The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1869.

THE Somerset *Whig* states the official majority to be 17 for SCULL (Rep.) for the Senate in that district. A sham certificate has been given, by five of the return officers, to his opponent, who wants his expenses paid for a brief visit to Harrisburg in January.

THE Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota met, yesterday, at Prairie City, with a convention of delegates from the three States generally, to ascertain means for the opening of the lakes to the Wisconsin Ship Canal from its entirely practicable, at a moderate expense.

THE Secession election in Tennessee hangs fire. Its short of a triumph, five was slew is not likely to secure. If of what he ultimately elected, his success will be fairly attributable to the lack of a really strong and acceptable candidate for the combined opposition.

WE cordially endorse the sentiments in the annexed paragraph from one of the journals of this state:

"The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has done noble service during the campaign, just ended. It has been edited with great vigor, and if it will now keep a sharp lookout for the different schemes that will be organized to get the cash out of the State Treasurer, in one way or another, it will put the Republican party under a double debt of gratitude. Economy must now be the word of the National, State and city authorities.

THE steadily continued reduction of the public debt, for the present and at least five ensuing months, is anticipated at Washington. With peace at home and abroad, and with a reasonable degree of popular prosperity, our national debt, at the close of the present Administration, March 4, 1873, is not likely to exceed $1,800,000,000—a reduction of more than one-fourth of its immense volume during one single term of a Republican President.

THE third volume of Lossing's "Pictorial History of the Civil War," for which we thank the publisher (T. Belknap, Hartford,) sustains the encomiums with which some days since we welcomed the entire volumes. The large design with which this work was undertaken has been realized in the final consummation. To its last pages, and even in the copious and carefully arranged index at the end of Vol. III, this history is a triumph for its publishers, and adds a laya to the literary crown which its author has won and worn from other fields of labor.

AN AMENDE is due to the Pittsburgh *Post*. Reprinting its article of Tuesday last upon the impolicy of the Packer nomination, a portion of its language was quoted thus in our columns:—"It must be clear to those who honestly advocated the claims of Mr. Packer, on geographical, financial, *honor*, or any any other grounds," &c. The word italicised by the *Post*, and which it now properly excepts to, was an interpolation for which our owa printers and proof-readers must be responsible. The *Post* will accept our assurance that it was an inadvertence, which is annoying to us quite as much as to our neighbors.

SPAIN pledges to the insurgent Cubans, laying down their arms and submitting to her legitimate authority, an absolute civil and political equality with the people of the mother country, and to the world the immediate abolition of slavery. What conditions more parental in their humanity and magnanimous in their liberality were ever before offered by a government to its revolted subjects? Civilization everywhere is interested for their acceptance, since in the face of the protestations of Cuban representatives in this country, there is otherwise but little hope for the speedy extinction of an infamous social institution in the "Gem of the Antilles."

THE POPULAR experience, with what has been called the "Crawford County System" of nominating candidates for office, has not been a favorable one. Adopted in Harrisburg, its nominees have, with but few exceptions, been found steadily falling behind the rest of the ticket. The *Telegraph* very justly remarks that "the same result has followed the adoption of the system in every county of the State where the Republicans are generally in the majority." The "system" has beaten us in the Huntingdon district, lost us 300 from our proper majority in Bradford, 600 in Warren, 500 in Venango, cut down largely in Crawford and shrivelled Butler steadily down from its 600 of old times, to a lean 200 now. The "system" may be all right in itself, but its application has been uniformly disastrous.

An address from the German Republican Committee, of New York, says:

The Republican party has proven itself to be a truly national party, by nominating as a adopted citizen for Secretary of State. It sought to reward merit wherever found, and did so without regard to place of birth. The Democratic Convention, on the other hand, has not deemed it necessary to place on their ticket a representative of that element. Considering the fact that the German Democrats have always worked with great zeal for their party, the action of their Convention appears ungrateful and reckless in the extreme. The Germans, in the eyes of these demagogues, are only fit to vote, but not to participate in the Government. The Republican party has signally recognized the full equality of their German members by placing General Franz Sigel at the head of their ticket. It has been faithful to its noble mission; fearlessly unfurling the banner of liberty and equality of all citizens. No German can and will refuse the n his vote who claims the freedom of all others as well as his own.

