The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1869.

Bulletin for Iowa! Her Republican majority will exceed 37,000.

YET another filibustering expedition, which recently left our coast for Cuba, has returned without a landing on that island. The dissensions of the leaders and the close blockade maintained by the Spanish fleet are stated as the causes of this abandonment of the enterprise.

A DECISION, by the Supreme Court, next Monday, in the Yerger case, is anticipated. Rumors from various sources predict that the decision will be adverse to the constitutionality of the military tribunals. The minority of the bench, however, are said to deny the jurisdiction of the court in the premises. The Judges, which includes more than a majority of the Southern whites, are happy at the prospect.

IT is rumored that Wall street is again plotting to engineer Secretary BOUTWELL out of the Treasury. The particular device proposed to this end is to be another mammoth operation in gold. Those engineers have been already once hoisted by their own petard, and will show more courage than wisdom if they try it again. The second explosion is mysteriously stated to be fixed for about the end of November.

THE called meeting of stockholders, at Cleveland, to pass upon the arrangement made between the Lake Shore and the Toledo and Wabash railways, has been indefinitely postponed. The *Herald* infers that the Vanderbilt influence now predominates in the former Company, that its policy will be carried out, and that the agreement for consolidation, which was modified by the Vanderbilt party after it had been originally made, "is now kicked to pieces," and probably the arrangement with the Erie also.

BUT the United States is not supposed to know either *how* the States ratify, nor by what majorities. The States can either put the matter to a vote of the people or allow the Legislature to pass upon it, and *one vote* in either case will decide whether the State ratifies or not.

The *Dispatch* has fallen into an error. Article V of the Constitution says:

"Amendments shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, *as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.*"

COMPLAINTS come from the Democracy of the oil regions that they have staked and lost thousands of dollars, in wagers upon the result of the recent elections, on the strength of the assurances in the Pittsburgh *Post*. The amount of hard Democratic swearing now among the derricks is said to be quite fearful. Indeed, these maledictions are not confined to that region. For the same abundant cause the opposition here, in our own cities and county, are complaining of the journals which have misled them to such unfortunate speculations. We do not sympathize with them, for we have repeatedly warned them to beware of the *Post's* rooster after an election. It has gaffed its own friends fearfully on more than one former occasion, and we are tired of our own amiability, in constantly volunteering our wiser admonitions to a foe which we are willing to chastise, but eager to see plucked. It gives us no pleasure to realize that the Pittsburgh *Post* is thus habitually far more dangerous to its own friends after an election, than to its opponents during the preliminary canvass.

In this connection we may remark that by its miastatement, no doubt unintentional, of the state of the poll, the *Chronicle* of Saturday last is said to have caused still deeper depletions of Democratic pockets. We see no other help for it than to renew our advice to the other side, to rely only upon the GAZETTE for their election returns, when it comes to a question of investing their money.

### THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

All the counties but five have been officially reported to the Secretary of State. Estimating for the counties yet to come in, we have a majority for GRANT of 4010 and for WILLIAMS of 8,953. The total poll for Governor last week was 563,669. The vote in October '68 was 653,155, being the largest poll ever made in this Commonwealth. The opposition vote has now fallen off 44,888 and the Republican poll is 45,105 less than last year. The very slight difference in the diminutions of the poll by each party this year will strike the reader—as well as the certainty with which a more vigorous rally of their strength by the opposition would have beaten us, unless we had discovered and matched their efforts.

