The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

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

MONDAY, SEPT. 27, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.
STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KEER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—MAUNCEY 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, "Garibaldi," General News, State Items, What a Co operative Laundry Costs, Medical Hints. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: The Tragedy of Two Lives, Autumn Fashions, Amusements.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 45f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅞.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 135.

IN ADDITION to the two Atlantic lines of telegraphic cable already in operation, a third or German line is now under preparation, and a fourth, from Ireland to Nova Scotia, is projected.

THE prominent feature of the book-trade sale of New York last week, was the unusually large demand for the works of Byron. Over ten thousand copies were disposed of at advanced prices.

THE Pennsylvania State Fair commences at Harrisburg to-morrow, enteries closing this evening. It is predicted that this will be the finest exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in the State.

THE prospect for the immediate construction for the new line of railway from the Pan Handle, opposite Steubenville, to Wellsburg, gives great satisfaction to the citizens along that portion of the left bank of the Ohio.

IT is said that one of the nine new Circuit Judgships is to be given to Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, in December. It is quite likely that at least three changes will be made in the Cabinet by the opening of the new year.

SOON after the meeting of the Senate, in December, the President will send in his nominations for the new circuit judgships created under the Judiciary Act of last winter, and also for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench left by the decease of Justice Wayne.

THE destiny of the Grand Duchy of Baden, is to be consolidated into an united Germany. If the Prussian policy shall be directed to its absorption, no protests of France will avail to resist the movement, which will forever shut out France from the navigation of the Rhine.

IN urging the abrogation of duties on foreign coal the New York journals overlook two essentials facts—1. That one tun of anthracite is worth for most purposes at least as much as two tuns of bituminous; 2. That the city of New York supplies the anthracite counties of Pennsylvania with most of the general merchandize they buy.

A FRENCH religious journal remarks of the famous letter of Father Hyacinthe that "no such language has been heard in the French Church since the middle ages." *La Patrie* declares tht a the independent language and courageous tone of his sermons attracted much attention, and have drawn on the preacher the condemnation of the Papacy and of his superiors.

GOSSIP, at Richmond, affirms that the President favors an election of U. S. Senators by the provisional Legislature which meets next month. The report is not worthy of belief. Gen. GRANT subscribes to the opinion of the Attorney General that no Legislative action should be taken, in advance of the Congressional approval, beyond the plain authorizations of the Reconstruction Acts.

MORE than one BAYARD, without fear and without reproach, gave his life to his country upon the battle-field of the rebellion. But heroes like MCPHERSON live forever in the memory of a grateful people, whether with or without such visible records, of monumental stone and bronze, as that which will ere long mark the spot, at Clyde, O., where sleeps the dust of one of the bravest and most spotless of the Union dead.

THERE are such general complaints of the bare faced frauds revealed in the returns of wealthy citizens for the income tax, that the Department has under consideration the propriety of ordering an entire new re-assessment. We have not heard how this proposition strikes the tax-dodging millionaire who heads the opposition ticket, but probably he regards it as a proof of that Radical oppression which he so fervently hates. He perhaps thinks $8,95, contributed to the "unexpended balance" in our State Treasury, quite enough of taxation for his limited means.

SO MANY rich men have contrived, like Mr. PACKER, to avoid the payment of taxes on their incomes, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is disposed to order a complete reassessment. He ought not to hesitate. A careful scrutiny into the returns of this class of men will show how many of them are worthy either of public position or of private confidence. Of course, there are many upright and otherwise excellent men among them; but there are also some of the other sort. Let a sifting be made, so that the honest may be distinguished from the dishonest.