WE PRINT a card, from the counsel associated with Attorney General Brewster, presenting their view of the professional and official propriety of that gentleman's engagement, in the interests of a private client, in the Credit Mobilier suits, and of his recourse to the writ of *quo warranto*, upon which the GAZETTE lately commented. The only point of importance made in the "statement" of Messrs. Hirst and Crawford, is that the Attorney General and the financial officers of the Commonwealth do not take the same view, of the proper effect of his semi-official action in behalf of his clients. It is admitted that he confesses and avoids the objection thus made to his disregard of official duties. Would it not have been more seemly, as well as more for the interests of the State Treasury, if the Attorney General, in a doubtful and disputed contingency like this, were to accept his public obligations as paramount, to recognize the indelicacy of even an apparent conflict of interests, and to decline that line of professional engagements which subjects him naturally to those imputations upon his official fidelity? When he finds himself clearly at issue, in this affair, with the other officials of the Commonwealth, how long should an Attorney General attempt to retain both his place and the private employment which is found so prejudicial to its higher obligations?

We are unable to see that the suggestion of these counsel—that the Attorney General's action will result in a much larger profit to the Treasury—by ensuring a forfeiture of the charter and consequently the confiscation of "the entire property of the corporation"—than by the enforcement of a smaller claim for taxes is anything more than a mere lawyer's fetch. The claim for taxes—upon a basis agreed by the corporation and State officers—is for a half "y," condollars, while its "entire property" confiscated according to the probably is not, ositION, may not be, of that sum, beworth a hundred itself, which, recalled, yond the franchise, nothing to the Commonwealth would be wealth. They should amend it forthwith or concede this case.

JURY-MADE LAW.

Two nights without sleep, and still at work past midnight on the third! We may be sure that the unfortunate Griffin, engineer of the freight train which, moving too soon out of its switch, caused the shocking disaster at Mast Hope, on the Erie Road, some three months since, was not doing this overwork from choice. No sane man would risk his own life willingly, for the limited daily wages of a railway locomotive driver, for three sleepless days and nights together. Griffin was thus on duty because his superiors exacted the sacrifice, and he preferred to carry obedience to the last possible stretch of his own physical capacity. But he over-estimated his own powers of endurance, and in the lethargy which crept over his senses in a brief hour of delay at the fatal switch, his ears, more asleep than awake, confounded the passing signals, and his hand moved the levers which gave motion to his train.

These facts were clearly established before the Pennsylvania jury which tried him for his life. The other facts which, under ordinary circumstances, would have fixed his homicidal guilt, were also established with the same clearness. And it does not surprise us to hear that the jury acquitted him as not being morally culpable in the premises. The statute was bad against him, but the jury regarded the absence of a guilty purpose, and even of a criminally culpable consciousness, in the peculiar mental and physical condition of the accused, as entitling him to his discharge from the prosecution.

Martial law condemns the sentinel who slumbers at his post, no matter upon what plea he is defended. That is equally the spirit of our civil statute under which Griffin was arraigned. Constructively guilty, but morally innocent of the murders which his error occasioned, the statute inexorably demands its penalties, and twelve jurors upon their oaths conscientiously nullify the enactment.

We have in this case one more proof that it is only the civil law which is always inflexibly administered by its servants. The criminal code, which upon the face of things should be even more rigorously precise in its specifications and uncompromising in their application, has two practical interpretations—the Court which faithfully defines it, and the jury whose condemnation may be reversed, but whose acquittance admits of no revision whatever. It is this jury-made law—the unwritten code of the emotions, the sympathies, or prejudices, often, but not always, the expression of an abstract sense of the purest justice in the human heart, which has come to be recognized, wherever the English language is spoken, even in England as well as on this side of the Atlantic, as the paramount body of the criminal law.

