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MONDAY, OCT. 4, 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.
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RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER—CHAUNCEY 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, "The Darkened Nursery," General News, State Politics, State Items. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: New Publications, Personal, Foreign News and Rumors, Amusements.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56¾f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 129¾.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT!

Let none of our friends forget the grand Republican rally to be held this evening at City Hall, at which Senator JOHN SCOTT and other distinguished speakers will be present to address their fellow-citizens on the important issues of the hour. Ample arrangements for the accommodation of ladies have been made, and it is hoped that the meeting will prove the most encouraging and memorable of the campaign.

THEY are figuring up, at Washington, a Republican majority in Pennsylvania. A full vote next week will furnish figures vastly more reliable. And we shall have them.

IT IS said that the Methodist Book scandal, which first appeared in the N. Y. *Times*, was the immediate cause for the recent severance of Mr. Bigelow's editorial connection with that journal.

THE Chicago *Journal* expresses great confidence that the frosts have as yet done no injury to the corn crop of the Northwest, which is likely to be the largest in quantity, and in quality one of the best ever produced in this country.

SO MANY candidates offer for the Senatorial places from Virginia, that the election is likely to be deferred until after the final admission of the State. That little circumstance would make a great hole in our Attorney General's logic.

THE ARCTIC researches of Captain Hayes have settled the question that Sir John Franklin was the first actually to solve the problem of the North-West Passage. Having, on previous voyages from the West, sailed Eastward as far as Cape Herschell, the Westward Expedition which resulted fatally, penetrated beyond that point and so completed the chain of communication. A late navigator, Captain McClure, in the Investigator, lived to achieve the same success and to receive the reward therefor.

A SO-CALLED Cuban privateer has found the open seas. The Hornet is a fast sailing, well-manned and heavily armed steamship, and threatens serious mischief to the Spanish commerce. She is legally no privateer, but simply a pirate—to be so regarded in every port and by every flag in the world except those of Mexico, the only power which has recognized the belligerency of the insurgents. She has successively slipped through the fingers of our own authorities at Philadelphia and New York, and of the British authorities at Halifax, going finally to sea from the latter port. It is thus fortunate that England and Spain cannot turn the Alabama tables upon us. But our own obligations of international duty toward Spain, nevertheless, are not thereby released. Our navy should be forthwith instructed to capture this pirate, after her first overt act, and bring her into our ports for adjudication. Spain can settle the question with England as she sees fit.

IN THE Northumberland district the Democrats are running two candidates for Senator, both claiming to be regular, with about equal show. These are Mr. Buckalew, late United States Senator, and Mr. Chalfant, the editor of a newspaper at Danville. The Republicans have nominated Mr. Whitmoyer, of Columbia county, with what chances, if any, it is hard to tell at this distance. The district is composed of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan counties, and polled, last year, a Democratic majority of 3,097.

Mr. Buckalew has all the Democratic newspapers on his side except Mr. Chalfant's. How far this circumstance may be taken as an index to popular opinion in the party, we shall not undertake to determine. But it is clear that the hindmost of their candidates, if both remain in the field, must poll a respectable number of votes, or Mr. Whitmoyer will certainly be defeated. Fortunately, the Republican majority in the next Senate will not depend on his election.

IT is a fact worthy of remark that the Democracy of the western section of the State, and indeed, we think, of the entire Commonwealth, have in the present campaign thus far failed to hold a single public meeting, conducting their part of the canvass in a quiet and undemonstrative manner. This course they hope will win, but it seems that they are particularly distrustful of the people, since no open avowal of their policy or principles dare be made. The simple truth is that they are ashamed to be found occupying the same old positions in which they have so often been stormed and defeated, and from which they have never dared to make a progressive step. Their silent campaign, with its mysterious dark lantern proceedings, certainly presents a striking contrast with the open and fearless course of the Republicans, who are everywhere aroused to the importance of the issues involved in the canvass, and who are anxious to proclaim to the whole world the principles they have espoused.