### FOUR THOUSAND MAJORITY.

If we are to accept the Democratic journals as authority, Honest JOHN COVODE is a very poor orthographer. He can't spell worth a cent, but oh! how he can figure! On election night the telegraph wires flashed from one end of the country to other the encouraging news, "Pennsylvania safe for Geary. Majority four thousand"—signed "John Covode." All other telegrams conflicted with this estimate, and "Covode is a fool," was an expression which Democrats, and not a few Republicans, made. Next day the result of the election was still unknown. The opposition were jubilant; their journals went down into the barn-yard for the male gallinaceous bird, to help in their exultations, and the Republicans generally were sad in spirit and sore at heart. Tick-tick along the wires again speaks old JOHN COVODE, saying, "Our majority is four thousand!" The third day relieved matters some, and once more the honest old man telegraphs, "I stick to it; we have carried the State by four thousand." Even this third assurance was doubted, and dispatches were hourly sent to the author to ascertain if no blunder had been made; but his lips refused to say anything but "four thousand!" Now, after the clouds have rolled away and the official returns have been thrown into the balance, and the figures counted, old JOHN COVODE telegraphs, "Official majority over four thousand!" Who will not overlook the orthographical shortcomings of Honest John in the consideration of his wonderful knowledge of figures? Over five times four thousand greenback dollars would have to-day lined Democratic pockets and not swelled Republican wallets, had the mathematics of JOHN COVODE been received with more credit than his spelling.

### POLITICAL TREACHERIES.

The Republicans of West Virginia are fully confirmed in their estimate of the false political status of their esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN S. CARLILE, by a recent publication in the Wheeling *Register*, the leading opposition journal of the State. Its editor, who is the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, announces that early in the autumn of '68, "before engaging in the canvass for Grant in this State, Hon. John S. Carlile tendered his services to Mr. Johnson N. Camden, to stump the State for him and the Democracy, and that Mr. Camden declined to employ him." Upon which the *Intelligencer* pitifully submits that:

Under all the circumstances—including that Mr. Carlile was generously cut of Republican funds for his aid as the for Grant in this State; Democratic in consequently he has stood no deals his very head and front of action all round West Virginia, and fail to recognize thunderbolts of San Jove—this is a the State at the him as the Republican friend is quite right in very grave of the treachery, which was first dishonorable that its proffer scorned by a higher toned option.

Unless this crushing exposure shall be refuted by Mr. Carlile himself, his Republican fellow citizens cannot but entertain the heartiest contempt for a politician who has demanded, and has doubtless proposed to demand again, their confidence in the sincerity of his political faith, and in the consistency of his entire public record, in a canvass during every hour of which his written offer to sell out his party was quietly resting in the possession of an opposition Committee. In partizan politics, we could imagine but one depth of dishonor more contemptible. Had Mr. Carlile, holding, for example, some place of public trust, under the appointment of President Johnson, secretly contracted with certain well and publicly known supporters of that administration, to divide with them the official emoluments of his post, in order to retain his office,—then ascending the stump and, by his ferocious assaults upon Andrew Johnson, and by his clamorous assertions of extreme Republican principles, earning a cheap reputation for political and personal independence, while thus secretly relying upon the protection of his private compact with the enemy—had Mr. Carlile been guilty of a trick so disreputable as this, he would perhaps have earned, when afterwards exposed, a still deeper public contempt, among all honorable politicians. But we do not hear that charge laid at his door. His case is bad enough, but, as we have illustrated, it might have been still more inexcusably mean. He has, it seems, done quite enough to destroy his Republican assumptions forever, without descending to a yet baser offense against his political associates and against even public decency. The Republican party will profit in availing itself of the earliest opportunity to be purged of its "soldiers of fortune" who may be convicted of either sort of treachery. Fortunately, the party has not many of such Arnolds.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Four years ago certain newspapers of Western Pennsylvania, professedly Republican in politics, but whose reputations for reliability needed fortifying, set up a prodigious clamor for the immediate extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks. As to how this result was to be accomplished they were in profound ignorance, now insisting that it could and should be reached by a simple legislative enactment, as if a statute would suffice to set aside a plain requirement of the Constitution, and then demanding that the Legislature should submit a special constitutional amendment to the people authorizing the blacks to vote, though amendment in that manner was precluded by the Constitution until the lapse of three or more years. At this point, we interposed with the suggestion that the period reasonably assignable to discussion had not expired, and that it would be unwise to press the question to a vote until indications appeared that public sentiment had become so far corrected as to afford assurance that the measure proposed would carry. Thinking it safe to take shelter behind us, those journals instantly applauded our moderation, and have been dumb as oysters ever since, on this vital issue.

