The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1869.

4500.

The full official returns from every county in this Commonwealth give a majority of 4,598 to GEARY, and of 8,701 to WILLIAMS.

Of our foreign exports, showing a total valuation for the last fiscal year of $443,954,625, nearly one half, $190,756,695, went to England, $18,000,000 to Canada, $18,000,000 to France, $24,000,000 to Bremen, $12,000,000 each to Hamburg and Cuba, and $10,000,000 to China. More than one-half of the exportation was shipped under foreign flags.

SINCE the P. P. Party can't have Pennsylvania, will it comfort them to hear that they have again saved California? The friends of the persisting Pershing here should be consoled with the two Judges whom they elect on the far-away Pacific shore. If California jurisprudence could only exult in the bodily presence of Pershing and Sharswood!

THE allegations which establish the complicity of Gen. Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer at New York, in the recent operations of the exploded gold ring, are very specific and circumstantial, leaving scanty hopes for the successful refutation which the country demands, as the alternative of his prompt retirement from that responsible office. This is understood to be also the view taken by the Administration.

A NEW YORK dispatch talks of an early consolidation of the entire railway line from New York to Omaha, *via* Albany, Buffalo and Chicago, swallowing up the Erie road and both lines from Chicago westward. Even New York declines to be responsible for the truth of this report, accrediting it to a Chicago source. There is probably but one difficulty in the way of a successful arrangement of this sort. That difficulty is represented by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

IN March last, we all regarded Mr. Andrew Johnson as politically dead. We now hear from Tennessee that he is very dead, indeed. Even that just now bitterly reactionary State declines the not doubtful reputation which he would reflect upon her as one of her Senators at Washington. But a change of three votes would have elected him. Evidently, Tennessee hankered for him, but dared not stand the hazard of the die. He is beaten by Mr. Henry Cooper, of whose antecedents we only hear that he has abilities, and a consistent Union record. We should congratulate Tennessee more cordially if his majority had been more largely decisive.

A POLITICAL friend favors us with a copy of an ultra Democratic journal entitled the *Standard*, and published at Port Gibson, Mississippi, in which the editor extravagantly praises a worthy colored candidate for the legislature, who was "born a slave, and has bravely risen from a lowly condition to one of honor and respectability." Our friend proposes as a conundrum: "How long will it be before the Pittsburgh GAZETTE and *Post* will talk as kindly and boldly of the negro as the ultra Democrat of Mississippi?" We answer, on our part, that we are always prepared to say kind and good things of worthy men, whether their skins be white or black.

THE SPIRIT of our own comments upon certain impertinent suggestions, not to say impudent insinuations, recently addressed by the New York *Tribune* to the Legislature of this State, was in exact accord with Republican sentiment in the anthracite counties. The Scranton *Republican* refers to the *Tribune's* article thus:

"The article closes with the usual amount of buncombe invariably indulged in by the editorial writers of the *Tribune*, when treating upon the coal question, of which indeed they are thoroughly ignorant, and upon which they could readily inform themselves did they really cherish for the minor the friendly interest they profess.

"The Wilkesbarre *Spirit* declares:

"The Republican Legislature of Pennsylvania will not ask a farthing from the miners for doing justice. For that we feel willing to vouch.

WE HEAR a doubtful rumor from Texas that the friends of Hamilton, the bush whacking candidate for Governor, have been "materially strengthened by the opposition of the Administration, which has aroused their energies for the contest," and may ensure his election. Judge! All rumors of this sort are of a piece with the unreliable dispatches, from every part of the South, which the exclusively ex-rebel agents of the Associated Press have been sending us for three years past. When an item of intelligence would give a fair show for the Republicans, or reveal too much of Ku-klux-ism, these fellows never let it get through if they knew it. In this light, nineteen-twentieths of all our Southern political dispatches have required to be discounted, leaving not to exceed five per cent. of solid truth.

Davis, in Texas, and Alcorn, in Mississippi, the regular straight-out Republican nominees, will be the next Governors of their respective States.

