

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1869.

WE PRINT ON THE inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: General News, Miscellaneous Items. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: News Books, Literary Reviews, Interesting Reading Matter.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59 1/2. GOLD closed yesterday at 1.30.

WE deplore the result in Huntington, where we lost two Representatives and most of the local ticket. The effect of the Republican dissensions is likely to be felt unpleasantly hereafter.

THE proposed fusion of the too-long separated wings of Virginia Republicanism, upon the Senatorial question, now promises the most auspicious results for the future of the Old Dominion, in political honor and material prosperity.

THERE are later advices from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, assuring the world of the safety of the most daring, and we hope, the most successful, of African explorers. These advices include a letter dated in July, '68, from the Doctor himself, with the subsequent accounts received, through traders from the interior, at Zanzibar.

THIRTY-THREE districts of Allegheny county give GEARY 15,168 votes; PACKER 11,102; GEARY's majority, 4,048. Twenty-two districts yet remain to be heard from. These we estimate will add about one thousand more to the majority, making it in round numbers 5,000. Judge WILLIAMS' majority will hardly exceed six thousand. The indications are that Mr. McGEE will have less than eight hundred majority over Mr. DICKET, the Temperance candidate.

MR. PACKER's friends have been sadly disappointed by the returns from the attractive counties. He loses 345 in Schuylkill, and 1,128 in Luzerne, gaining only 47 votes in Carbon, his family's county, 99 in Lycoming, and 128 in Lehigh—a net loss to the Pride of the Valley of about 1,200 votes. Taken altogether, this result must have been more of an unpleasant damper to him than the enforced bath which, it was said, his friends and neighbors gave him some years ago. That story may have been a myth, but Tuesday's hard fact was a reality which even he could not dodge.

THE VICTORY IN OHIO COMPLETE. Later reports give 10,000 majority for HAYES and the Republican State ticket, and we also have both branches of the Legislature by one majority in the Senate and three in the House. This would secure Ohio for the XVth Article, and in effect dispel any remaining doubts of the final incorporation into the Constitution of the American doctrine of the equality as well as the liberty of all the citizens of the Republic.

THE LEGISLATURE. Doubts are expressed of the election, as first reported of Watt, to the Senate in the 1st Philadelphia district. The official canvass should have settled that question yesterday. Without him, the Republicans will have 3 majority in the Senate.

WE have lost two Representatives by an unhappy schism in Huntington and one in Franklin, but gain two in Philadelphia. This gives a majority of 20 in the House.

GEARY'S MAJORITY, 3,782! We append a full list of the reported losses and gains at the recent election. The official returns cannot possibly alter the general result:

- Democratic Gains.—Allegheny, 3,937; Armstrong, 23; Beaver, 165; Bedford, 6; Berks, 293; Blair, 158; Bradford, 249; Bucks, 183; Butler, 31; Cambria, 162; Cameron, 46; Carbon, 47; Chester, 42; Clearfield, 187; Columbia, 19; Crawford, 186; Cumberland, 218; Dauphin, 255; Delaware, 252; Erie, 671; Elk, 54; Franklin, 243; Fulton, 29; Huntingdon, 75; Indiana, 646; Jefferson, 27; Juniata, 4; Lancaster, 1,243; Lawrence, 176; Lebanon, 9; Lehigh, 33; Lycoming, 149; McKean, 24; Mifflin, 60; Monroe, 463; Montgomery, 238; Northampton, 251; Northumberland, 48; Snyder, 73; Somerset, 206; Sullivan, 15; Susquehanna, 105; Tioga, 359; Union, 133; Venango, 170; Warren, 502; Washington, 173; Westmoreland, 286; Wyoming, 84. Total, 49 counties, 13,084 Democratic gains.