The last general revision of the State Constitution was completed in 1838. In some respects the time for that work was unfortunately chosen. The pro-slavery fanaticism was rising rapidly, and the Democratic party was striving, by the most unscrupulous means, to intensify it. The right of the blacks to vote, which had existed from the promulgation of the original charter by WILLIAM PENN, was challenged in different counties, on the ground that they were not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution. A test suit was commenced, the conclusion of which was reached while the Constitutional Convention was in session. The final decision was pronounced by Chief Justice GIBSON, to the effect that black men were not citizens, and hence could not be invested with the elective franchise. The Convention conformed the new Constitution to this decision by restricting the suffrage to "white freemen." Not long afterwards, the Democratic crusade against equal rights seemed to triumph in the memorable decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, pronounced by Chief Justice TANEY, to the effect that blacks, not being citizens, could not institute suits in any of the national Courts for the obtainment of redress for grievances of any kind. This decision was made the more remarkable and revolting by the dictum that the blacks, by reason of their non-citizenship, had "no rights that white men were bound to respect." The decision was welcomed with an outburst of Democratic applause, which was not abated by the consideration that if blacks were not entitled to the protection of the laws, because they were not citizens, whites who had not acquired citizenship would have to fall into the same predicament, unless extremest violence should be done to logic and consistency.

The ratification of the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which the recent popular verdict in Ohio renders probable, if not certain, will override the first section of the third article of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania, which prescribes who may vote, and thus settles the question in this Commonwealth, and that as effectually as the XIVth Amendment invalidates the decision of the Supreme Court, rendered by Chief Justice GIBSON, to the effect that blacks are not citizens. If the State Constitution should be allowed to stand precisely as it is, after the ratification of the XVth Amendment, the Legislature would doubtless feel warranted in amending the election laws so as to ensure blacks the right to vote at all elections. But a necessity may be felt for changing the State Constitution, in this particular, so as to make it conform to the National one, unless the view should prevail that no such State action is required to give full validity to the Federal obligation as amended.

Pennsylvania has given its assent to the XVth Amendment, and that assent having been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, cannot be revoked. If the last Legislature, which had this question before it, instead of ratifying the Amendment, had rejected it, that decision could have been reconsidered by the next or any subsequent Legislature, until affirmative votes should be reached and duly filed with the Federal authorities. This accords not only with the uniform practice hitherto, but with all the elementary principles applicable to the case.

The Democrats, indeed, are perplexed on this point. In this State they are inclined to assert that after assent to an amendment has been formally given it may be revoked by a subsequent Legislature; while, in Ohio, they contend that when assent has been withheld it can never be given. This discrepancy shows, but are buffeted about by temporary expediency.

It seems probable that as soon as the XVth Amendment shall be ratified, a popular demand will arise for a Constitutional Convention in this Commonwealth, not merely to conform the existing instrument to the Federal Constitution as it will then be, but to subject it to a general revision, so as to adapt it more completely to public sentiment, thus affording correction for evils of serious magnitude which have grown up. The life of each man is a development. What is suited to his condition at one period is not at another. The life of a nation is a few years. The stream of events flows on, and nothing can resist it. Hence, arrangements which are beneficial to one generation became a hindrance to another. The Medes and Persians did not know this. Their idea of the highest dignity and grandeur of a nation was immutability, and they tried to realize it by providing that none of their laws should change. Such an attempt to frustrate nature could not do otherwise than fail. The laws were changed, and the realm experienced the fluctuations which are inevitable to political societies, no matter how organized. Nay, the unnatural effort to provide for stability, unquestionably hastened decay, as such attempts always must. Immobility in the laws always creates a wide gap between them and public opinion, upon which reliance must be placed for all efficiency imparted to statutes, no matter how salutary they may be in their provisions.

These considerations predispose us to look with favor upon a proposition to call a Constitutional Convention in this State whenever the question of suffrage now pending in the XVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution shall be finally disposed of. Two efforts in the same direction are not necessary or desirable; and might interfere with each other. Meanwhile it may not be unproductive of salutary consequences to suggest some of the particulars in which alterations in the State Constitution are needed. If the suggestions which may be made shall evoke something like general acquiescence, it may be taken for granted that the Legislature, upon due consideration, will provide for the convocation of a Convention with full powers over the whole matter. To the mass of suggestions we propose to offer our contribution, not in a precise and consecutive way, but in detached articles, written as opportunity may offer, and as events may stimulate. In so doing, we prefer no claim to superior intelligence or comprehension, and shall defer entirely to the popular judgment, which is necessarily the arbiter of political questions, and especially under governments definitely organized on the representative basis.