THE National Convention of the friends of Woman Suffrage, to be held at Cleveland, November 24th and 25th, may be anticipated as the most important demonstration in that cause which the country shall have yet witnessed. The call, which is signed with all the well-known names of the leading supporters of the movement, as well as by many new and influential friends, of either sex, and from nearly every Northern and Middle State, is very happily framed to ensure the largest attendance, as well as the broadest consideration of the general subject. Presenting the need for an "American Woman Suffrage Association which shall embody the deliberate action of the State organizations and carry with it their united weight," this invitation clearly admits all questions to the Convention, and contemplates the widest latitude of discussion. It is likely that the movement may ultimately ascribe its triumphs, or its defeat, to the practical wisdom which shall guide the deliberations of this, the first really important and authoritative political congress of an unsexed Republic.

OUR DIPLOMACY AT MADRID.

Our Minister at Madrid, Gen. SICKLES, has been very freely censured, by a portion of the American press, including all the opposition journals, and some of those which nominally support the administration, for his alleged diplomatic indiscretion in the treatment of our proposition to mediate between Spain and her revolted colonists. At first, these journals indulged in harsh comments upon his tender of any mediation whatever, their ostensible objection being that he had thereby prejudiced the substantial interests of the insurgents. But when, subsequently, he withdrew the offer, upon the clear intimation of the Madrid government that it was not acceptable in its scheme, the indignation of his critics was thundered as his head, for what was declared to be a base surrender of Cuban interests and a discreditable compromise of our National dignity.

It now transpires that the offer of mediation was originally founded upon an unofficial intimatum, from General PRIM himself, that such an offer would be acceptable to Spain. This intimation came to the President through Mr. Forbes, of New York, a personal friend of Prim. In reply, the views of the Administration were confided to that gentleman, who was sent back to Madrid. Subsequently, Gen. SICKLES was appointed Minister. His instructions included the following basis for the mediation thus desired by the Spanish Government:

1. The independence of Cuba.
2. An indemnity to be paid by the Cubans to the Spanish Government, secured by a lien upon their revenue—the United States to guarantee the payment of this sum, in a fiduciary capacity.
3. An armistice pending the arrangement of these details.

On arriving at his post, our Minister was surprised to learn from Mr. Forbes that Gen. PRIM had changed his view of the situation, no doubt because of the peculiar state of public sentiment in Spain, and he made it known to our Minister that no such proposition could be accepted if made. Guided by this knowledge, Gen. SICKLES confined his interposition to a simple offer of the kind offices of the Republic, in the interests of humanity. These good offices, in that sense, were not declined, the Madrid officials insisting that the Cuban question was a purely domestic affair. Confidential negotiations were still, however, maintained with PRIM, who at last indicated the following terms as acceptable to the Madrid Cabinet.

1. The insurgents, under the advice of the American Government, to lay down their arms.
2. An immediate and general disarmament of the Volunteers.
3. Election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes.
4. Plebiscitum by free suffrage on the question of Independence.
5. If the Cubans desire independence, indemnity to be paid to Spain, under guarantee of the United States.

Telegraphed home, these terms were rejected at once by Secretary FISH, who also informed the Spanish Envoy at Washington that, unless our propositions were accepted at Madrid, we should recognize Cuban belligerency forthwith. These facts transpired at Madrid and caused an intense popular excitement, in the midst of which our Minister was advised by the Spanish officials that their government really desired our good offices, but could accomplish nothing at present, and requested the withdrawal of his note. This our minister received authority from Washington to do, and so the affair ended.

It would have been well, looking at this review of the facts, if Secretary FISH had exhibited the same patient reticence, and regard for all the proprieties of the situation, which have been displayed by Gen. SICKLES. While the latter has taken good care never to exceed his instructions, the former has made the great mistake of forgetting that, in consenting to any negotiation on the basis of an informal and diplomatically irregular private understanding with a leading member of the Spanish Regency, we accepted the proprieties of the situation, and the risk of an entirely legitimate official disavowal by that Government. Our Secretary embarked in a back stairs arrangement, which was wholly outside of legitimate diplomacy, and ought never to have been unmindful of the fact that, as such, the whole business might at any moment be rightfully disavowed by the Madrid Cabinet. Here was the great point of difference. Had the first invitation come to us from that Government officially, instead of in the guise of a private and irregular hint from one of its members, the Administration would have been entitled to insist upon the basis therein indicated—but not otherwise.

