and that while he counsels the utmost caution to avoid a division among us, he would gladly see the Republicans of the State united on such a platform as that embodied in the Wheeling Address.

We have more than once spoken of this movement to abrogate the existing restrictions upon the suffrage in that State, not hesitating to express our hearty concurrence in the policy, and our sincere wishes for its success. Herein, the Republican press of the country generally has agreed with us. It is gratifying to find that the same opinions are shared by the Administration, as well as to perceive the significance with which our friends in West Virginia are admonished of the single peril against which they have to guard. Their hands will be strengthened, as their policy is sustained, by the personal endorsement of General GRANT, and we shall look with confidence to a very general acceptance of the Wheeling platform by the entire party of the State.

MINOR TOPICS.

WHEN Americans have been abroad they generally come home quite indignant at the lack of intelligence and knowledge of American affairs in foreigners. Some lay the blame of this upon the national stupidity which the unfortunate Europeans must imbibe with the air they breathe, while others charge it all to the short-sighted and oppressive rule of the "effete soyereigns" of that Continent, who dread the effects of a full knowledge of America, and American affairs, upon their degraded subjects. Now, we do not propose to choose between these two excellent reasons, but we should like to know which, if either, is responsible for the ignorance concerning European affairs in this country. About England we do know a little, but of France, Italy, Russia and Germany we are as ignorant as any of the partially educated inhabitants of those lands are of us. If a Senator of the United States were to visit Paris, he would, in all likelihood, be disgusted at the discovery that his fame—unless he were a man of the stamp of a Sumner or a Fessenden—had not reached so far, and yet he would have to confess a total ignorance of even the names of men filling perhaps higher positions in that country. Of all the members of the newly appointed cabinet in Paris, how many had ever been heard of before on this side of the world? How many of the leading Ministers of Austria are known of here, excepting Von Beust, who himself sprung into their notice only in 1866, although for many years he had been Premier of Saxony, and was regarded by the South Germans as their only hope against the machinations of Bismarck? How much do we know concerning the colonial governors of England, excepting those of Canada and India? Yet, if one of our State Governors, men of less power and influence, finds himself unknown abroad he is pretty sure to base upon it a charge of ignorance against the Europeans. Again we refuse to choose between the two excellent reasons for their lack of knowledge given above, but shall leave it to others to decide.

WE SEE a paragraph "going the rounds" of the press concerning an engineer of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, representing him as discovering a locomotive without an engineer approaching his train at full speed, as having whistled "down brakes" on his train, and as sending his fireman back to uncouple the tender at the rear, while he himself severed the connection with the engine, and then jumping on the tender, with his red flag, watched "the two engines dash toward each other like very demons," both being thrown from the track and demolished by the collision. He next ran to meet the express going east, which was just two minutes behind time, barely sufficient to enable him to "flag it" and bring it to a full stop within twenty feet of the wrecked engines. For this heroic act, it is further stated, the company presented the engineer "with a check for one thousand dollars." This certainly was a "heroic act," and the reward not more than adequate. But—we should like to know the name and residence of the hero, that we might do our share in handing him down to posterity.

THE Capital, it seems, is to be removed; at least many people say so. St. Louis claims it, Chicago says that if moved at all it must go to New York or Chicago, and Train, having land for sale, gently shrieks Omaha. It would need a good deal of pretty convincing logic to induce persons generally to agree that the Capital needs moving at all. Some say the movement is being engineered by the Democrats, who do not intend to allow it to culminate until they again hold the reins of government, when they will be able to satisfy a very hungry crowd with the most gigantic job yet dreamed of. St. Louis is not the healthiest locality and but little pleasanter than Washington, and the sum paid as mileage to Congressmen now would be no whit less if that were the seat of Government. New York is as far from central as any of our large cities, excepting the "Hub," nor have the purity and excellence of her city Government induced us to desire to trust her with anything more than we can help. As to Chicago—nobody but a Chicagoose would think of such a thing; uncentral, unstable, unreliable, naturally, Chicago is a sort of George Francis Train among cities. We do not believe that the Capital will be moved at all: but in case it shall be, then we are in favor of finding the geographical centre between Mexico, British America and the two oceans, and there locating a town and building the Capital.

THE London papers constantly praise Mr. John S. Clarke's performances of *Babington Jones* and *Toodles*. The *Court Journal*, in a long notice says: "This popular American actor was very successful in both pieces, and the warmth of his reception ought to do much to soften the asperities of the Alabama difficulty."

Just such ridiculous paragraphs as this are quite common now in some journals on both sides of the Atlantic; to us it would seem just as sensible to say that the warmth of the English rose-blankets which we use ought to soften the asperity of the Alabama question. Blankets are good things, and we pay good prices for them to the producers. Mr. Cooke's acting is a good thing, and if the English people have the good taste to appreciate it, we can see no reason why we as Americans should feel as if a favor had been done us. The Alabama question is purely one of international law and comity involved in a diplomatic labyrinth, and as such cannot reasonably be affected by either good acting or good blankets. We send England many good actors, she sends us many poor ones and much good manufactured ware, but the Alabama question still remains unsettled, and its asperities, so far as we can see, hang on a different set of hooks entirely from these other articles.