NOT often much opposition is made to the receipt of a bequest of nearly a million of dollars, but that spectacle may now be witnessed in Philadelphia. By the will of the late Dr. Rush funds were left with which to erect a fireproof building, upon a site to be chosen by his executor, large enough to contain all the books of the Philadelphia Library. This, with some other property, which as invested would produce but a small income, was to be transferred to the Library Company upon its acceptance of certain stringent conditions. The site chosen by the executor, and as he says by the verbal direction of Dr. Rush, is at the corner of Broad and Christian streets, at present a very out of the way and ineligible situation. This, with the objectionable character of several other specified conditions, and the fact that the income would for years scarcely equal the expenses of the new building, has induced so great an opposition to the acceptance of the bequest, among a large number of the stockholders, that a vote to accept or reject has been ordered and was to have been taken yesterday. If rejection were decreed, the executor is authorized by the will to found a large free library in that city, to be known as the "Ridgeway Library," and subject to the conditions of the will.

THE fear of premature burial is a widespread one. Among all peoples we find it accompanied by startling legends of hopeless victims of a too hasty interment. It is not at all probable, however, that many such cases occur. At Frankfort O. M. there is an establishment where bodies can be kept for a time before they are interred, and where every imaginable appliance to discover the faintest sign of life, is in constant use. Sixty thousand corpses have been received at this house, not one of which has been known to give any sign of returning animation. This is very satisfactory to the surviving friends of the Frankfort dead, but it does not relieve the popular dread. So long as a single case of premature burial is known to have taken place, it is natural that every one should shudder at the mere thought of so terrible a death. That cases of the kind have occurred, is an undoubted fact, and should serve as a powerful protest against a single burial taking place until not the faintest shadow of doubt exists as to dissolution having actually ensued.

THE propriety of late hours and daylight parties is again discussed in society, as for a score of years past. Men cannot be attentive to their business and to their social duties at the same time. Since the first monopolizes the daylight, if the latter are to be attended to at all, it must be at night. It is hardly to be expected that the ladies will entertain at an hour when the presence of both sexes cannot be relied upon, but a partial reform is, evidently necessary. That this is practicable was evinced last year by the popularity of those private entertainments where the cards stated the hours to be from 8 to 12 o'clock. With such hours the business man gets enough of rest before the beginning of the ensuing day to justify his acceptance of the invitations. This was utterly impossible when parties began at ten o'clock, or later, and continued until dawn.

MEXICO is building a monument to Humboldt. The Germans are so scattered over the world, while still preserving intact their love for the *Vaterland* and things pertaining thereto, that when the time comes for testifying these proofs of cosmopolitan respect, they are certain to be nearly universal. There probably never before lived a more man so universally honored a hundred years after his birth as was Humboldt, and this not merely for life matchless claims, but because, perhaps, the Germans had decided that it should be so, and the German people abroad can be unanimous if those at home can not. In many countries natives have joined with the Teutons in honoring an illustrious memory, but we cannot easily imagine that the Mexicans have aided much the band of enthusiastic compatriots of the great philosopher who may be living in the land of the Montezumas.

NEW YORK is full of rumors about the doings of Pere Hyacinthe. Some of these say he is to be the guest of Father Morrell, of St. Albans, others that he is to preach for Rev. Dr. Ewer, who has recently achieved ritualistic notoriety. The general idea seems to be that the recalcitrant Carmelite must necessarily have much in common with those others who are also just outside of its pales previous to entering. There seems to be a sort of idea prevalent that this French priest, with a not altogether insignificant body of dissatisfied Roman Catholics in France and Germany, will unite with the ultra-ritualistic Episcopalians of England and America, in forming a Catholic Church independent of Rome and of the Holy Father. The idea sounds sensible, but there is probably very much more of sound than of substance in it.