Shall we regard the statutes as imperfect, which, without this overruling interpretation, would work a moral injustice, perhaps taking the innocent life of some man, like this Griffin, the unwilling instrument to bring about some shocking disaster to the lives of his fellow-creatures? Shall we deny the validity of such jury-made law, ignore the long accepted maxim of Anglo-Saxon justice, which forbids the second arraignment of a culprit once discharged, and thus expunge from our juridical experience, the irreversible right of juries to acquit the prisoner whose life has been forfeited to the letter, sometimes to the spirit of the written law, but in whose guiltless ability to meet the scrutiny of the Final Judge of all things human, the untutored and uncorrupted teachings of the human heart lead his twelve peers and judges to testify their absolute faith?

With the question of how often in cases like this of Griffin, the jury may go wrong in listening to their own moral convictions, rather than to the rigid exactions of the law which they receive from the bench, is involved the other question of the expediency of permitting that latitude of judgment at all. Martial law is framed to secure the safety of great armies, whose surprise and defeat might have results of almost boundless magnitude. A sleeping sentinel on his post might ruin a republic or overthrow an empire. Should a mere statute of the criminal law exact the same inflexible responsibility for any result from any similar personal delinquency? Thousands of lives may be lost in the one case, and in the other, especially in railway experience, hundreds might be sacrificed—all by the physical weakness of a single individual. The soldier, whether in the face of battle or upon the midnight sentinel's weary round, has always his life in his hand or commits it to the keeping of his comrades and superior officers. But the civilian knows nothing of such undertakings. He lives in the institutions of society and under the peaceful protection of all its laws. Griffin was conscious of no responsibilities except such as are recognized by the clear intelligence of every citizen following his daily lawful avocations. He must not purposely trespass upon the safety or the comfort of his neighbor, either in person or property. And twelve men, hearing all the witnesses and in view of all the facts clearly proven by them, declared that it would have been but murder to take his life as the convicted murderer of the two or three score of human beings who perished in consequence of his infirmity. Certainly, this was jury-made law, and who expects that society will ever come altogether to preclude similar examples?

"LOUISA ALCOTT is to spend the winter in Italy." It is the intention of Mrs. John Smith, we believe, to stay where she is.

In this instance a paper with a reputation for being funny prefers to keep it up, even at the imminent risk of being supposed to be ignorant. Miss Alcott, though apparently unknown to the brilliant author of the above paragraph, is probably the most promising young authoress in America, and one who, while possessed of undoubted genius, originality and brilliancy, has not considered it necessary to assume cynicism, infidelity, masculinity, or any of those other affectations which have so nearly rendered the mere suggestion of a woman who writes, offensive to the majority of old-fashioned people. During the past decade there has probably been no unpersuided and unpuffed book, read by more people with more real pleasure, than Miss Alcott's charming "*Little Women*," and there are probably very few of those who read the book who will not feel gratified that the authoress, whom they have identified with its original and vivacious heroine, is at last to have her longing for a visit to Europe fulfilled.

TO LOVERS of the weed, it is becoming a matter of serious concern concerning the Government regards tobacco are to cease. manufacture of new "decisions" published. Each day new rules prescribed for the notice of all persons engaged in the manufacture of the noxious plant and it seems that every smallest scrap of the article has been branded, stamped, valued, bonded and put through other mysterious processes, to such an extent that we feel as if we were smoking the very brains and chewing at the vitals of the Internal Revenue Department. Of course the Government is only enforcing the laws in collecting its dues. We can see that these efforts are successful, and only wonder where they will stop. The Bureau can hardly do much more in the way of ruling and regulating the manufacturer, and the next stop will reach the consumers. Shall we be assessed for the number of cigars we smoke, and fined for not making returns thereof; convicted for refilling an old pipe; forced to put our jar of fine cut in bond; forbidden to throw away the stump of a "toby" lest it may be used again; and visited by the U. S. Marshal for not putting a stamp on the last chew we borrowed? We wait and see.