Republican Gains.—Adams, 49; Centre, 16; Clarion, 48; Clinton, 270; Fayette, 278; Greene, 63; Luzerne, 128; Mercer, 84; Montour, 14; Perry, 6; Philadelphia, 4,176; Pike, 381; Potter, 7; Schuylkill, 345; Wayne, 183; York, 163. Total, 16 counties, 6,029 Republican gains. Later returns increase the above Dem-

ocratic gains as follows: Armstrong, 125; Bradford, 500; Butler, 200; Centre, 2; Clearfield, 168; Cumberland, 50; Fayette, 50; Franklin, 100; Huntingdon, 400; Lehigh, 95; McKean, 35; Mercer, 130; Montour, 10; Northumberland, 150; Susquehanna, 200; Venango, 200; Wayne, 14—an aggregate increase of the Democratic gains of 2,419, making a total of 15,483. And we do better than the above as follows: Bedford, 60; Bucks, 400; Cambria, 50; Carbon, 10; Delaware, 300; Elk, 100; Greene, 600; Indiana, 90; Juniata, 35; Lancaster, 246; Luzerne, 1,000; Lycoming, 50; Monroe, 16; Montgomery, 200; Philadelphia, 50; Westmoreland, 150—an aggregate Republican improvement of 5,503. To this add Forrest, now reported at 60 for Geary, a gain of 50, and this total foots up 2,559 better, to be added to the 6,029 above. We then have 9,588 for all Republican gains. The net Democratic gains are 5,895; the Republican majority in October, '68, was 9,077; the net Republican majority in '69 is 3,873, with all the counties heard from.

A MISTAKE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

IT is yet too early to form a reliable opinion upon the general expediency of the change of the municipal and township elections, from the Spring to the Autumn. That expense has been thereby saved to the local treasuries is clear enough, as well as that one half of the time, heretofore required for the discharge of their electoral duties, has been saved to the citizens. But it is decidedly to be doubted whether the broader interests of the people have been promoted, by the inevitable confusion resulting from the mixture of State and local questions, of political and personal considerations, at the same polls. The entire vote of the day cannot fall to hinge in a large degree upon the operation of the narrowest and most mischievous elements. This was, on Tuesday, the universal experience throughout the State. The struggles of local and personal interests certainly ensured a general attendance at the polls; but there are more or less citizens in every precinct who feel more interest in their favorite candidates for ward or township office, than in the success or defeat of the nominee of their party for Governor or Supreme Judge.

The Republican State and County tickets have everywhere suffered from this confusion. Votes for GEARY and WILLIAMS have been, in hundreds of cases in our own county, traded by candidates and their friends running for some trifling ward office. We hear the same report from other counties. In Beaver, the Republicans lose their sheriff, a brave soldier and good citizen, and have a demerited majority for the State ticket from this cause. Lancaster (city) has secured a Republican Mayor in the same way, by a traffic which increased the majority for Packard from 124 to 249. Our exchanges from all the larger municipalities of the State, tell the same story. We feel quite safe in the estimate that GEARY's majority in the State has been diminished by thousands from this cause alone. As far as heard from, the opposition have adhered to their straight tickets, from Governor to Constable, profiting in every case by the personal selfishness of Republican candidates.

Upon merely partisan grounds, we would not insist upon the abandonment of the new system, which worked for us so much harm on Tuesday. But it is no answer to our comments, to say that Republicans are more free to trade away this or that nominee for an important place, because he was personally distasteful to them: an angel of light at the top of the ticket, personally unknown to the voters, would be freely traded away to secure the success of some two-penny constable or councilman. We do not regard it as for the higher interests of the Commonwealth that these paltry elements should be brought in, to impede the desirable results of an important general election. It is decidedly better that the broad and vital issues involved in every State canvass should be decided on their own merits, wholly removed from any embarrassing local considerations. This subject requires, and we think it will receive, Legislative consideration at the next session.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

IF the facts are correctly stated to us, as we recapitulate them below,—and we are free to say for ourselves that we credit their entire accuracy,—one of the first duties now incumbent upon Governor GEARY, perhaps, in justice to the people, his first duty of all, is the prompt and absolute removal of the Attorney General, BREWSTER, from an office in which his farther continuance seems to be plainly incompatible with the financial interests and the of the Commonwealth.