LAST WEEK the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company resumed its monthly sales of coal at auction. Ninety thousand tons were sold, in lots, and at low prices, lump bringing only $5.12 and smaller sizes in proportion, but none exceeding $6.50. Of course these are wholesale rates, and retail prices, to compensate for handling and loss by abrasion, with the addition of profits, must be at least $1 higher, and perhaps $2. This decline sustains abundantly the assurances given by the leading coal companies during the panic about coal two months ago, when they offered to contract at $7 for winter delivery.

This falling off in prices, while it suits consumers exactly, does not gratify the miners. The point of depression is nearly reached at which "the basis" provides for a strike with a view to sending up prices, by diminishing the supply. In the Mahanoy district, Schuylkill county, the miners in nearly all the collieries have actually struck, demanding an advance of fifty per cent., which it is clear enough the employers cannot concede, unless the price of coal shall advance. Negotiations are progressing between the operators and miners, but we do not see any probability of their coming to an agreement.

THE STRATEGY OF FAINT HEART.

The New York *Tribune* has no choice between the opposing tickets in Texas and Mississippi; and it insists that the Federal Administration shall indicate none. Why? Because that journal apprehends that the XVth Article would thereby be endangered. The *Tribune* may dismiss its own sense of anxious responsibility in the premises. The people of those two States have themselves drawn the lines of discrimination clear and sharp.

Every Republican in Texas supports the Davis ticket, and every rebel—no matter whether he calls himself Democrat or Conservative—will vote the ticket just set in the field by a convention of opposition editors. The Hamilton movement has gone up; or all that is left of it means nothing else but the disruption of the Republican party of the State. Does the *Tribune* suppose that with the defeat of Davis the Article would be ratified, except for the fact that no reconstruction is otherwise possible? It is true that either party, if successful, must ratify that proposition, but is it nothing to secure the control of the State government in sound Republican hands? And shall the President deny the legitimate influence of the Federal government against a murderous faction of which Gen. Reynolds has exposed the true character to the world, and which, in all these loyal States, finds not one to defend it except the editor of the *Tribune*.

We have a report that the Administration's avowal of sympathy with the Davis ticket so stirs up the local pugnacity that twenty more Republican speakers are to take the field for the Hamilton ticket. Very likely! Drawing the lines straight and sharp, in the midst of so much previous confusion, usually results in unmasking a large amount of pretension, and Texan Republicanism will be the purer and stronger for the weeding which this report indicates. Whether the cause of sincere Unionism is, for the moment, to gain or to lose thereby, its permanent and effective advantage demands that the discriminations be fearlessly made and adhered to without flinching. Hamilton and his "twenty or more Republican" advocates will, in due time, report themselves at the end of their march within the opposition lines, and it is a loss of time, and trifling with the situation, to attempt to purchase their adhesion to a sincere Republicanism at a price which would permanently bankrupt the party.

So in Mississippi. Ratification is also an indispensable condition there, which neither party can or will disregard. Gen. Alcorn, heading the Union ticket, declares that an opposition triumph "would sweep away all the results of peace, order and prosperity which have so far attended the restoration of civil government in the State." He stands with his Convention, upon the broadest platform of equal rights. Against him and his ticket, the party of murderers who are working for a Ku-klux victory, and whom the *Tribune* begs the President to let alone, are straining every effort to create a reign of terror in order to overawe the polls. Gen. Ames reports, since last March, thirty-two murders, thirteen deadly assaults and as many other flagrant outrages—the perpetrators, every man of them, the rebel lambs whose sweet voices the *Tribune* begs for the new Article.

If the *Tribune* had had its crotchety way, and no condition precedent, in the reconstruction act, existed to tie the hands of its dear friends who control the Virginia Legislature, how much ratification would the Article there receive?

This New York journal scolds the folly of the Administration in rendering a tardy support, or any support at all, to the Stokes wing in Tennessee, declaring that it should have "exacted a pledge, from the rebels enfranchised by Senter, that they would ratify the Article." This is a crowning exhibition of the *Tribune's* ignorance and presumption. Every rebel in the new Tennessee Legislature stands already pledged, from every stump and in every platform of the late campaign, to ratify that Article, and the pledge is worth no more than that would have been which the *Tribune* proposes—not even the paper it covered or the breath for its utterance.