MR. BERGH and his Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have undertaken a great work in New York, and a similar society is doing a similar work in Philadelphia. That the latter is really in operation is evinced by the recent arrest of the driver and conductor of a street car for cruelty to animals in overloading their vehicle. Such isolated instances give us hope that we may yet approach so near that state of perfection which the Rev. E. E. Hale styles Sybaris, as to ensure that all our animals, both within and without the cars, may be thoroughly protected from either individual or corporate cruelty.

FROM INDIA come the tidings that idolatry is on the wane. Juggernaut can no longer number victims by the hundreds, suttee is falling into disrepute, and the worship of the sacred monkeys has, of late, been almost totally abandoned in the Southern provinces. The influence of foreign missionaries is not so much responsible for this, but the constant contact with English civilization and English commerce has resulted in a widespread native infidelity and distrust in the old religion.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A DAILY Republican newspaper is about to be published at Louisville, Ky.

THERE are indications of the revival of the hog cholera at Peoria, Illinois.

THE buckwheat crop on the upper Wisconsin is not worth harvesting.

A DIAMOND weighing three-quarters of a pound, and as big as a lemon, has been found in Australia.

MINNESOTA has produced a beat this year twenty-seven inches long and weighing thirty-three pounds.

FOURTEEN thousand three hundred and sixty emigrants passed through Cleveland during the past three months.

THE taxable property of San Francisco amounts to $100,000,000, and pays nearly half the State tax.

KENTUCKY distillers have an agent at Washington approved by the Revenue Commissioner, who represents their interests.

A MAN named Costello, a farmer, residing in Iowa, was arrested recently for a murder, committed thirty years ago in Ireland.

FOUR women were elected members of the School Committee in the town of Eastford, Windham, Ct., at the recent election.

A CIRCULAR has been issued calling for a convention of real estate brokers of the United States, at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 24.

A MARYLAND judge has decided that a law prohibiting a turnpike company from collecting tolls from funeral processions is unconstitutional.

DURING last week eight vessels cleared from Philadelphia for different European ports, carrying in the aggregate 726,352 gallons of petroleum.

MR. DALRYMLE, the great Minnesota wheat grower, has finished thrashing his crop of wheat, which this year amounts to over 50,000 bushels.

THE arrival of immigrants at New York, from the 1st of January to the 31st inst., numbered 216,610 against 179,165 during the same period last year.

THE explosion of a gasometer in the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, a few days ago, caused much confusion and damage, and several persons were seriously hurt.

CHICAGO has two fat offices that make her local elections interesting. The County Clerkship is said to be worth $34,500 annually, and the Circuit Clerkship $65,000.

THE late Henry Keep, of New York, intended to establish a magnificent picture gallery in that city, at an outlay of one million dollars, and had purchased a site for the edifice.

THE *Jewish Messenger* avows the belief that the establishment of the Suez Canal is another step toward the fulfilment of the divine prophecy that the Jews shall return to the land of Palestine.

THE Boston authorities propose to close the public schools on stormy days. A certain number of strokes on the fire alarm bell will announce to all school children that they can stay at home and play.

THE Elgin (Ill.) Association of Congregational Churches, numbering some fifteen organizations, has passed a resolution endorsing the character of Rev. I. B. Smith, indicted for the murder of his wife.

A. T. STEWART, as a beginning of his Hempstead Plains improvement for the benefit of the working men of New York, has contracted for five hundred miles of streets and roadways, and the construction of five hundred dwelling houses.

A CERTIFICATE has been filed with the Secretary of State of Ohio that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company had increased its capital stock by the sum of $945,048 75, making the total capital of said Company, $7,345,373 75.

ENGLISH papers say the wheat crop there, and also the potato crop, have been the heaviest known in this generation. The value of the wheat on one farm is mentioned as equal to fifteen years' rental of the land, and that farm is said only to be a sample from many.

FIFTEEN consecutive decisions in the Massachusetts Courts in the same case seem to make the law pretty clear, that if the owner of a horse with the glanders permits him to range so as to infect other horses, the owner of the diseased horse is liable for the damage that may ensue.