GENIUS often runs in families as well as insanity, sometimes skipping over a few members, sometimes crowning them all. Of this the Patti family is one of the most remarkable illustrations. The father and mother were real artists, who sought a home in America before such talents as theirs could well be appreciated, but Mrs. Max Strackosh, one of their daughters became a favorite prima donna and a consummate actress, while Adelina created a furore by her wonderful powers when she was yet a child of only eight years, for even then she gave promises of her future pre-eminence. Then Carlotta, the peer of either of her sisters, as a vocalist, has achieved fame and triumphs only inferior to those of Adelina. And now we begin to hear of the tardy fame of another of the same family—Carlo Patti—a brother of the famous trio of sisters, who has long lead a somewhat dissolute musical life in some of our Southern States, but has reformed, married and gone to Europe. Beginning his musical career anew in Goethenburg, in Sweden, he has created an enthusiasm unparalleled in that city, where the populace have dubbed him "General Patti." Thence he proceeded to Stockholm with like success. His initial career seems to promise that these are merely the first of a series of triumphs which may yet equal those of his sisters, illustrious in song.

"BULL RUN" RUSSELL is to represent the London *Times* at the opening of the Suez canal. What an immense number of events that man has witnessed? Of what countless crowds he has formed an atom! What lakes of ink and plains of paper he has married! What miles of rail and leagues of sea he has traveled! Whenever or wherever any affair of European interest or importance is to transpire, thither he is sent by the *Times*, living at the odd times quietly in Paris, with a furnished house, and $20,000 a year, all for being "special correspondent" of the same journal. When he writes a book its contents usually warrant the repetition by the reader of that remark said to have been made by Baron Von Humboldt, when speaking of a certain renowned American, "He has traveled more and knows less than any other man I ever met."

FROM Utah we do not get all of the truth always. We have often heard that excepting their peculiar ideas on the subject of matrimony the Mormons are singularly moral and upright. How this impression got abroad cannot be explained, but a Gentile citizen of Salt Lake informs us that in all his experience he never saw so much iniquity as in the Mormon capital. The Gentile population is quiet and respectable, but drunkenness, libertinism, debauchery and disloyalty are almost universal among the Mormon men.

THE Greensburg *Herald* observes:

Governor GEARY was very strong with the masses of the people. Unfortunately they are merely *theoretical politicians*, and as such lack the practical knowledge and experience of making their voices and votes count in the aggregate. Indeed if the labor and effort necessary to unite and consolidate even the unity sentiment among the people, which is generally left to be done, and is done if done at all, by the practical men constantly in open and active contact with politicians of the opposite party—are omitted, their clear and decided views and good intentions amount to nothing. *Work* is to be done, and this work only achieves the victory at the ballot box. And let it be here known that it was only the earnest, untiring and successful effort of some men who, may be, are called politicians, in laboring to harmonize discordant views and elements in some parts of the State—which were unhinged and embittered by just such guerrilla sheets as the *Commercial*—*that gained us the victory just achieved.*

A WASHINGTON dispatch says:

"The result of the election for United States Senators in Virginia is very seriously received here. There is very general satisfaction at the choice of Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, whose assistance throughout the war never abated. Of Judge Johnston little is known, save that he was so far identified with the rebellion as to require a removal of his disabilities by Congress a year and a half ago, which was done. He will, therefore, be able to take the modified oath made and provided for in such cases. The general belief here is that the election of the latter is a conciliation of the extreme or Democratic element in the ranks of the so-called Walker Republican party, and that the result is the election of one Senator who will act uniformly with the Republicans, and of another who will act as uniformly with the Democrats, and faithfully represent that portion of Walker party which is bound to support the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1872.