Out upon such politics! Let us be thankful that we have a more sensible and practical Republicanism at the White House than in Printing House Square. The President heeds, and accords with, the universal demand of a loyal nation that the only party of liberty, peace and equality in the South shall never vainly ask the effective countenance of a Republican Administration. The XVth Article is to be secured at last by resolute and downright work, under a flag which is not to be mistaken, and not by the timid, vacillating and point-no-point policy of finesse which the *Tribune* blindly clings to.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, October 3, 1869.

The *Times* asserts positively that notwithstanding the denial of the fact by Marshal Barlow, the steamer Alabama, under command of Captain Limeburne, left the port last Sunday evening for Cuba, carrying several hundred men and an extensive supply of munitions for the Cuban revolutionary army. Her armament consisted of thirteen pieces of heavy ordnance, two thousand Remington rifles, and a large amount of powder and ordnance stores. Exactly five hundred and thirteen men, among whom were one hundred and sixty-eight of the disastrous Whitney expedition, which was seized at Gardiner's Island last summer, took passage on her. The steamer Entrupe has not yet gone to sea.

The brig B. F. Nash was recently suspected of having concealed arms on board, but a thorough search proved it to be a false report.

The steamer Cuba, formerly the Hornet, is reported to have been off Barngate on Thusday last. She was seen about five p. m. by a pilot who returned here yesterday, who spoke her. He describes her as being under sail with banked fires, evidently saving coal. She was steering S. S. E. Her commander, Captain Higgins, was formerly in the United States Navy, but during the war forsook his command, and become a Confederate officer."

A member of the firm of Lockwood & Co., denies, upon authority; the rumor that the liabilities of their house approach anywhere near the sum metioned—between twenty and thirty millions of dollars—while their losses have not yet been fully developed. It is positively asserted they are not involved to half this extent.

It is proposed by some members of the Gold Board Exchange to commence at once the work of weeding out the "lame ducks" in the Board.

The rules which were suspended by the Gold Exchange on Thursday will go into operation on Monday, unless further suspended by the Exchange. Should the rules be enforced on Monday, parties who have failed to make settlements will be liable to have their gold sold out, and will also be liable to fines for their delinquency.

Yesterday morning the French steamer Villa de Paris took on board twenty-two French Canadians for Rome. They are the third division of Papal recruits. Several Canadian priests accompany them. These new recruits are to replace those Zouaves whose term of service has expired.

A special despatch from Fernandina, Florida, yesterday, states that the vessels of the Cuban expedition had sailed before Marshal Barlow's despatch to detain them was received. Two hundred recruits for the Cuban army arrived there yesterday from Macon, Ga.

An American revenue cutter, and three Spanish gun boats, are off Cedar Keys on the look out for Cuban reinforcements.

A New Orleans special of yesterday reports that the steamship Lillian left pass a' L'outre early yesterday morning for Florida ports. The steamer Teaser is still there, with no preparations for sea.

A Washington special states that the Government has not decided to take any action in the case of the Cuban privateer Hornet, of Cuba, nor is it probable she will be interfered with, unless she commits some depredations on American commerce. The Administration takes the view that under the circumstances, the Hornet cannot be considered strictly a pirate, and the United States is not bound to attempt her capture.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1869.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE GOLD PANIC.