Mr. FISH ventured to take the risks of a possible repudiation by Spain, and the contingency did actually come to pass. This gave us no right to hold out the subsequent menace that Cuban belligerency would be recognized. In that threat the Secretary blundered as palpably as unfortunately. We cannot agree with the N. Y. *Times*, whose account of the facts in this negotiation we have adopted, that Mr. FISH has "done nothing to provoke criticism"—We think, and for the reason stated, that he made a mistake which cannot but be sharply criticised in diplomatic circles, whatever the line of remark upon it may be by our own political journals. In treating a back-stairs suggestion—from no matter what influential source—as having the responsible authority of a formal invitation for our mediation, he overlooked the first principles defining the honorable obligations of individuals or nations to each other. What he should have demanded as a preliminary, was, that responsible communication which would have clothed us with a right standing in the proposed negotiation, with the resulting right to insist upon Spanish good faith, even at the penalty which his later menace implied. What he actually had, was in its very nature, fair notice to him of the Spanish right to withdraw and to disavow all responsibility—at any stage of the affair.

The Cuban revolution is purely a domestic question with Spain. Her insurgent subjects have no international standing whatever. The Administration will err in any denial of international rights or privileges to Spain, merely upon the ground of neutrality between her and her Cuban rebels. We have no knowledge of the latter, and can recognize them neither in form nor by inference, until we see good international reasons for admitting their belligerent rights. If, upon any plea of neutrality, we shall in the meantime deny the rights or the comities of the public law to a friendly power as Spain is now, we shall discard the plainest obligations of that law, as accepted by the world. In this view, the obstacles which are placed in the way of the departure of certain Spanish armed vessels from New York, so far as those obstacles are suggested by the Cuban situation, are clearly forbidden by every fair interpretation of the law of nations.

To secure belligerent rights abroad, the Cubans must establish a government *de facto*, with something more than a nominal capacity to sustain its existence. Until that shall be their situation—and it is not so now—they are legally rebels, in the consideration of every power in Christendom. We cordially concur with the *Times* in its view on that point, as follows:

The Cubans are as much at liberty as ever they were to achieve their independence, if they covet it. But the voice of their great cities is silent, or is raised against the insurrection. Cubans who appear to be disinterested observers say that the insurrection is only supported by that class which has everything to gain and nothing to lose by social disturbances. The demand for "recognition" is therefore weaker than ever it was, and although it is quite possible that a resolution or two may be introduced into Congress next session in favor of our Government extending belligerent rights to the insurgents, it is quite certain that the matter will rest there. The Administration will not be forced into a false position to please a few hot-brained enthusiasts or a handful of adventurers.

THE recently reported discovery of a petrified man, ten feet high, in Central New York, turns out to have been a little incorrect. The stone discovered, it is now said, was never alive, but is a cleverly carved statue. The question is, when and by whom was this work done. If its antiquity be as great as is supposed, it remains the solitary relic of a people and of a civilization, all other memories and traces of which have vanished. A nation which could produce works of art, of the character which this discovery is represented to have, must have been far superior to the so-called aborigines, who possessed the land when Europeans found it. It is certainly curious, no matter how far back into antiquity they may date, that no remains of their civilization and history have ever before been unearthed in the land. The sculptor who achieved this work must have had metallic tools, and yet the Indians were still but in the stone-period when discovered by the white men. All the arts and implements of the lost race must have disappeared when they themselves were overthrown.