It is our duty to present, to the Governor and to the people, the following statement of the alleged facts in the premises: Some years ago, the Pennsylvania Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to a financial company, styled the "Credit Moblier." The scheme of this corporation was very closely modeled after the French institution of the same name, and, like its foreign prototype, contemplated financial operations upon a scale of magnitude not before known to the business world. The proposed direction of these operations was in the advance of large credits to banking, railway and other enterprises, in which much

capital would be required, the consideration for the advances usually including, among others, a speculative interest in the profits of the special enterprise to which financial aid was thus extended. The Credit Moblier of Pennsylvania has, it is supposed, proved highly profitable to its managers and shareholders. The most familiar, as well as the most remunerative, of its undertakings, has been, according to the common belief, in connection with the Union Pacific Railway. Indeed, it is the received public impression, and probably a correct one, that the leading interests in both corporations are identical and that the vast profits of the railway enterprise have been absorbed by its managers under the cloak of the other financial concern.

The Credit Moblier is a Pennsylvania corporation, and has its principal office at Philadelphia. Its charter was first obtained by DUFF GREEN. It was afterwards supplemented, and the company passed under the control of Dr. Durant and other New York operators. The concern is and has always been taxable in this Commonwealth. For years, it paid its taxes, to the annual profit of the Treasury, but for several years past it has been delinquent. Investigations by our financial officers show that a very large sum is due in this way to the State—a sum so large that the Credit Moblier has agreed upon a basis of settlement, in case a legal liability of any sort really exists. Upon this basis, the Commonwealth claims the payment of a half million of dollars from the company, and the company admits that this sum is due, if anything be due at all.

Suits have been instituted by the State in the Dauphin Common Pleas for the collection of this large sum. The company contests the claims, but has entered good bail to abide the result of the litigation. These suits, it is the official duty of Attorney General Brewster to prosecute faithfully. We need not add that it is equally his official duty to take heed, in all particulars, that the interests of his clients, the people of Pennsylvania, should not be prejudiced by his own deliberate acts.

But a stockholder in the Credit Moblier, who is also concerned in the Union Pacific Railway, has brought suit in a court of this Commonwealth against the former concern for, as he alleges, an unfair distribution of the profits of their connection. Attorney General BREWSTER appears as one of his counsel, and a large sum is demanded of the C. M. by way of compromise. So far, he acts in the proper line of his professional duty.

We wish that this were all of the story. But we regret to say that it is not. As counsel for this private client, the Attorney General has taken out, it is said, in his official capacity, a writ of quo warranto, to test the legality of the charter of the Credit Moblier as a State institution. If the charter be annulled under that writ, the Commonwealth loses, at one blow, its claim for the half million of delinquent taxes, for no taxes can be assessed upon a corporation which shall be held to have no legal existence here.

The interests of the State, to so large a source, are thus indirectly, but in a very fatal, impeded in a private litigation, to which the State is no party of record, and where its highest law officer is seen to be prosecuting, with his well known ability and zeal, a case in which the success of his client is certain to be vastly detrimental to the State Treasury. Our tax-payers are not in the humor to submit to this adroit raid under the direction of one of their own public servants. Nor are the financial officers of the State disposed to acquiesce silently in the Attorney General's scheme. Other counsel have therefore been employed to interplead in that suit, for the protection of the Commonwealth, and in opposition to Mr. Brewster's strategy. The State is to be protected, so far as they can do it, against his Attorney General's assault upon the Treasury. The provision which result in the public protection from any pecuniary loss, through the defection of the sworn law-officer of the people, but it will only render still more flagrant the scandal which he is seen to bring upon the State and upon his office, by such an infidelity to his official trust.

If the facts be thus correctly stated, the Attorney General has perverted his official prerogative, and tramples upon his official obligations, in the interests of a personal office. He thus converts his office, created and supposed to be executed in the interests of the Commonwealth, into an engine for the promotion of a private litigation, the success of which would strip the State Treasury of its claim, now believed to be a valid one for a half million of money. An official impropriety of so grave a character as charged, must not be suffered to pass without a sharp investigation and immediate correction. If these facts be as stated, we demand, in the name of the whole people, the removal of Mr. Brewster, without delay, from an office which the public interests forbid that he should, occupy one hour after his complicity in this transaction shall be found to be as charged. We make no imputations upon the personal integrity of Mr. Brewster. But we can make no allowances for an official misconduct.