LAST MONDAY the Select Council of this city voted to purchase the COLEMAN property, situated seven or eight miles up the Allegheny river, and to locate thereon a new reservoir with a view to affording a full supply of suitable water. To day this proposition will come up in the Common Council, and we earnestly hope and expect that its decision will accord with that already reached in the other body. All investigations heretofore made have concurred in the conclusion that the Allegheny is the true source of our water supply, and the almost unanimous vote for the COLEMAN site in the Select Council indicates that it is the most available spot, and is offered at a reasonable price.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will hold a convocation in the Third Presbyterian church of this city, commencing on Tuesday of next week, October 5th. This Board is one of the most conspicuous religious corporations in the country—made so by the personal and social eminence of the individuals of which it is composed, but more especially by the vastness and grandeur of the enterprise in which it is engaged. How many delegates will be present, cannot be definitely determined in advance. The estimated number varies from twelve to twenty-six hundred. In the list of those who will certainly attend are the names of many individuals widely known, not only in this country, but in Europe, for scholarship, for professional attainments and capacity in the higher walks of business activity. It will be, under whatever aspect it may be viewed, a notable assemblage.

THE *Leader*, in discussing the edict recently issued from the Catholic Cathedral of this city commanding all adherents of the Romish Church to withdraw their children from the public schools, affirms that

"This is putting the ecclesiastical screws down pretty strong."

And then naively adds:

"It does seem to be a violation of equity that a large class of the community is compelled to aid in the support of a school system, the advantages of which are denied to them by their religious convictions and the rules and discipline of their church."

Will our neighbor explain, if the "religious convictions" of large numbers of the Catholic communion constrained them to take their children out of the public schools, why it became necessary to put down "the ecclesiastical screws pretty strong" to make them act up to those convictions? To our secular understanding, there seems to be a bad hitch in this logic.

THE TEXTS of the official communications of our Minister to the Madrid government are not yet received at Washington. The Peruvian Minister in this country has been notified that his demonstrations of concern for the Cuban insurgents are indecorous, and must be moderated. The latest advices from Cuba are not favorable to the rebel cause. Jealousies are distracting their councils and paralyzing their action. Several of their leaders have been assassinated, and the American element in their camps has become so obnoxious as to threaten more serious trouble. Our rebel renegade and defaulter, Jordan, has been degraded from the superior command, and Cespedes has personally taken the field, to re-animate a drooping cause. In the meantime, it is a strong point made by the Havana press, that the insurrection lives only by the aid of American sympathy and support. *That* aid is about to disappear altogether. If the latest report from Cuba be true, that Jordan has offered to sell out to the Spanish authorities, the final collapse of the revolt is near at hand. The report is credible, since we remember how that notorious individual has betrayed every cause which ever yet trusted him.

THE MAST HOPE disaster on the Erie Railway must be fresh in the recollection of all our readers. The essential facts of the case are that a freight train was on a siding, at that point, waiting for the express passenger train from New York to go by. The Engineer of the freight train, without orders from the Conductor, or any other proper person, started the train prematurely, and just in time to reach the main track as the express came thundering along. The result was a fearful collision, attended by loss of life and property. The Engineer was arrested and confined in Milford jail to await his trial. This came off last week, before Judge BARRETT. The facts, as stated above, were clearly proved, insomuch that the Judge felt constrained to charge the jury pointedly against the prisoner, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with clamorous applause by a great concourse of citizens in the Court room.

If this result may be taken as a fair indication of public opinion, conductors, engineers and switch-tenders would seem to have license to be as careless or reckless as they will, no matter what damage may in consequence befall people on their journeys.

THE LUNATICS OF WALL STREET.

Beyond the passing inconvenience to the interests of solid trade, in the interruptions resulting from the general excitement, we have no regrets to indulge and no sympathies to express for the victims of this latest frenzy of cupidity. The individual operators who have disregarded the cautions of experience, the plainest instructions of common-sense, and, in most instances, the palpable dictates of commercial honesty, must bear the consequences for themselves. But something is due to the higher interests of society, to prevent, if possible, the recurrence of a condition of things which has for three days convulsed the financial centre of the country.