THE time has evidently come when the iconoclasts are to have their little period of triumph again. Our ideals are being knocked down all around us. Byron rudely crushed, there comes now a German image-breaker to overturn the great Goethe and grind him to powder. The accusation against this German Jupiter is one of plagiarism, desertion and petty larceny. He is accused of having at one time loved an actress who composed sweet and beautiful songs. He won her affections, stole her songs, appropriated their authorship and deserted the deceived and heart-broken woman. It would be well, before giving credence to this report, to remember that the accused is no petty poet, but is Goethe, the literary Michael Angelo of the age, a man whose immensity of genius and profundity of mind yet seek in vain for parallels. Goethe stealing love-ditties from an actress unknown to fame is about equal to Shakespear and Raphael capturing one of the penny caricatures of their time, and claiming that it and the accompanying motto were their joint productions.

A CONTEMPORARY urges the necessity of a new theatre building in Pittsburgh, and we agree that it is a much-needed improvement. At the present there is no building worthy of so large a town or capable of holding all the people who would want, upon great occasions, to visit it. Now, when such attractions as Parepa, or Kellogg, or Bernard, are announced, the line of patient waiters begins to form five or six hours before the ticket office is opened; consequently, all the available seats are taken up before the tail of the queue is reached. With a more expansive stage and efficient machinery, there is no reason why spectacles and grand operas should not be produced as well in Pittsburgh as in New York or Chicago. But if there should be a new theatre built, we hope, nay in-sist, that it shall be done with some regard for the safety of the audience in case of fire. The law should provide that no public theatre or hall should have less than two broad entrances easy of access, with stairs of stone not too steep for an easy transit.

LOUISVILLE is infested with loafers who crowd the street-corners and rudely stare at or impertinently accost unattended ladies who chance to pass, even in the broad light of day. Nor can the police be found to afford the necessary protection. Once, we made the same complaint here. Then the corners and sidewalks of our main thoroughfares were daily crowded with lounging men who spat upon the clothes of passers by and made running critiques upon all, unfortunate enough to attract their attention. This was, but we believe is no longer the case. Fifth, Market and Smithfield streets are again uninfested, and in Allegheny, Federal street, though much lounged in, is vastly improved. It is to be hoped that after Louisville has endured the evil as long as Pittsburgh did, she may achieve an equally happy deliverance.

FALSE announcements of marriages are constantly to be found in eastern city journals, and often in those of the country. There is neither wit nor fun in such achievements, and the perpetrators thereof are only worthy of the severest punishment. To a sensitive girl, a false announcement of her marriage must be a very serious matter, and indeed we are cognizant of cases where such notices have been charged with fatal results.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Not long since we gave the substance of a paragraph in which the *Independent*, of New York represented that "two-thirds of the students of the General (Episcopal) Seminary" at New York, "had gone over to the Roman Catholics." The wording of the paragraph was so decided that we supposed it might be true, but we are pleased to learn that there were but *two* proverts, instead of two-thirds.

The editor of the *American Churchman*, of Chicago, recently visited Utah. He represents that the knaves in the Mormon Church are nearly all Yankees, including the "apostles," "bishops" and "elders," and all who get the tithes; while the dupes are nearly all very degraded European peasants, many of them from England and Wales, and members by baptism of the English Church. He say "there never existed but one Mormon Irishman, and a Mormon Irishwoman is something totally unknown to naturalists."

Just now the eyes of the civilized world are turned to the Pope, and much speculation is also indulged in regard to the object of the Œcumenical Council, soon to be held in Rome. Some days ago Bishop Domenec, of the Pittsburgh Diocese, on the eve of his departure for Rome, expressed the high position of Archbishop Manning, said to be the leader of the Ultramontane party, who has recently expressed himself in reference to the Sovereign power of the Pope, is significant. We reproduce the following assumption in his address: "The Roman Pontiff—*that is, the whole Church of God, for it is all contained in him*, and where the head acts all act with him." In another place, says the *Independent*, he puts in the mouth of the Holy Father this startling language: "I claim to be the supreme judge and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the fields, and the prince that sits on the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy, and the legislature that makes laws for kingdoms. *I am the sole last supreme judge of what is right and wrong.*"

Bishop Ames is reported to have said in a late address, that he was not born in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His grandfathers were both ministers—one Episcopal, the other Congregational—while he, absorbing the essence of both, came out a Methodist.