STATE ITEMS.

Snow fell at Williamsport on Monday.

THE annual sessions of the Synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States, commenced at Danville on Wednesday, 20th.

Two prisoners, George D. Fields *alias* Brown, and Henry Timm, sentenced for terms of three and five years, escaped from the Penitentiary at Manch Chunk on Friday of last week.

A DASTARDLY attempt has been made to take the life of C. W. Kellar, Esq., treasurer of Erie county, by poison. On Monday last, (says the Erie *Dispatch*) about noon, Mr. K. met at the Court House, in Erie, a man whom he does not know except by sight, who engaged in conversation with him, and the argument waxed warm, but after a while the disputants got down to a more friendly footing, and just before leaving the man asked him if he would like an apple. Mr. Kellar replied in the affirmative, when the man handed him one remarking, "*when you eat it you'll never want any other kind.*" Mr. Keller laughed at the supposed joke, and put the apple in his pocket. He is treasurer of the South Erie Iron Works Company, and while at that place looking over the books, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, he recollected the apple, mentioned the circumstance of getting it, and pronounced it sweet, but after taking a couple of bites, said a part of it was extremely bitter, and burned his throat. He threw it into the coal scuttle, and it was thrown into the stove. At about 6 P. M., while at the supper table, he was suddenly taken very sick, and soon after was seized with convulsions. Eminent physicians were called in, who at once commenced treating him for poison. The convulsions lasted, at irregular intervals, all through the night, those about midnight being so violent that he was not expected to live two hours longer. His condition, however, had improved, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. The poison administered was strychnine.

THE latest suggestion from the enterprising ladies of the *Revolution* newspaper is the immediate establishment at eligible points of "Homes for Fallen Men." This idea has the merit of originality at least. These men, they say, do not desire to be bad. "They are led astray by a false curl, a little paint and powder, a pretty foot, a nicely rounded form, a wink of the eye, a smile, or the flutter of a handkerchief." From these temptations the "strong-minded" desire to remove them. But will the "fallen men" accept their good offices? We fear not.

A NEW POEM BY TENNYSON.

The *Atlantic Magazine*, published by Messrs. Fields & Osgood, contains the following poem by the English Laureate:

THE MYSTIC.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Angels have talked with him, and showed him their doves,
You know he him not, he was not one of you;
Ye scoffed him with an unbeneficing scorn:
Ye could not read the marvel in his eyes,
The soul serene abstract even as he had left
The sanctities of after and before;
Albeit, his spirit and his secret heart
The alien sophistries of converse rent,
The linked woes of many a fiery cycle
Had purified, and quickened and made free.
Always the free stood before him night and day,
Of ways, of days, of varied circumstance,
The imperishable presence ever one,
Calm and, without form, or odour, or sound,
Bliss shadows but not awaking presence.
Four-faced to four corners of the sky.
And yet again, three shadows, frowning one,
One forward, one respective, three outward;
And yet again, again and everywhere,
And the two first were not, but only seemed
One shadow in the mist of a great light,
Lone, self-poised from eternity to time.
One mighty countenance of primeval calm,
Awhile with most invariable eyes
For him, the silent course gained hours,
Daughters of time, divinely tall, beneath
Severe and youthful brows, with solving eyes
Smiling a godlike smile (the innocent night
Of ever-live youth, interfused through and through
With all
Keen knowledge of low-embowed old.
Upon all, and ever held aloft the round
Whereon they hope, now hung, on either side of life,
Both hope and death, even in the center Set.
Saw far on each side through the grated gates
Most pale and clear and lovely distances.
He often lying wood awake, and yet
Remaining from the body, and apart
In the lone tent and pondering will hath heard
Time flowing in the silence of the night,
And all things creeping to a day of doom
How could he know him? Ye were yet within
The narrower circle he had willingly reached
The last, which, with a ring-fire of white flame,
Fills without heat, into a larger air
Quivering, and as either of black hour,
Infinitesimal and infinite all other lives.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Pan Handle will be double-tracked to Steubenville by spring.