ORMONT, Tama county, Iowa, owing to the similarity of its name to Oxford, a neighboring town, voted to change it to Stanton; but this latter name has also been dispensed with on account of its resemblance to Scranton and Stanwood, two other neighbors, and it is now nameless.

ON the Industrial school farm grounds, in the vicinity of Cleveland, Sunday last, was found the body of a man who had committed suicide, having shot himself through the head. He was unknown, and the only paper found about him was the Hamilton county (Ohio) Democratic ticket, printed in German.

THE procession of the Grand Commandery of Masons in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, was the most imposing ever witnessed in the State. Fifteen hundred were in the line of march, comprising also the Commandery of Erie, Pa., and Detroit, Mich. The city is crowded with Masons from all parts of the State.

THREE Virginia ladies, including the wife of Robert E. Lee, have published in Richmond papers an appeal for aid to remove the Confederate dead from Gettysburg to Hollywood Cemetery. They say General Lee approves their plan to remove the bodies of those "who bore the flag of our nation's trust, and fell in the cause, though lost, still just."

Two New Orleans citizens, said to be Aldermen or Councilmen, saw a neat horse and buggy standing on the street, and seeing, *took* it. They discovered their "mistake" after driving around the streets half an hour, and surrendered to the owner his property. A local paper remarks that had it been a steamboat the same natural mistake would have been made.

CHICAGO has another breach-of-promise case. Mary C. Roberts claims to have been damaged to the extent of $20,000 by George M. Chamberlain refusing to fulfil a promise, of two years' standing, to make her his wife. She charges that he entered into the contract for the purpose "of getting all the money he could out of" her, "and never paying her, and for other dishonorable purposes."

A MR. BOWERS, of Harrisonville, Cass county, Mo., was arrested and charged with abducting and murdering a young lady, and tried before the justice of the peace. While the trial was going on the said young lady appeared before the justice, but he refused to take her evidence whether she had been killed or not, and committed Bowers to jail for murder. Bowers was discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

MR. D. F. HALL, of San Jose, Cal., has given 1,100 acres of land for the purpose of founding an Orphan Asylum in Los Angeles county, and lent the committee his pig, an animal three and a half years old and weighing 1,100 pounds, for exhibition in San Francisco, the proceeds to be devoted to the same charitable object. The owner claims that his pet is of a breed that don't get its growth until it is seven years old, so that it has yet a chance to add many pounds to its weight.

A FORT WAYNE, Ind., gentleman recently threw out a lot of brandied cherries which had spoiled. His chickens ate them and apparently died. They were picked, and their bodies cast forth as worthless. The next morning he heard a loud crowing, and looking out saw every hen and rooster, young and old, grave and gay, marching round, eyeing each other with suspicion, many of them entirely naked, and only a few with wing and tail feathers. The cherries had made "poor chickies" dead—drunk.

THE late W. B. Stearns, a prominent lawyer of Springfield, Massachusetts, left curious directions, written a week before his death, in regard to his burial. The body was to be clothed in linen, then wrapped in a sheet, a paper collar with a black ribbon caped around the neck, and laid in a coffin made of plain boards, without paint, stain, oil or varnish, but covered with cheap black cloth, with black handles, and no silver headed nails. A cheap plate and some flowers were to rest upon the top. He wished to avoid all unnecessary expense, for he says in his manuscript that any funds remaining would be needed by the living, and the good clothes had better be for them.

A CITIZEN of Knoxville has invented a steam wagon. Of it the *Voter* says: "Mr. Savage, the inventor, has a practical working model under way. As he showed it and explained it to us, we think it one of the most ingenious inventions of the age. Mr. Savage proceeds on entirely new and original principles from the very beginning, boiler, engines, frame work, and all appurtenances being of his own design, and perfectly unique. The principle of propulsion is not by wheels, but by driving rods. Mr. Savage estimates that the locomotive, when complete, of three horse power, will cost about the same as a good team and wagon, will run ten miles an hour on common roads, and be serviceable for all kinds of farm work. He expects to complete the working model during the present fall."