Considering the instantaneous effect of the announcement that only four millions of Government gold were about to be sold *bona fide*, and the cash paid for it on delivery, upon the wholly fictitious market of last week, we perceive that the gamblers, who were buying and selling, on paper, in sums of from one to ten millions, and to an amount, in the gross, for a single day's transaction, of over three hundred millions of dollars, were smitten as if by a stroke of lightning. That was the end of their game! It remained only to survey the field and to place the victims out of the public sight. Not even the four millions to be offered were sold; an actual transfer of half that amount has sufficed for the occasion, and the bravado of the gold-room has been thoroughly squelched. Here, then, is indicated the practical remedy which should preclude the repetition of the last week's disastrous frenzy. Time transactions in gold should be legally construed as engagements for immediate delivery. This would prick every such bubble as soon as it gathers shape, and that would be the end of the unreal speculations which support the New York gold room.

The Secretary of the Treasury has done simply his duty in the premises. Prevented by law from selling gold without notice, he gave that notice when it became evident that governmental interference could no longer be delayed. No intelligent citizen doubts the propriety of his conduct in declining to interfere in the course of private commercial transactions, until it was rendered imperative by public considerations. Whether it would have been better for the Treasury and for the country, if he could have thrown large amounts on the market without notice, that is not the law. Until Congress shall otherwise order, this notice must be given, as it was last week, and this Administration is, throughout, in the hands of men who obey the law as they find it, and there may be an honest doubt as to the expediency of changing that law, when we see that this notice is of itself potent enough to lay the evil spirit of speculation, as it at the word. The Secretary has wisely and profitably exercised quite as large a discretion as the law may safely put within the reach of any Treasury official. We are not always certain of a BOUTWELL in that place.

Fortunes made, and lost, in an hour, ruined speculators crazed or plunging into suicide, the movements of regular trade paralized, the financial transactions of an entire people temporarily blocked, a fever of excitement ending in a crisis of general disorder and a crash of the whole fabric, overwhelming its builders in a common destruction—this is substantially the story of the last week in the great city of New York. The country survives the shock which destroys its own engineers, and the madness of the hour will be forgotten or remembered only as another proof of the fatal power of that accursed thirst for riches which has studded the world's history with the records of human frailty.

THE Republicans should remember that in some respects the coming election is one of peculiar importance, and every vote should be polled. For instance, in 1871 the Legislature will have devolved upon it the duty of apportioning Pennsylvania both for Congressional and Legislative representation. Both of these apportionments have not fallen on the same year since 1801, and will not fall on the same year again till 1941. This consideration is of great political importance.

LAST YEAR, in Philadelphia, the Republicans had a bloody time in the Democratic wards, although the police and mayor were Republicans. This year neither police nor mayor are Republicans, and Billy McMullen says much blood shall be shed. As this may and probably will keep many timid and law abiding Republicans from the polls, it is necessary that in all other parts of the State the loyal men should turn out strong in order to make up for the difficiency thus caused.

PHILADELPHIA.

Beginning of Activity in Political Circles—The Democrats Whistling up courage—Republican Meeting at Germantown—A Meeting in Philadelphia on Monday Night.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 25, 1869.

The activity in political circles, which usually characterizes the closing days of the compaign, has fairly commenced. Both parties are industriously at work, vigorously pushing their interests. On the Democratic side the leaders put on the appearance of doing little, and in this manner unquestionsbly hope to deceive the Republicans into undue negligence in exerting their full efforts. The Democrats are doing little speaking, but documents filled with the usual amount of misrepresentation and abuse are being largely circulated. The Democrats are counting on a reduced vote by which alone they admit they can carry the elections, and they are taking the underhanded method of working secretly to throw the Republicans off their guard. This fact should urge every person interested in the success of Republican principles and institutions, the security of the National credit and the general prosperity of the State, to do their best to bring out the vote of the party on the twelith of October.

The discord in the Democratic ranks in this city, instead of being removed by the reconstruction of their ticket, is still full of rancor, and the dissatisfaction in a large class almost amounts to open rebellion. The Democrats have calculated largely upon carrying this city without any very tangible reasons for such a very necessary result as far as their prospects are concerned. They have been making a great effort to disturb the political equilibrium of the working classes and the Government employes, but so far it has been uphill work. There is no doubt of the carrying of the city on the Republican ticket by from two to four thousand majority. It is very doubtful whether the Democrats will be able to bring out a full vote, on account of the recent disturbance in their camp, and the leaders themselves show evident signs of fear and trembling. Their greatest hopes are based upon a majority here.