A NUMBER of our exchanges record the "first snow of the season" on Monday last.

FIFTY thousand acres of land have been broken in Marshall county, Iowa, the past season.

IN Lasalle county, Ill., politics run high. They have there four tickets—Republican, Democratic, Workingmen's and Temperance.

ONE of the convicts who escaped from the Moundsville Penitentiary on Sunday was recaptured on Wednesday near Waynesburg, Pa.

THE Jefferson Works Company, of Steubenville, are not, as stated, going to erect an iron mill at Mingo. They intend, however, to put up blast furnaces.

THE Commissioner of the Internal Revenue holds that a lawyer having two distinct offices or places of business, must pay a special tax for each office or place at which he does business.

ANOTHER terrible kerosene accident has occurred. In Chicago, on Monday, a little child upset an oil lamp, which exploded, burning herself and father severely and her mother fatally.

In Boston, where the annual deaths from 1728 to 1752, were nearly one in twenty-one of all persons living, they have been for the last twenty years only one in forty two; or one half as many.

THE Ohio eight per cent. interest law went into effect on the 1st inst. Eight per cent. may be taken if stated in writing. If the agreement is not in writing the old rate, six per cent., will rule.

OWING to the extremely low price of wheat, and a prospective scarcity of corn, says the Clarksville, Mo., *Sentinel*, some of the farmers of Pike and Lincoln counties have been feeding their wheat to stock instead of corn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE will vote on the question of establishing a State police on the 9th of November. The temperance people of the State are holding meetings, hoping to create a public sentiment in favor of such a force.

ON the 9th inst. John Hoker, of St. Joseph, Missouri, a Frenchman by birth, had a ball taken out of his thigh. He was wounded by the ball in our war with Mexico, in 1846, and had carried the missile twenty-three years.

THE late John Pierce, of Washington City, by his will bequeathed fourteen lots of ground in that city as a site for the erection of a founding hospital, to be built by any association that may hereafter be incorporated by Congress.

THE State of Missouri has already paid, on account of criminal prosecutions which have been pending against the desperado Hildebrand, over two thousand dollars. The greater portion of this has been on cases which have been dismissed after standing for years.

AT East Liverpool, Ohio, Saturday night last, Wm. Devore, aged 27 years, residing at Smith's Ferry, Pa., was killed by a train on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. He was intoxicated and attempted to get on the cars while running at the rate of eighteen miles an hour.

AT a New Hampshire Teachers' Institute, last week, Prof. Cottenden, of New York, argued strongly against the premature development of the memorizing faculty, and affirmed his belief that "mental arithmetics" killed of more children than did any of the diseases of childhood.

In the New York Supreme Court, this week, the novel feature was presented of a husband being indirectly arraigned for the theft of his wife's jewelry, which he had presented to her previous to their marriage. The suit was against a diamond broker, into whose possession it was alleged the gems came unlawfully.

DRY EARTH has recently been introduced as a deodorizer, and the result of the new process is reported to be perfectly effective. Among other illustrations, it is stated that at the meat preserving establishment, near Melbourne, Australia, where thirty thousand sheep are frequently slaughtered in one day, there is not the slightest smell in consequence of the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent.

IT is said that none of the brown sandstone used so freely in New York is capable of resisting the action of rain and frost. Even in Trinity Church, confessedly built of the best sand, the work of disintegration has commenced. It is very common to see door steps, window caps and cornices, which are flaking off along the lines of stratification. A hundred years hence these buildings will be in a sad state.