A HUMAN form, of huge proportions, entirely petrified, has been found in the town of Lafayette, Onandagua county, New York. On the 16th Wm. Newell, a farmer, began digging a well in the rear of his barn, and about two feet and a half below the surface struck what was supposed to be a large stone, but which proved to be the perfect figure of a man of giant size, and solid as though chiseled out of the rocks. The total length from the top of the head to the lower surface of the instep is ten feet two and a half inches; across the shoulders the width is three feet; across the palm of the hand seven inches; the large finger eight inches long; the thigh is twelve inches, and the leg below the knee is nine and half inches in thickness. The figure was found lying on the right side, one hand on the abdomen, the other upon the back, and the left leg thrown across the right. The features are decidedly Caucasian and well defined. Dr. J. F. Boynton, the well known geologist and lecturer of New York city, who has visited the spot, inclines to the opinion that the gigantic figure is a statue, but this seems to be a matter of doubt. As may be supposed speculators are already on hand, and sums reaching into tens of thousands have been offered for the figure.

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. As alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and resolvent, soothing nature and sustaining the recuperative powers of the system, its beneficent 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 to 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 10 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 6 to 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

THE EXHAUSTED SYSTEM.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably unnerved by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw winds of October and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks, and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, a debilitated system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This current and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the functions, while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the slightest fear which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, compound of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of chemists and members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has retained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING
FRUIT CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Canners and Packers, it is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the name of the various fruits stamped upon the cover, excluding from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. m23

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct13:71 JNO. REED, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY Have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. On the capital stock, payable Monday, 18th inst.

A. F. McGREW, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1869. oct13:p3

DR. ANDREW EARNEST, GERMAN PHYSICIAN, Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No. 641 Penn street. Office hours from 7 till 12 A. M. and from 4 till 6 P. M. oct13:p66

FOR SALE. 1,000 FIRST CLASS BARRELS, Suitable to be used for Vinegar, Wine, Cider or Carbon Oil. Apply at 59 and 60 Water street. oct13:p1 HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Monday, November 1st, at 12 o'clock M., For the carpenter work and for the brick and stone work of the Central High School Building. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Barr & Moore, No. 2 Fifth street, where all necessary information will be given. Proposals to be left at the office of the Central Board of Education, 4th Fourth street. By order of the Building Committee. JOHN A. SERGEANT, oct19 Secretary C. B. of Education.

FLOUR.—100 bbls. Ferguson Smith's Choice Family Flour, keeping Wheat, warranted equal to any St. Louis bbl. sale, now landing from railroad, for sale by DAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AT WILLIAM Nos. 180 FEDERAL STREET. ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT 25 CENTS, Double Width Alpacas, BLACK AND COLORED.
AT 87 1-2 CENTS, WATERPROOF CLOTH.
AT $1,00, Waterproof Cloth.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN Heavy Country Flannels, White Country Blankets, Grey Blankets, Shirting Flannels. Heavy Colored Bed Coverlets. Cassimeres and Jeans, Table Linens, Towellings, &c., &c. AT LOWES WHOLESALE AT WILLIAM Nos. 180 and 182 ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS! POPULAR PRICES. BATES & BELL Will open this week a complete stock of Prints, Ginghams, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs, Cloaking Cloths, Linen Goods. Dress Goods, Merinos, Plaids, Shawls, Cloaks, Mourning Goods, Silks, Fancy Arabs.

THIS WEEK! 62 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at $1. 62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains; worth $7 1-2c. $7 1-2c. Mixed Poplins, worth 62 1-2c. Black Silks cheap. Empress Cloth cheap. Black Poplins cheap.

ONE HUNDRED NEW ARAB SHAWLS. 25c. Heavy Plaid Flannels. 25c. Heavy White Flannels. 25c. Heavy Red Flannels. 31c. Extra Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, A LARGE STOCK OF Sacques, Wraps, Walking Coats, BROADWAY JACKETS. All new Styles at very Low Prices.