As comments have been made in the newspapers affecting the Administration in connection with the recent gold panic, and much interest is felt on the subject, the Washington agent of the Associated Press to-night called upon the President to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the insinuation, or direct charges against the administration. The President conversed with the utmost frankness on the subject, and said he had not thought proper to publicly contradict the statements concerning himself, as he had done nothing whatever to influence the money market, or to afford any advantges to private parties. While in New York he had many voluntary advisers, but he repeatedly said to them that the Administration always held itself in a position to act as it seemed best, and free to make any changes of policy for the public interest. In the course of the conversation he stated that while on the eve of going to Newport, Jas. Fisk, Jr., came on board the steamer at New York and said to the President that Gould had sent him down to ask that he would privately give them a little intimation as to what the Administration was going to do on the financial question. He replied that the giving of such information would not be fair, and asked Fisk whether he did not think so himself. Fisk admitted that it would not be fair. The President then informed him that whenever the Administration was going to change its action or policy, the Secretary of the Treasury would give notice through the newspapers, as usual, so that all might at the same time know what it was, thus excluding any possible charge of favoritism. On the morning of the panic Secretary Boutwell communicated the state of affaire in New York, when the President said: "Sell five millions gold." The Secretary replied he had come for the purpose of suggesting the sale of three millions. The idea of selling gold thus appearing to be in the mind of each at the same time. A few minutes thereafter an order was telegraphed to New York to sell four millions gold. It may be repeated that the President had informed no one of the purpose of the administration on financial subjects, and the same remark is equally true of the Secretary of the Treasury.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

The correspondence between C. H. Mallory & Co., owners of the steamspip Euterpe, and the Secretary of State, is furnished for publication. Under date of New York, October 1st, the owners addressed Secretary Fish stating that the Euterpe had been chartered to Jose Pesant, to load with artillery for Havana, and that they were informed by rumor that a priveteer is waiting off Sandy Hook to intercept the steamer, and asking in that event, what protection they would have from the United States Government.

Secretary Fish, in reply, states that while a convoy cannot be given to the vessel, the United States will, if a vessel carrying their flag is molested on the high seas, use all their power to punish the offenders, and to prevent a repetition of the offence.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Letters from Cuba received here yesterday confirm previous accounts of the insubordination and treachery in the Cuban army. Gen. Cespedes and Gen. Onesada are untiring in their endeavors to harmonize the conflicting elements, but without success. The Americans are anxious to get away. They report every promise made them before leaving New York has been violated, and the representations of the state of affairs on the island are equally false. The Americans who have escaped describe the condition of their comrades as the most piteous. They are compelled to take the front in all contests, and receive no quarter from the Spaniards. The wounded, who in exigency of battle, are left upon the field are invariably murdered. To this is to be added the almost daily assassinations of their comrades by those whose independence and liberty they were induced to volunteer to assist in securing.

Several engagements have taken place, in all of which the Spaniards have been defeated, and in each of which the Americans have lost largely. These fights are stated to have been unimportant in their results as affecting the conclusion of the war.

INTERVIEW OF STEEL IMPORTERS.

The steel importers had an interview with Secretary Boutwell yesterday, and represented that their business was suffering on account of the action of the American Consul at Sheffield in refusing to certify their invoices, and they asked an investigation of the charges preferred by manufacturers in this country. Secretary Boutwell said the latter should be investigated, and in the meantime they might pay increased duties under protest until a decision could be made.

EJECTED FROM THE DRESS CIRCLE.

Three colored men attempted to take seats in the dress circle of the National Theatre to-night, and when politely requested to go to the place assigned to colored persons, refused to leave the dress circle unless compelled to do so by the officers of the house. They then left under compulsion of his order, no physical force being used; and it is supposed the question of the rights of negroes, under the recent corporation law relating to places of amusement, will now be tested.

INTERESTING TO TOBACCONISTS.

Commissioner Delano to-day decided that tobacco prepared by the processes generally employed in the manufacture of chewing tobacco, using as sweetening licorice, or sweetened materials, is liable to a tax of thirty-two cents under whatever name used.

MONETARY.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $995,000; shipments, $893,287; amount destroyed, $176,950; total national bank circulation, $299,818,715.

INDISPOSITION OF AMOS KENDALL.

Amos Kendall has been ill for several weeks. Dr. Dexter, his physician, says he cannot recover.

Heavy Robbery.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, October 3.—Yesterday afternoon between one and two o'clock some person entered the Banking House of Cark & Ullman, No. 34 Clark street, went behind the counter, entered the vault, and took therefrom a trunk containing securities amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, consisting of promissory notes, Chamber of Commerce stock, Chicago Dock Company stock, Comercial Bank stock, &c., the property of J. P. Brooks. The robbery was not discovered until some two hours after. Fortunately none of the property taken can be made available to the robber.