A CONVENTION of delegates of all ecclesiastical denominations in the United States began its sessions at New York on Monday. The object is to devise means to unite the churches and to extend the the gospel throughout the world. Among those taking part in the proceedings were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. S. H. Tyng, J. Cotton Smith, Dr. McClintock and Bishop McIlvaine. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement is the venerable Rev. Dr. Matthews.

ON and after Tuesday, the 19th, one can go "by train to San Francisco" from Ohio. On that date the Pullman Palace Car Company will dispatch their experimental hotel and drawing-room train of cars from Omaha. This train is designed for through passengers, and will be run at a high rate of speed, arriving in San Francisco Friday afternoon. It will leave San Francisco on Monday, arriving at Omaha on Thursday. Chicago on Friday and New York on Sunday. These are to be special trains, made up exclusively of palace sleepers, drawing-room and hotel cars, with meals served on board. They will leave Omaha every Tuesday and San Francisco every Monday.

ALTHOUGH nothing has yet been done in the way of excavations for the abutments for the East River Bridge, owing to a disappointment between the Bridge Company and Fulton Ferry Company as to the price of land on the Brooklyn shore, immense solid caissons are in preparation, which will be sunk sixty feet below the water level. They will be one hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, one hundred and two feet in width, and twenty feet deep, and are preferred to stone on account of the greater ease with which they can be placed exactly level. Upon these masonry will be reared. These caissons, owing to the exactitude their construction will require, will not be completed for two months at least, and have already been several weeks in preparation. When they are laid the stone and iron for thirrest of the abutments can speedily be promred.

A FRENCH workmen, some time ago, in varnishing various metal pieces, scorched himself most dreadfully. In his agony, and without an instant's reflection, he thrust his injured hand into the pot containing the varnish, and immediately felt relieved as if by enactment. He repeated the operation for a day or two, and is a very short time his hand was perfectly cured. This discovery excited attention in his neighborhood; he treated many similar cases successfully, and in September, 1863, he was sent for to Metz, in order to cure the men injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. He is now in Paris, having been sent for to try his varnish on two patients in an hospital, and has succeeded so well that a sore that had been reserved for comparison, to be treated with nitrate of silver in the ordinary way, has been given up to him to be managed in that way.

The Credit Mobilier.

An untrue statement of the character and effect of the suits pending in this State, connected with the Credit Mobilier of America, has appeared in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and been copied in the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, and, as counsel in these suits, we make the following correction:

The Credit Mobilier of America is a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania. A number of gentlemen whom we represent claim to be the stockholders and directors under an organization had in 1858. Messrs. Sydney Dillon and others claim to be such under an organization had in 1863. The latter carry on the affairs of the corporation out of the State, have possession of its property, and have received its dividends, which have accrued from the building and contracts of the Pacific Railway, and which our clients claim to be very much larger than Messrs. Dillon and his associates admit. We have brought suit in the Supreme Court in equity for the Credit Mobilier of America against Messrs. Dillon and his associates, individually, to compel them to account for and pay over these profits and property to that corporation and our clients as its officers, and we have caused the Attorney General to issue a *quo warranto* in that court in the name of the Commonwealth against Messrs. Dillon and his associates *individually*, to test their right to be directors of that corporation, which writ it was his *duty* to cause to be issued. It is untrue that any *quo warranto* has been issued against that corporation, or to test the legality or validity of its charter in any way. And it is untrue that if such *quo warranto* against the corporation or to test its charter had been issued, and was successfully prosecuted, it would have the effect of depriving the Commonwealth of the amount due for delinquent taxes, but on the contrary not only the amount of these taxes, but the *whole property* of the corporation would then be forfeited to the State.

It was these proceedings of the Attorney General, which were partially heard at Harrisburg last June by the Supreme Court, that called the matter to the attention of the Auditor General, whose duty it was to ascertain and assess these taxes, and an assessment was made by him upon the accounts and statements of Dillon and his associates.