PAISLEY SHAWLS. BEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY. WHITE BLANKETS 11-4 ALL WOOL, $3.50 TO $5.00, A BARGAIN. 12½c. GOOD TICKING. 25c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING. E. R. GARDNER, No. 69 Market Street, West Corner Market and Fourth. oct9:TTHS

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., Dry Goods and Notions, No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh, SOLE AGENTS FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS, GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS ALSO, HEADLETS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (late Wilson, Carr & Co.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 96 WOOD STREET, Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS AT SEMPLE'S, and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

STRIPED WOOLEN SHAWLS, Arab Shawls, Woolen Shawls, Childrens' Shawls, Paisley Shawls, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear, LADIES' & CHILDRENS' STOCKINGS, Knit Hoods, Shawls, and Gloves—all kinds. MENS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Mens' White Shirts, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Mens' Gloves, Socks, &c., Ladies' and Childrens' HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS & FLOWERS. WIDE SASH RIBBONS, Silk Scarfs and Ties. HAIR-SWITCHES, &c., &c. AT PRICES, AND RETAIL. AT SEMPLE'S, Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

FRESH STOCK! BATES & BELL

RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, No. 22 Fifth Avenue. A FULL STOCK Of All the New Styles OF HATS AND CAPS OF THE SEASON. sept12:OD-TTHS

CHESTNUT & TWELFTH STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, BAILEY & CO., Jewelers. GRAND OPENING!! For the FALL and CHRISTMAS TRADE of a MAGNIFICENT STOCK of all the novelties in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, FANCY GOODS, &c. Bridal Gifts a Specialty. BAILEY & CO. have the handsomest Store in the World, and will at all times be pleased to receive and show visitors through their establishment. BAILEY & CO., NEW MARBLE STORE, CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS, Philadelphia. oct7:p 38 THST

THE BURDETT ORGAN. The only organ containing Carpenter's wonderful and lately improved Human Voice Stop—Vox Humana. The Smoothest Toned Organ. The Most Various Toned organ. The Most Durable Organ. The Best Organ for Singing. The Best Organs for Instrumental Music. The Cheapest Organ for the Quality. Is the BURDETT ORGAN. A splendid stock personally selected at the Factory just received and for sale at manufacturers' prices. H. KLEBER & BRO., 152 Wood street. oc9 Sole Agents for the Burdett organ.

ROCK THE BABY IN EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB. SOLD ONLY BY LEMON & WEISE. Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c., 115 FOURTH AVENUE. Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture. oc9

SWEET POTATOES. 10 barrels choice Jersey Sweets received 11th day and for sale by the barrel or at retail at 1 Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, oc14 Corner Liberty and Ninth Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FALL TRADE. New Goods! New Goods! AT MACRUM & CARLISLE'S No. 27 Fifth Avenue, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS AND BUTTONS, SASH AND BOW RIBBONS, THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN HATS, NEW STYLES EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES IN LACE GOODS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY. A complete assortment for Fall. MERINO AND WOOL Shirts and Drawers, ALL KINDS AND SIZES. ZEPHYRS, BALMORAL AND FANCY YARN, KNIT SHAWLS, CLOAKS, HOODS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS. Merchants and Dealers supplied at low prices. MACRUM & CARLISLE, NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE. oc7

JUST OPENED BY JOSEPH HORNE & CO. EXTRA QUALITIES ARAB SHAWLS, IN STRIPED AND SCOTCH PLAID, ALL SHADES. Reversed Satin Pleating, The Latest Novelty in Dress Trimming. Quilted Satin Trimming, Gimps, Fringes, Plain and Plaid Hercule Braids, Silk, Satin and Velvet Buttons, Brown Plaid Grass Buttons, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Lama and Silk Girdles. Merino and Wool Underwear. In all sizes and qualities. Child's Merino Dresses, Ladies' Merino Skirts, Bonivards Felt Skirts. HOSIERY. An Unsurpassed Assortment: Merino and Wool Hosiery, Fleeced Cotton, Plain Merino, Tartan, Paisley Striped. VICTORIA AND STUART CASHMERE Hose, in all sizes. Gents' Half Hose in Wool, Merino and Super Stout Cotton. AT VERY LOWEST PRICES. 77 and 79 MARKET STREET. oc20

DAILY ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS. Fine Silk Rouge, Wide Sash Ribbons, Ladies' Silk Sc