—The suspension of J. Mott & Son, of N. Y., stock brokers, was announced Saturday.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The "Review" on Spanish-American Affairs—The Paraguayans Badly Defeated—Prussia despatches war vessels to the Antilles—Empress Eugenia arrived at Venice—French Chambers to be Convoked—Sickles' Note not Recalled—Humane Treatment for Cuban Prisoners—Prince Napoleon's Letter—Liberal Ideas at the Ecumenical Council.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, October 2.—It is estimated that the loss by fire among the shipping at Bordeaux will reach one million francs.

Dispatches received to-day announce the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at Venice.

The Ministers have decided to convoke the Chambers on the 8th of November. It is said that four Ministers will reign, and that Ollivier, Legris, Tolponet and Schnieder will succeed them.

PARIS, October 3—Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Col. Benton Chainan, and other Americans residing in London, thanking them for their address congratulating him for his liberal speech in the Senate. The Prince reminds them of the bonds which have always united France and America, and continues:

The present position bears resemblance to that at the close of the last century. France seeks to found a liberal democracy at the moment when America emerges from a gigantic struggle for the destruction of slavery, which dishonored the republic. The methods of France and America are different, but the end is the same. Constitutional liberty established in France will place the political sentiments of France and America in as complete accord as their interests already are."

In conclusion, the Prince thanked his American friends for having perceived in his speech moderate, liberal and democratic sentiments, which alone can secure the end at which they aim—the alliance of the Empire with liberty.

Nearly all the journals express dissatisfaction at the fact that the Chambers have not been immediately assembled.

The *Patrie* contradicts a report that the French troops are to retire from Rome on the 15th of November.

The *Figaro* says M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, will defend his liberal ideas before the Ecumenical Council, and that fifty American Bishops will give him their support.

The *Journal Official* announces that the Senate and Corps Legislatif have been convoked to meet on the 29th of November.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late advices have been received from Buenos Ayres. It seems that President Lopez, in evacuating Asura, removed everything, including his guns, during the pursuit,

Thirty thousand allies had attacked three thousand Paraguayans. The latter fought desperately, the engagement lasting six hours. The Paraguayans lost 2,500 men, and all their archives and specie.

St. Rabane, Ireland, October 2.—Twenty-eight Catholics and eight Protestants have been committed for trial for alleged complicity in the riot of August 7th.

Right Rev. Samuel Waldegrave, Bishop of Carlisle, died to-day, aged 52.

PARIS, October 3.—Advices from Paraguayan sources represent that the losses of the Braziilans in their late battles amount to 8,000 men. President Lopez retired to the Grand Cordeilla, and thence to Acauaza, where he had in advance prepared new positions for his forces. The allies were preparing to withdraw from Paraguay, but would leave a few troops behind to support the Provisional Government established at Asuncion.

The Argentine government has already recalled its contingent to the allied army in Paraguay.

The Buenos Ayres journals accuse the Brazilians of assassinating their prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 2.—The potato crop of England will fall short of an average of half a crop. In Cumberland it is diseased.

Col. Sill has been appointed Governor of New Foundland.

LONDON, October 2.—The Saturday *Review* has an article on the relation between Spain and the United States. The writer says the announcement that the Washington Government approves the communication of Sickles to the Spanish Government is only partially intelligible, as long as the terms of that despatch are unknown. So also is the annoucement that America had no intention to intervene, and was only prompted by humanity. It is certain the Spaniards consider the subject concerns themselves alone, and if the government prosecutes the contest with energy and success, no faction will openly oppose its measures.

Referring to Senator Sumner, the same paper says: "The American statesman, in publicly foretelling the dismemberment of the British empire, is probably not aware that he said anything uncivil."

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 3.—The note of Gen. Sickles to the Spanish Government in regard to Cuba has not been withdrawn.

A circular is puplished in the official *Gazette* instructing the Captain General of Cuba to treat the rebel prisoners with humanity and to deal with their offences through the ordinary tribunals, and urging him at the same time to push forward reforms in the administration of that Island.