With this statement, and with this demand prefaced upon it, the Governor is responsible to the people of the Commonwealth for his action in the premises: We have no doubt that he will do his whole duty therein promptly, and to the popular satisfaction.

MINOR TOPICS.

THE HUMBOLDT MONUMENT Association is now only awaiting information from Professor Blasser, of Berlin, concerning the fund of the philosopher which was to be executed, before it will be altogether ready to proceed with the work. The recent celebration, while not realizing the golden expectations based upon it, turned out better than has been currently reported. In addition to the funds subscribed, there are some five hundred dollars, the result of the concert and Volksfest, and there is ample money in the treasury completely to execute the design first proposed for the structure. There are reasonable hopes, however, of a considerable addition to the present fund, in which case [two handsome and appropriate bas-reliefs in white marble, will be inserted in the sides of the pedestal. We have been requested to make this statement because some persons have been circulating the report that the festival had eaten up the subscriptions; and it is due to the contributors to know how the matter really stands.

A VERY horrible idea could be written upon the curious ideas and vagaries of suicides. Self-murder has increased very alarmingly all over the world during the past fifty years. While the majority of cases were brought about by common-place drownings, shootings or poisonings, there have still been a large variety of truly fantastic and hideous conceptions realized in the mad struggle with death. The growing belief that insanity is to be mainly owing to these diabolical eccentricities. One of the most singular of these recently occurred in France, where a man attempted to crush himself and actually succeeded in nailing both feet and one hand to the wood, and in piercing through his other hand with a nail. In this state the unfortunate being was discovered, and his intentions, for the time, frustrated.

IT IS ANNOUNCED in several of the Eastern papers that Miss Emily Schauberg, long renowned among American beauties, is about to make her debut upon the dramatic stage. Those who have been fortunate enough to see her wonderful impersonations at the little private theatre on Seventeenth street, in Philadelphia, will not be surprised that so brilliant a light can no longer be hidden from the world. As a tragedienne she is a comediante, she has probably no equal in her rival city, but the Philadelphia stands supreme in comedy. We take this, our first opportunity, to present our sincere estimate of the expected debutante.

AN earnest desire exists among many of our musical people to have another opportunity of hearing the renowned Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. Owing to various untoward circumstances, many people were unable to attend their concert here last winter. We have heard it hinted indeed, that the members of the Club departed with no kindly feelings toward a city which seemed so to neglect and appreciate their efforts. We sincerely hope this is not so. We understand that the winter campaign of the Quintette will extend to several of the western cities, and we hope that it may find a few evenings to spend in Pittsburgh, en route.

DARK brown hair is in vogue in the Capital of Fashion now, Chignons of the hue of an October chestnut command the most curious of hair styles. Blonde so long triumphant, now lies prostrate, and the feet of her dark-browed rival. Collar and handkerchief-boxes come from Paris adorned with voluptuous Cleopatra's flaunted tiny braids. The figurantes and chambermaids of the English and French theatres need no longer to purchase golden tresses before they rise upon the New York horizon as first class stars of a hundred evenings. Blonde est mort, vive la Brune.

The Thrifty Swiss.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Switzerland of some investigations concerning the condition of the peasantry. A Swiss hotel keeper on the Right gave him the following information: I asked him of his own parish, and he told me that such things as pecuniary relief for aged or distressed paupers was a thing unknown. Relief in kind consisting of milk, food or clothing, from a charitable society, was the only form of parish assistance in their old age. He showed me last year's balance sheet, containing the account of money that had passed through his hands as public officer for the past year; and it was one thing for his English Board of Guardians with envy and admiration.

He admitted to me that the young people when they were first married were frequently "not worth so much as a teaspoon between them," to use his own expression; and yet it was rare, very rare, that they ever had occasion to invoke parish assistance in their old age. Wishing to pursue the subject further, I procured from him an order to visit the Union House itself. It is in the midst of the large important parish of Germantown, which contains, among other things, two important alkali factories, besides a very considerable rural population. And yet the only inmates whom I saw here were one aged hero who had fought at Waterloo, and a few chubby orphans, under the care of two kind, bright-looking "sisters."