In the country districts, except probably the Lehigh region, the vote, according to accounts, will not vary materially from that of 1868, or if it does, the favor seems to be on the side of the Republicans. In the Lehigh valley there is being made an extraordinary effort, for the reason of its being Packer's own vicinity. Here the Democrats expect a decided increase. The campaign has not sufficiently advanced to furnish any just grounds of determining with what result. Up to the present time, however, the work does not seem to go on with any decided assurance of realizing their great expectations. The large interests of Packer in this region will be forced to their full extent in exerting the necessary influence. To suppose that Packer carries that beautiful valley of the Lehigh in his breeches pocket, as some people are dupes enough to believe, is a gross misrepresentation of its people.

The State Republican Committee here are actively engaged in bringing speakers from all parts of the country and are sending them out into the State, reserving also a good share to enlighten the wavering of the city of "Brotherly Love."

Last night a very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the town hall at Germantown. The place was handsomely decorated and illuminated. The meeting being called to order by W. F. Smith, Thomas W. Walker was chosen President. After the announcement of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries, Mr. A. Wilson Henzey was introduced. The speaker set out with a lively ventilation of the Democratic tricks and the various disguises used to deceive the people. He spoke of the Republican party being the party pledged to the security of the national debt. That the Democratic party had but one remedy, and that was repudiation. He spoke of the calamities that would inevitably ensue from this Democratic doctrine. The industries of the country would be ruined and the public honor abroad would be disgraced in the eyes of the struggling masses of Europe, who look to this country as their only hope of elevation in the human scale and in the enjoyment of liberty for themselves and comfort for their families. He showed that the poor man would suffer more than the rich by such an infamous act as repudiation. He spoke of the war and its fearful sacrifices, brought on by the very party which to-day seeks power out of the malicious spirit of overturning what has already been accomplished in bringing the country to its present attitude, which demands respect at home and abroad.

Daniel Kalfbus, of Mauch Chunk, was next presented to the audience. The speaker said he came from the home of Judge Packer. That much had been said of that gentleman's popularity in the Lehigh valley, but he had failed to discover upon what grounds. He spoke of the Republican party as the friend of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

John Covode, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was next called out, but as the hour was growing late said but a few words and retired amid great cheering.

During the meeting the Republican Invincibles passed by the hall. They numbered between three and four hundred, and with the display of roman candles and torches presented a brilliant spectacle.

On Monday there will be a meeting on Penn Square, in this city, at which many distinguished speakers are expected to be present, among them, Henry Wilson, United States Senetor from Massachusetts.

Kilkenny Among the Gold Gamblers.

Our New York papers have full reports of the exciting scenes among the gold speculators during the latter half of last week. We note briefly as follows:

The constant use of the Gold Telegraph instruments for the past two days has impaired them so greatly that their use at one o'clock had to be suspended for an hour.

The excitement run so high that some of the bears threatened to shoot the leading brokers on the bull side. One of these brokers then stepped forward and dared any one to shoot him. None of the bears accepted the invitation.

On Wednesday $324,524,005 of gold were bought and sold. Thursday's business, it is believed, was much larger than this, and the transactions thus far to-day are undoubtedly larger than during the corresponding time on either of the preceding days. In the Gold Room it was reported that fifteen small firms are known to have failed.

The *Tribune* says that the corner in gold was manipulated by Wm. S. Woodward, Jay Gould, Jas. Fisk, Jr., Marvin Bros. & Co., Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and other prominent operators. Smith, Gould & Martin have suffered very heavily, and are reported to have failed, but their names were not officially declared in the Gold Room. Jay Gould and Jas. Fisk have probably lost largely from having bought heavily when gold was about 50, and had not sold out before the price tumbled. About 30 failures are reported, but it is impossible to ascertain what houses have actually fallen.