The attorney of the Methodist Book Concern, E. P. Fancher, Esq., one of the best lawyers in New York city, in an article in the *Christian Advocate*, declares the Concern is not involved in any improper liability of any nature, does not owe a dollar contracted by fraud, is stronger to-day than ever it was in pecuniary resources and property, and its assets exceed in value, according to the judgment of those acquainted therewith, more than a million of dollars above all liabilities, and more than any exhibit of theirs which has ever been made.

Mrs. Van Cott, of New York, of whom so much has been said for and against, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by outsiders, some months ago, when she was licensed by a Quarterly Conference to preach the Gospel, has been assisting the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Chicopee, Massachusetts, to hold a protracted meeting—resulting in the addition of over sixty persons. Resolutions were adopted approving and commending her as an evangelist. She is now preaching in Boston. It will be remembered her case was but acted upon by the Annual Conference, having supervision over the quarterly conference, which gave her license, but was laid over until the next meeting in April 1870.

The *United Presbyterian*, in its defense of the Presbytery for appointing a preacher to fill the pulpit of Mr. J. R. Miller, a United Presbyterian minister, who lately left that denomination, by which act he was prevented from preaching his farewell sermon, states that this was in accordance with the established rule, and that Mr. Miller ought to have preached his farewell sermon before closing his connection with the church. We do not understand this to be the "established rule," as we learned that months after a United Presbyterian minister had severed his connection with a church in the adjoining city and united with another denomination, that the congregation invited him to preach for them before he left for his new field of labor in the West.

Rev. Professor Hackett, well known for his connection with the Baptist Bible Union, will shortly assume the duties of Professor of New Testament Exegesis, in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

During the late annual meeting of the Friends of Indiana, at Richmond, the meeting felt the impulse of the new religious interest which has been pervading the body for some time past. In regard to dress, while it was not expected that women would attire themselves in the ancient fashion, nevertheless it was hoped that the young, if deviating from what is styled the plain garb, would have for their motive simplicity and convenience.

The East Genessee Methodist Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately passed a series of resolutions disapproving Free Masonry in very strong terms.

Bishop Potter, of the New York Episcopal Diocese, has, during the fifteen years of his Episcopate, confirmed forty-one thousand persons, and admitted four hundred to Holy Orders.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer*, of New York, says that Ex-President Pierce, for years, attended the Second Congregational church of Concord, but during the war he could not sit easy under the patriotic preaching of the pastor, and was led to go to the Episcopal Church, in whose communion he died.

It is stated the altar of St. Stephen's church, New York city, Twenty-eighth street, just finished, cost sixty thousand dollars.

Bishop McIlvaine sometime ago was represented by a correspondent of the *Church Journal*, that he was in a fair way to become "the tallest High Churchman in the land." But the Bishop declares that this is "wholly false." At a recent ordination, as is his custom, he himself led an extempore prayer meeting just previous to going into the church for the public services.

The *United Presbyterian*, speaking of the Birmingham United Presbyterian church, under the pastoral care of Rev. Wm. M. Coleman, recently repaired and beautified, says the debt that had been hanging over them, has been paid off. On their late communion occasion they had a large and encouraging accession of members.

STATE ITEMS.

YORK is enjoying a matrimonial furore.

THE Easton *Daily Argus* died with Packer.

OUTRAGES by the Philadelphia police continue.

TYPHOID FEVER of a very malignant type prevails in Altoona.

THE chestnut crop is unusually large this year. Mifflin county expects to gather fifteen hundred bushels.

THE Baptist State Convention, in session at Reading this week, designated Pittsburgh as the place of meeting next year.

THE receipts of the four principal agricultural fairs in Easton, Pennsylvania, this fall were: Reading, $6,296; Doylestown, $8,500; Allentown, $6,930; Easton, $6,000.