The liberals generally opposed the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the throne of Spain.

MADRID, October 3.—Telegraphic communication between Madrid and the Southern provinces is interrupted. It is believed that a Republican insurrection is in progress.

The equipment of a fleet for Cuba is pushed forward with great energy at Cadiz. Light artillery for special service and needle guns are to be sent out.

PRUSSIA.

LONDON, October 2.—In view of the complication between the United States and Spain, the Prussian Government have despatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, October 2.—It is officially stated that the Austrian-Chinese treaty was signed at Tientzin recently.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, October 2.—The steamers Java City, of Baltimore, and Europe, from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 2, P. M.—Consols for money 93, for account 93@93¼. American securities quiet and steady: Five-twenty bonds, '65s, 84; '67s, 83; do. '62s, 84¾. Ten-forties, 76. '62s at Frankfort are dull at 87⅞. Erics 24¼; Illinois 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western 27¼. Stocks steady.

PARIS, October 2.—Bourse flat. Rentes 71f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, October 2.—Cotton market quiet, middling uplands 12⅛s. Orleans 12⅜s; sales were 9,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 8d.; red western 9s 4d@9s 5d. Western Flour 24s. Corn: mixed 29s 6d. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 110. Beef 87s. Lard 74s. Cheese 64s. Bacon 65s 8d. Spirits Petroleum 8d, refined 13s 9d.

LONDON, October 2.—Tallow 47s afloat. Sugar firmer at 28s 6d@28s 9d.

HAVRE, October 2.—Cotton quiet at 142 francs.

PARIS, October 2.—*Evening.*—Bourse closed flat.

ANTWERP, October 2—*Evening.*—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, October 2—*Evening.*—Cotton closed active at a decline; sales on spot at 141¼f; afloat at 137¼f.

FRANKFORT, October 2—Five-Twenties, 87¾.

The Late Disaster at Indianapolis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October 3.—The coroner gives the number of killed at the Fair grounds on Friday, including two wounded that have since died, at twenty. There is still one body at Weaver's undertaker's office not recognized, and the head and some fragments of flesh of another.

John Loring, of Franklin, Ind., died at the City Hospital yesterday, and J. A. McVey, from the country, near this city, at the Surgical Institute to-day.

One of the bodies at Weaver's is supposed to be that of Jno. Slack, from Rob Roy, Ind.

Nine of the dead were buried here to-day. Two or three more of the wounded are in a very critical condition and will probably not recover.

As near as can be ascertained, between fifty and sixty were wounded.

The coroner's jury is still in session, taking evidence, but will not probably render a verdict for several days.

It has been definitely ascertained that there were no females killed, except one girl, Miss Dawson, twelve years old. Several ladies were badly scalded, and three of them are still at the hospital.

Earthquake in Utah.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—A dispatch from Fillmore, Utah, dated the 1st, says at ten minutes to seven o'clock this evening a violent shock of earthquake was felt. It passed from south to north apparently in a due line. The State House rocked and trembled for five or ten seconds, then the shock gradually collapsed to a trembling, and distant rumbling was heard. In the dwelling houses in the city the windows, doors and cupboard furniture rattled and shook. It is said to be the most violent shock that has been felt in this part of Utah since the first settlement. The shock and trembling altogether lasted two minutes.

—Arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates of the Commercial Convention at Louisville, are about completed. The programme mentions a grand concert, a banquet and a steamboat excursion. A grand procession two miles long, embracing every trade, will be one of the features on the opening day. Ex-President Millard Fillmore, who will preside, is to be tendered a public reception.

—Omaha dispatches says intelligence from the expedition under General Duncan, who, with the fifth cavalry, left Fort McPherson about ten days ago for the Republican river, state that the troops surprised a camp of fifty-six lodges on Sunday, and drove them away capturing a large quantity of supplies and camp-equipage. The Indians lost one killed and several wounded.

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.

NOW IS THE TIME

To repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced; as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned sytems. The reverse of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the Summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing. Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for *invigoration*, and the world have decided, after an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alternative preparation in existence. The importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the Fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.