Said a very young but very heavy operator, "I made $100,000 in a jiffy," but I would like to take ten per cent. of it for my chance of the whole. I don't suppose I will turn out to be all broke." "My profits were over $75,000," said another, as he regaled himself with oysters after the turmoil; "but I have been excited with fears about it the last half hour, and have just found out that my fears are quite certain to be justified."

Again came the Washington rumor, and this time, it was said, direct from the special Treasury agent in this city. It was asserted that Grant had ordered Boutwell to sell the gold, and that he would order him to sell five millions, if necessary. Away went the market in another rush, and never recovered until it touched 133. In the street it went lower. The bulls were ruined men; men were maddened; Speyer grew crazy; his eyes seemed fixed in despair; he spoke to his friends in a husky voice, and rushed about the little fountain as if in terror; at length he raised his hand and shouted hoarsely to the heated, struggling mass below him. This extraordinary spectacle nearly silenced the operators. In a few words Speyer accused some unknown person of an attempt to assassinate him. "He is after me now with a big knife!" shrieked Mr. Speyer. "Look! look!" he continued: "Don't you see the knife?" As it was evident he was crazed he was placed in a carriage by his friends and sent home. Mr. Speyer was not the only one made momentarily crazy; one of the members of the Board informed the *Sun* reporter that under the undue excitement he felt his mind giving way, and took a Madison avenue stage up Broadway, as far as Canal street, to recover his balance.

Mr. Speyer announced his failure himself, and stated that the gold he had bought to-day was on verbal orders from J. Fisk, Jr., from whom he had neglected to obtain any margins, and he could not take his purchases. At this he was compelled to make a hasty retreat from the Board. The crowd soon after made a rush upon the office of Smith, Gould, Morton & Co., and only the active efforts of the police prevented its being gutted. They seized Fisk and threatened to hang him, but he was reacued with no more damage than a black eye. The crowd continued in the street until a late hour, and the presence of a large police was necessary to preserve order.

It is believed that the suspension of the Fisk and Gould party are mere ruses to gain time, and that nearly all the faltering firms will be prepared to meet their liabilities. This is merely a rumor, and is not credited. If Smith, Gould & Martin, Fisk & Belden, and others of the bull concerns, settled their accounts according to their face, the other side will escape losses which they have had reason to fear.

When the news of the bursting of the gold bubble came up stairs to the Regular Board there was a momentary lull. Then a certain well known leader in the old North-Western party sung out, "Now is the time to go in for Central." The Vanderbilt shares received an impetus from that moment, and they rose steadily. The rumor spread that the Commodore had come to the rescue, and his stocks were firmly advancing. In the street and offices a better feeling was noticed at once, and though the gold bubble burst with force, it seemed a relief to the burdened ones. And they were not slow to take advantage of the change. Men who had been lately bearing the stock market and bulling the gold, at once changed about and began to bear on the gold and bull on the stocks. A comple revolution took place within twenty minutes.

If the main movers in the affair, Messrs. Fisk and Gould, come forward and meet their engagements, and thus aid others, everything will move harmoniously in the street to-day. The commission brokers of the street are openly delighted at the panic, for they say the thunder and lightning of the past few days will clear the sky, and drive from the street the irresponsible harpies who have formed "corners" and preyed upon the public generally. The moral presented by the sickening spectacle is that it may take merchants and other business men from the street, and they will learn that even sharp players can be beat at a game where loaded dice are used. There was no reason for the rout and tumult of the last few days. The whole story in a nutshell is: A combination of powerful men boldly struck out for an object which they nearly attained, and everything that stood in the way was compelled to go down before them. Business was made to stand still, the poor to suffer, the nervous to experience alarms, while "bulls" and "bears held high carnival.

STATE POLITICS.

HON. JOHN ALLISON is to address a mass meeting at New Wilmington, Lawrence county, on the 5th of October.

OHIOANS and Pennsylvanians who are clerks in any of the departments at Washington will be allowed to come home to vote.