A PRIMITIVE one story edifice in Germantown, erected about one hundred and fifty years ago, and almost interruptedly inhabited during that time, was demolished last week to give place to dwellings of modern style.

COL. GEO. W. ALEXANDER, the victim of the Berks county whiskey ring, recently pardoned by President Grant, was welcomed home to Reading on Monday last by a general outpouring of the people. Thousands met him at the depot, and escorted him to his home.

ON Friday of last week, during the closing hours of the Franklin County Agricultural Society's exhibition, at Chambersburgh, Dr. J. A. Maclay, of Greenville village, was thrown from his horse and fell upon his head on the track, receiving such injuries as caused his death on Monday morning.

THE vote for Representatives in the Westmoreland and Indiana districts was:

	West'd.	Indiana.	Total.
Fulton, R.	4,812	3,968	8,780
Stokes, R.	4,787	3,986	8,768
Marshall, R.	4,805	3,774	8,579
Laffa, D.	6,197	2,025	8,212
Hover, D.	6,197	1,953	8,149
M'Cormic, D.	6,134	2,180	8,314

WILLIAM MCCOMB, a citizen of Uniontown, Fayette county, while passing along the National Road, on Wednesday evening of last week, at a secluded spot known as "Turkey's Nest," was accosted by a highway robber, and after being relieved of his gold watch and a small sum of money, was allowed to continue his journey.

AT an early hour on Sunday morning, as a locomotive attached to a through express freight from Philadelphia to Williamsport and the West was passing through Tamaqua, the engine was thrown from the track and upset into Wabash Creek, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The engineer, conductor, and fireman were held fast beneath the wreck, and had to be extricated with crowbars. The two former were slightly injured. The firemen had the main arteries of his left arm severed.

On the farm of West Fry, at Finleyville, Washington county, near the Peters creek bridge, there is a spot of ground, about twenty five feet square on the surface, where nothing has grown this year, not even a spear of grass, although previously productive as other parts of the field. Potatoes planted there last season, never even sprouted. Strange noises had been heard, as of the approach of a storm, and investigation proved that they proceeded from the spot indicated. Recently a hole was dug at the locality, and at the depth of four feet small crevices were discovered, from which strong streams of gas gushed with a sort of hissing sound, and upon being ignited burned with a clear, steady flame. Water soaking into the excavation, the stream of gas caused it to bubble, and the gas accumulating on the surface burned with a bluish light like the flames from alcohol. The discovery has attracted much curiosity in the neighborhood.

State Politics.

The Republicans of Clearfield never worked harder than this year, but there were local influences, affecting particular sections of the county, which no amount of labor in canvassing could answer. Under other circumstances they consider the small loss they sustained, very creditable to them.

Tioga's official majority for Geary was 9,710. A private letter says: "The Democrats voted for Governor and Judge on *the same ticket*. We did not find it out till election began, when we sent as far we could to have the votes for Pershing included. Most of his 1,112 can be thrown out on a contest. In one place our boards threw out the vote for Governor also, which makes us 45 better off than we should be. Their tickets were headed, "State," and then read inside, "For Governor, Asa Packer," "For Judge of the Supreme Court, C. L. Pershing," which they voted in one ticket. Some think we might have excluded all the votes for Governor; I think not, but there would seem to be some foundation for such opinion. (See Purdon's Digest, p. 377, sec. 54, 2 par., rep. 534.)

A FARMER plowing in his field near Naples, Illinois, turned up a pot of gold coin. He stopped his team, examined the glittering metal closely, counted it, and found that it amounted to four thousand dollars. However, a doubt depressed his soul. He feared the stuff might possibly have been deposited there by counterfeiters, and might prove worthless. He took it to Winchester and sold it to one of the banks for five thousand and odd dollars in greenbacks.