SOME MONTHS ago we gave our ideas concerning funerals as they now are and as they should be. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has now taken up the same question and is handling it in a different light. We objected to the barbaric show and glitter, to the heartlessness and unfeelingness of the present requirements of society, and to the expense. The New York editor treats of the expense alone. He says

The desire for displays on funeral occasions keeps pace with the passion for costly weddings. Years ago, a simple coffin, followed by a few carriages, was regarded as sufficient for displaying proper respect for the dead. Now, costly shrouds, the most expensive coffins, and long trains of carriages are looked upon as essential.

The *Advertiser* then treats of the folly of this, and of the exhorbitance of undertakers in a very forcible style, but not sufficiently so to frighten us from treating some day upon the same text.

The President at Washington.

A letter of the 20th, from Washington says:

The President still tarries in our midst. The people are delighted. They are making good use of their distinguished guest's presence. He is very amiable and obliging; does all he can to make his stay among us yield us as much pleasure as possible. He seems willing to do anything we ask him—anything within the bounds of reason, save make a speech. That he will not do.

On Saturday the corner stone of our new Town Hall was laid. A large concourse of people was assembled. The band discoursed music; prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Davidson; an address delivered by J. F. Patterson, Esq., and then a box containing sundry things was deposited in the corner stone by the hands of the President. This done he was conducted into the Court House, where many hundreds of our citizens had the privilege of shaking his hand. And what a shaking it was; old and young, rich and poor, white and black, Republicans and Democrats had a hand in it. To them it seemed a great pleasure; to the President hard work. Poor man; he is to be pitied; to be belabored everlastingly must be an intolerable bore. It is well he has patience and endurance in an eminent degree. Aside, however, from the two instances I have mentioned, he has had comparative quiet. This, he says, he covets and enjoys. He expresses himself greatly pleased with our place. This nation is largely indebted to him; let its prayers be offered in his behalf; he deserves well at the hands of this whole people.

THE following appointments have been made in Pennsylvania for the Hon. C. Delano:

Harrisburg, Saturday, September 25.
Lancaster, Monday, September 27.
West Chester, Tuesday, September 28.
Norristown, Thursday, September 30.

STATE POLITICS.

D. M. PAINTER is chairman of the Republican County Committee in Huntingdon.

THERE is a breach in the Republican party in Huntingdon county and the copperheads are smiling.

IT HAS been charged that Pennsylvania clerks in the Departments have been assessed to defray campaign expenses, but the officers of the Pennsylvania Republican Association deny the charge.

A NEW paper has been started in Huntingdon, called the *Republican*, and published by Theo. H. Cremer, a defeated candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary. If the paper were started in good faith as an advocate of Republican principles, we would wish it well, but as it opposes a portion of the regularly nominated ticket, we would advise Republicans to have nothing to do with it.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

THE State Central Committee has made arrangements for the following mass-meetings and speakers: On the 23d inst., Apollo, Armstrong county, Governor Geary and Hon. Mahlon Chance; 24th, the same speakers at Butler; 27th, General Harry White at Monongahela City, 28th, Hon. G. W. Schofield at Tionesta, Forrest county; General Harry White at Washington, and Hon. John Scott at Coudersport, Potter county; 29th, Hon. John Scott at Smethport, M'Kean county, and Governor Geary at Clearfield. October 4th Hon. John Scott, Hon G. A. Grow and H. Bucher Swope, Esq., at Pittsburgh, and Governor Geary at Parker's Landing, Venango county; Oct 5th, Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow and H. Bucher Swope, Esq., at Beaver in the afternoon and New Brighton in the evening, and Governor Geary at Oil City; 6th, Governor Geary at Titusville, and Messrs. Scott and Swope at New Castle; these gentlemen are to speak at West Greenville, Mercer county, on the 7th, upon which day Mr. Grow is to speak at Kittanning; 8th, Governor Geary and Messrs. Scott and Swope at Meadville; on the 9th these same gentlemen, joined by Mr. Grow, are to speak at Erie and at Corry.

Republican Meetings This Week.

At City Hall Thursday evening, R. Stockett Matthews, speaker.

At Eleventh Ward School House Friday evening, Commissioner Delano, probable speaker.

At Apollo Thursday evening, when the Republicans of Armstrong and Westmoreland counties will be addressed by Gov. J. W. Geary and Col. Geo. F. McFarland.

In the Sixteenth Ward, corner of John street and Greensburg turnpike, Friday evening, Messrs. Howard, H. C. Mackrell and W. Leggate, speakers.

In Birmingham, on the Market Square, on Friday evening. Messrs. A. M. Brown and W. C. Moreland, speakers.

At Bellevue, in the Public Hall, Friday evening. Messrs. W. S. McCune, Capt. H. A. Collier, W. Peebles Miller and Jas. P. Johnston, speakers.

At Gerst's Hall, Third ward, Allegheny, Saturday evening. Messrs. A. M. Brown, J. L. Graham, H. P. Mueller and D. L. Smith, speakers.

At G. W. Boyd's hotel, in Bridgeville, on Saturday evening. Messrs. Thomas Ewing and Hon. Thomas Howard, speakers.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

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

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

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

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

A 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.

Ho! 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 dangerous. 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.