A New York Herald special from Bombay, dated October 11, says that Mr. KIRK has received a letter from Dr. Livingston, dated on the 8th of July, 1869, in which the Doctor informs that he has discovered the source of the river Nile, at a point situated between ten and twelve degrees north of the Equator, and in good health at the time of writing to Mr. KIRK. Intelligence of a still later date to hand, from Zanzibar, states that the trade caravan had arrived there, and reported that Livingston had reached Ujiji, on the road to the coast, in safety.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Election Here—Doubts and Uncertainty—Enthusiasm Over the Result in the City—Scene at the Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1869. The election of yesterday was probably the most orderly that has taken place in this city for many years. This important day, when the electors of the State of Pennsylvania are expected to visit the polls and deposit their ballots, and by this means pronounce upon the principles and the wisdom of opposite parties, has hitherto been characterized by a spirit of partisan rancor and towldism, which, were these exhibitions not received with forbearance and toleration by those against whom they were directed, would long ago have degraded the election into nothing more than a riotous and sanguinary conflict of the basest passions. The spectacle presented by the electors, the timidity of self-interest, deterred from voting, and office of loss and honor would speedily fall into the hands of the friends of elegant ruffian hostlers, who live upon the city in idleness, and who have seen hundreds of the respectable men of their political faith. It is to the Legislature Law that this amended state of affairs is principally indebted. It established the citizens of this city to electors through the ballot box. It enabled the intelligence and respectability of the city to express their disapprobation of the present disreputable municipal administration. To the Legislature Law and dissatisfaction with the same, they have had of Democratic rule, we must attribute the handsome gain which Philadelphia has given to the Republican party.

The Democrats, with their customary strategic skill, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in order to produce, if possible, a stampede of the Republicans, who were not voted, employed several wagons, and on either side had strips of canvass stretched and upon these the words "The Democratic Ticket 3,500 ahead." In order to make this false statement more convincing and to attract attention, a large bell was placed in the wagon, and as the vehicle moved along the streets the bell, manipulated by two boys, kept up a deafening clanging. This demonstration was variously greeted on the streets, either by cheers or groans, according to the diversity of political faith. It was certain, however, that very few put any faith in such statements.

Towards sunset the anxiety and impatience of the people was intense. At all the hotels large crowds assembled to talk over matters, to prognosticate upon the result and occasionally to snuff up a bit of the Democratic wind. The Democrats were particularly noisy and, judging from their declamations and the amount of spirits periodically laid in, it would have been presumed that they had made a complete sweep. The Republicans were unaccountably depressed in manner as if anticipating disaster. There was evidently up to that time no reason whatever for either of these opposite feelings. In the evening the crowd began to resort to the prominent centres for the collection of the returns. The Union League had made every preparation for the announcement of the result to the public. Large white surfaces of linen spread upon frames and facing to the front and up and down the street, were erected over the entrance to the building. Behind these frames were lanterns. The result was painted in small letters upon a plate of glass about four inches square. By means of a light and a magnifying glass the writing was so arranged that the eye of the voter was properly illuminated, the size of the letters now being about a foot in height. Such were the preparations made for those without.

The League being the resort of nearly three thousand members, it was necessary, in order that the crowd be not great for business, that some arrangement be made for the convenience of the electors. Large white surfaces of telegraph wires, return keepers and the other necessary force. On this occasion the entire second story of the building was shut off from access from below. About eight o'clock the voters were admitted and allowed on the second floor. The remainder were kept below. As soon as any returns were received a duplicate sheet was made out and sent below and the result was at once announced by the magic lantern.

By eight o'clock the scene in front of the League House was enthusiastic almost beyond control. The entire width of Broad and from Walnut to Chestnut was a compact surface of upturned faces. As each return was presented, showing the enormous gain in the city, the dense mass set up a terrific cheer, uttered with a shout, and from Walnut to Chestnut was a compact surface of upturned faces. As each return was presented, showing the enormous gain in the city, the dense mass set up a terrific cheer, uttered with a shout, and from Walnut to Chestnut was a compact surface of upturned faces. As each return was presented, showing the enormous gain in the city, the dense mass set up a terrific cheer, uttered with a shout, and from Walnut to Chestnut was a compact surface of upturned faces.