BONAPARTE, AUG. 15, 1769.—HUMBOLDT, SEPT. 14, 1769.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Ere yet the warning chimes of midnight sound,
Not back the flaming years of the world-round,
Track the swift shuttle of seasons in their course
Through the circles of the swinging sphere,

Lo, in yon isle of the midland sea
That receives the storm-cloud with its snowy fleece,
The embryo hero of empires yet to be,
A nameless babe nurs'd upon his mother's breast

Those little hands, that soon shall grow so strong
In their rude grasp all thrones shall rock and fall
Press her soft bosom, while a nursery song
Hails the world's master in its sleep or thrall.

Look! a new crescent bends its silver bow.
A new-lit star has fired the eastern sky.
Hark! on the river where the dusky Moslem blow
A waiting household hear an infant's cry.

This, too, a conqueror! His the war-worn hands,
Wider than the widest scepter-shadowed lands;
Earth and the wallering kingdoms of the main
Laid their broad charters in his royal hands.

His was no taper lit in cloistered cell,
Living immortal vowed from the crib or pitch;
He read the report of the planet's page
By Etna's glare and Cotopaxi's torch.

He heard the voice of the deathless wood;
Up the salt steppes he saw the starlight shine;
He scaled the mountain's windy outlooks,
And trod the galleries of the breathless mine.

For him no fingering of the lore-stirring lyre,
No problem vague, by torturing adoptions
Wrested;
He fed no stricken altar's dying fire,
Nor aka kid and scowled behind a Rabbi's text.

For God's new truth he risked the kingly robe
That grizzly shoulders coveted all the rawer,
Unrolled the gospel of the storied globe,
And let young Science to her empty throne.

While the round planet on its axle spins
One fruitful year shall boast its double birth,
And how the cradles of its mighty twins,
Master and bondsman of the sons of earth.

Which wears the garland that shall never fade,
Sweet with fair memories that can never die?
Ask not the marbles where their bones are laid,
But bow thy ear to hear thy brothers' cry.

"Tear up the despot's laurels by the root,
Like mad dogs shrieking as they quit the foil!
Feed on no more upon the blood-red fruit
That sucks its crimson from the heart of Toil!

"We claim the food that fixed our mortal fate,
Bend to our reach the long forbidden tree!
The angel frowned at Eden's eastern gate—
Its western portal is forever free!"

Bring the white blossoms of the waning year,
Heap with fair hands the peaceful conqueror's shrine
Whose bloodless triumphs cost no sufferer's tear!
Hero of knowledge be our tribute thine!

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

September 14, 1869.

"Eternal Dish Washings."

We are not sure that the ladies will thank us for reproducing the following by Rev. T. K. Beecher, as it may be simply repeating a, to them, tiresome truth; but it will show them that at least one man appreciates their real condition in life.

The quiet fidelity with which "she" will dish-wash her life away for "him" is a marvel of endurance and grace. Just here is the servitude of woman heaviest—no sooner is her work done than it requires to be done again. Man works up to a point, and then, his work done, he jobs, ends them, and takes his pay. This pay can be translated into something else desirable. A man works all day, and draws pay for his day's work. This pay allures him, as oats does a horse, homeward bound. Thus men work by terms and jobs; and although work is endless as to quantity, yet when cut up thus into terms and jobs, we men go heartily on our journey and count our milestones.

Not so with our mate. She mends our socks, and we put our irrepressible toe upon the darned spot, and she darns it again. She washes for the family, and the family makes haste to send back the same garments to be washed again. "She" puts the room in order, and we get ready to be "tidy up" again. The same washing, the same socks, the same room every time. She has no successive jobs, no terms, no pay day, no tally stick of life. She washes the same dish three hundred and sixty-five—yes, three times three hundred and sixty five times every year. No wonder she breaks it and is glad of it! What a relief to say "I've done with that dish!"—*Moore' Rural New Yorker.*

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 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 servily slight cough which is but the *fore runner* of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and disorganizing 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 we have a medicine of the greatest value, [illegible] conditions. As an alterative, a tonic and [illegible] and resolvent, succoring nature and [illegible] recuperative powers of the system. Its beneficial 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 aggressive experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyser, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief in those now prevalent catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects and so almost critical in their tendencies, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and effectual, 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.