But no return of that assessment, as required by law to be made to the Attorney General's office, was made until very recently; and when the writ of *quo warranto* issued, the non-payment of any taxes due was not known to the officers of the Commonwealth, and certainly not to the Attorney General. When those interested in defeating these proceedings caused to be suggested to the Attorney General that his *quo warranto* might prejudice the rights of the State to these taxes, he immediately said to us that in case of the possibility of any such conflict, his paramount duty was to the State, and he would resist all proceedings in conflict therewith, but a moment's reflection showed, as above stated, that the *quo warranto* was not against the corporation or its charter, but in support of both, and against the defendants as individuals, to test their right to the directorship; that were it otherwise, the proceedings must benefit the State by causing a forfeiture of the entire property of the corporation, and that these proceedings tend to establish that a much larger amount of tax was due the Commonwealth than the defendants admitted, and would compel such an account of their property and control of it, by a court of this jurisdiction, as would aid the ascertainment and payment of all taxes due to the Commonwealth.

We make this statement in justice to the case and to the Attorney General.

WM. L. HIRST,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD.

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 art cle; 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 superficial ailment which is not the sure 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, soothing 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 prostration, 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 speedily relieve them from the most 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 2 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 187 Liberty street, and from 6 to 8 and 7 to 9 at night.

NERVE 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 unstrung 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 every where, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is saturated with miasma. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes the exhausted system should now be invigorated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and stimulants regulates the secretions, 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 alcoholic and liquorish properties which render the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable roots and herbs, and combined 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 distinguished members of the medical profession, and the practical verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained 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 Tinsmiths and Potters, in quantities, and at cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating 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. mh28

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.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct13t7t

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. P. McGREW, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13, 1869. oct13t9

DR. ANDREW EARNST.
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No 641 Penn street.
Office hours from 9 till 12 A. M. and from 6 till 9 P. M.

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. oct18:3t HUTCHINS & SMITH.

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, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style of B. ROBINSON & CO., was dissolved August 16th, by the death of B. Robinson.

The business of said firm will be settled by either of the surviving partners at 235 Liberty street.

S. B. ROBINSON,
R. A. ROBINSON,
Q. A. ROBINSON.

PITTSBURGH, August 16, 1869.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

Existing between S. B and Q. A. ROBINSON under the style of S. B. ROBINSON & CO., was dissolved October 16, 1869, by the withdrawal of Q. A. Robinson.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned at 235 Liberty street.

S. B. ROBINSON,
Q. A. ROBINSON.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1869. oct18:6t

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by Drs. R. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 126 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatments used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, eating or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are endorsed by the best surgeons of the age. No other persons have these antidotes. No other treatment should be used. For particulars call or address as above. oct19:1t*TUTHS

NO. 286 DEC. TERM, 1869.

Public notice is hereby given that the

NATRONA & TARENTUM Beneficial Society,

Have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for a Charter, and that the said Court made an order in the case to the effect that said Charter will be granted at their next term, unless exceptions thereto will be filed in the meantime.

J. W. WALTER,
honotary.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROSADALIS
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
oct7:6t*TUTHSNEW

FLOUR.—100 bbls. Ferguson & Smith's Choice Family Flour. Keystone Wheat, warranted equal to any St. Louis brands, now landing from steamer Lake Erie, for sale by
MALIN DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
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,
Towelings, &c., &c.
AT LOWES
WHOLESALE
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THIS WEEK!

61 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at 81.

62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains: worth $7 1-2c.

87 1-2c. Mixed Poplins, worth 62 1-2c.

Black Silks cheap.

Empress Cloth cheap.

Black Poplins cheap

ONE HUNDRED
NEW ARAB SHAWLS.

8½c. Heavy Plaid Flannels.

8½c. Heavy White Flannels.

95c. Heavy Red Flannels.

$1c. 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.
10½c GOOD TICKING.
25c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

E. R. GARDNER,
No. 69 Market Street,
West Corner Market and Fourth.

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 C