The Democratic increase in Berks, and particularly in the city of Reading, was owing to a division in the Republican ranks. These divisions grew out of the matter of appointments against which there is the most determined opposition. It will be necessary either to make some change, or the Republican force will grow rapidly less and probably practically disappear.

The Democratic headquarters in this city made no demonstration over the election. The members of the committee adjourned to some quiet, retired spot, and there awaited their fate, receiving but few dispatches. These people were greatly disgusted at the manner in which Philadelphia had treated them, particularly as they imagined, promising so much in their own favor. Governor Geary and John Covode were both at the League rooms until the latest moment. The talk to-day is that Packard invested fifty thousand dollars through his friends on the election. He appointed three intimate and responsible gentlemen to handle the funds.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Election Fight—Man Killed in a Street Fight.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) Whisky and Democracy triumphant! They carried the election yesterday in this borough by a majority of fifty. Last night the streets were hideous with the howls and oaths of the untried. A drunken row occurred about nine o'clock, in which stones were hurled furiously. One of these struck a man by the name of Arnold and killed him on the spot. This man was an innocent victim—he was taking no part in the fray. He leaves five orphan children. It is not certainly known who threw the stone. A colored man is in jail on suspicion. This morning an old fellow standing in the door of the Review office, pulled a flask of whisky from his pocket, and holding it up, shouted across the street to one of the chief engineers of yesterday's operations, "Dave, this looks nat'ral yit." Yes, that flask, and others like it, did the business. County going Democratic.

The Material Wealth of Great Britain a Little Over That of New York State. The marvelous prosperity of the United States is very strikingly shown in a return of the assessed valuation of the real and personal property of the several counties of the State of New York, which has been furnished by the State Assessor to the New York Herald, and published in that paper on the 10th of September. Taking the dollar to be worth three shillings of our money, which is about its currency value, that valuation amounts to the enormous sum of £279,018,115 10s. sterling. The population of the State of New York was in 1865 3,834,771. Dividing the sum above given by this figure, we find that the taxable wealth of the State equals 72 1/2 lbs. 4d. for every individual in the population. The amount of property and profits assessed to income tax in England, Scotland and Wales for the year ending the 31st of March, 1868, according to the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1869, amounted to £301,380,730, or in round numbers to be about £22,000,000 more than that of the State of New York at present.—London Star.

A New York dispatch says: At the Erie Railway meeting on the 13th inst., the old Board of Directors was re-elected. Fisk and Gould remain in their present offices, and according to the law passed by the Legislature last winter they can not be removed for five years. The Commercial Advertiser publishes a long editorial to show that the publishers of the Evening Post were in the recent gold ring with Fisk and others. The Advertiser intimates that Henderson is his rapid accumulation of a fortune in the last fifteen years. Indications are that the proposition of Lockwood & Co., to settle for fifty cents on the dollar, one-fifth in ten days and the balance in six months and one year, will be accepted. The house does not agree to pay the other fifty cents, but intimates that it will some time in the future. A majority of the creditors have acceded to the proposition, and the balance will probably do so. It is understood similar terms have been proposed to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern directors for their funds in Lockwood's hands.

THOU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORM.

One of the most and most suggestive tests can be obtained from the expectorated sputum of this affecion for 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 diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the forerunner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more perfectly conversant 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 alternative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, succor nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system. Its beautiful working, 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 morbidities that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harassing 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 composition of his LUNG CURE, to give you a medicine so complete 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 sound mind. DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 10 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 187 Liberty street, and from 8 to 9 and 10 at night.

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS.

As usual as well as vegetable life is powerfully acted by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the Fall. But for the flowers, the foliage and herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come and die they must. So it is with man. For him the means of resistance have been provided by the Creator. He has given him a system active and dangerous, and a system passive and safe. The system active is that of the human structure, and the system passive is that of the human mind. The system active is that of the human structure, and the system passive is that of the human mind. The system active is that of the human structure, and the system passive is that of the human mind. The system active is that of the human structure, and the system passive is that of the human mind.