COMMISSIONER DELANO and Hon. Jno. Allison were to have spoken at Chester on Wednesday, but were unavoidably absent and Gov. Pollock and Mr. Vandersmire took their places.

THE Democrats of Lawrence county have nominated Mr. Wm. H. Reynold and Capt. H. W. Squires for Assembly, and appointed Capt. Wm. McClelland to be chairman of the County Committee.

THE new ticket of the Philadelphia Democracy gives great dissatisfaction to the friends of the original candidates, so that the breach of the party, instead of being healed, is actually widened by the new movements.

GEN. HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren county, the Republican candidate for Senator from the district composed of Warren, Mercer and Venango counties, is expected to make several speeches in Erie county this campaign.

A REPUBLICAN meeting is to take place on Saturday, October 9th, at Farmington, up in the Fayette county mountains. Hon. Andrew Stewart, Messrs. J. B. Miller and G. W. K. Minor, Col. John Collins and Major P. A. Johns are to do the speaking.

THE tolls on the Lehigh Valley Railroad (Asa Packer's) have been largely increased since his nomination for Governor. This will certainly make up for a good deal of the money he is expending to secure his election, but the people will find their coal somewhat higher.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has appointed the editor of the Erie *Observer* a District Superintendent, and placed twelve counties in the north-west under his supervision. The creation of such officers shows how thoroughly the Democracy are organizing.

AT THE Republican nominating convention of Montgomery county the following resolution was passed: "To Hon. Charles H. Stinson we extend our thanks for his conduct as State Senator, from this district, believing that he has in all matters acted for the good of his constituents."

WHILE Governor Geary was refusing to be the instrument of the slave-drivers and border-ruffians in Kansas, and was nobly standing up there for freedom, Mr. Packer was in Congress humbly and servilely following the lead of Toombs, Wigfall, and other fire-eaters, in their plans to hand over all our free territory to the slavery interests.

The "Old Fogies" of Councils.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The *Commercial* is never happy save when it is abusive; is never satisfied unless it is inconsistent. In Friday's issue I noticed a violent attack on certain members of the city councils who refused to vote money out of the city treasury to wine and dine the several hundred California pioneers who came this way on a pleasure excursion. The editor chose to style all such who put themselves on record against the needless expenditure of several thousand dollars as "old fogies," lacking public spirit, and intimates that better material should fill their places! What consistency for the journal of retrenchment and reform to exhibit! Guillotine those men who refuse to make contribution out of the city treasury for a grand "municipal drunk," as such occasions are sometimes termed. I think nine men out of every ten will stand by the so called "old fogies" in all their votes which have in view public economy in the administration of the city affairs. I admit that it was unfortunate that the subject of extending the hospitality of the city to the "Pioneers" should have been brought into Council and then killed; but it is much better that the city should occupy the embarrassing position entailed than that our debt should be materially increased to no good purpose. I think I reflect the opinions of nine-tenths of the tax-payers of the city in saying that the "old fogies" are not to be derided or decapitated because, forsooth, they refused to cast a vote for a needless and unprofitable expenditure of the moneys for which they as custodians are responsible to their constituents. Let us have a little more "old fogyism," if men with economical ideas can be classed in the category.

JUDGE.

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.

KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR.

It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows signs of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The next question is, "what shall the stimulant be?"

A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of anti-febrile and laxative roots and herbs—something which will regulate, soothe and purify, as well as invigorate—is the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the confidence of the public and medical profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

As a means of sustaining the health and strength under a fiery temperature, the BITTERS have a paramount claim to consideration. It has the effect of fortifying and bracing the nervous and muscular systems against the ordinary consequences of sudden and violent changes of temperature, and is therefore peculiarly useful at this season, when hot sunshine by day and ice-cold dews by night, alternately heat and chill the blood of those who are exposed to them.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in bottles only. To avoid being deceived by counterfeits, see that the name of the article is on the label, and embossed on the glass of the bottles, and our revenue stamp over the cork.