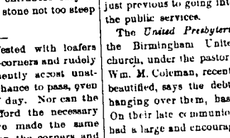
The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 9 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 8 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 enervated 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 intermittant fever, erysipelas, 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 disasters arising from these causes the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This cordial and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants invigorates the sick-bed while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body. It fills it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the alcoholic and fusel oil which renders the cheap rum and gin so injurious, it is composed of extracts and juices of our native herbs, a portable invigorant and curative, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious principle has been rejected, the very best preparation of its kind. In all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known, such is the opinion of distinguished physicians, such is the testimony of the medical profession, and such is the verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years. Indeed, it has gained a greater popularity and HIT than any other bitters and spectic ever advertised in the columns of the Associated Press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Packers with this perfect, simple, and so cheap as the plain top, having the name of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, excluding from the outside, 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 it in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it.

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. BEED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct23-7t

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, Secy.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18, 1869. oct19-7t

DR. ANDREW EARNST. GERMAN PHYSICIAN. Cures all manner of disease that the system is subject to. Office No. 661 Penn street. Office hours from 7 till 10 A. M. and from 4 till 6 P. M. oct19-7t

FOR SALE.

1,030 FIRST CLASS BARRELS, Suitable to be used for Vinegar, Wine, Cider or Carbon Oil. Apply at 20 and 50 Water street. HOSTETTER & SMITH. oct18-10t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA BIRGAINS IN DRY GOODS!

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

12½c. Barred Shirting Flannels.
6¼c. Dark Calico,
8½c. Dark Calico.
12½c. Ex. Heavy Yard Wide Sheetings.
12½c. Good Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
6¼c. Linen Toweling.
25c. Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
25c. Good Kentucky Jean.
25c. Double Width Alpacas.
87½c. Waterproof Cloth.
$1.00 Waterproof Cloth.
$3,50, Pair Good White Blankets.
$3,00, Pair Gray Blankets

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Heavy Barred Country Flannels.
White Country Blankets, extra size and quality.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Heavy Colored Bed Quilts.

AT LOWES T PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A T

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 ALLEGHENY.

Federal Street, NY CITY.

THIS WEEK!

62 1-2c. Heavy Corded Brown Poplin, cheap at $1.

62 1-2c 4-4 Silk Finish Black Alpacas; great bargains; worth 87 1-2c.

37 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. 60 OD TICKING.

25c. YARD WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

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

Striped Woolen Shawls, Arab Shawls, Woolen Shawls, Paisley Shawls,

Ladies' and Childrens' Shawls, Ribbons and Flowers, Side Sash Ribbons, Velveteen Velvets,

Stockings and Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Hair Switches, &c., &c.,

Ladies' Underwear, Mens' Shirts and Drawers, Cloth and Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts and Corsets, Embroideries, &c., &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

NEW DRESS GOODS

AND RETAIL.

HAT PARLOR,

No. 22 Fifth Avenue.

A FULL STOCK

Of All the New Styles

OF

HATS AND CAPS

OF THE SEASON.

A. A. ANDERSON & SONS,

Book and Job Printers,

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

Dispatch Building, Pittsburgh.

Having extra large founts of Types, and Press facilities for the RAPID execution of

PAPER BOOKS,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of the legal profession. Those who favor us with their orders, can rely on having them done NEATLY, and

AT THE TIME AGREED ON.

All Kinds of

ELECTION PRINTING PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style of S. ROBISON & CO., was dissolved August 16th, by the death of S. Robison. The business of said firm will be settled by either of the surviving partners at 233 Liberty street.

S. B. ROBISON, R. A. ROBISON, Q. A. ROBISON.

PITTSBURGH, August 18, 1869.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP

Existing between S. B. and Q. A. ROBISON under the style of S. B. ROBISON & SON, was dissolved October 15, 1869, by the withdrawal of Q. A. Robison.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned at 233 Liberty street.

S. B. ROBISON, Q. A. ROBISON.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1869. octlsd3

CANCERS TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.

Astonishing and almost miraculous cures of Cancer are being daily made by DR. B. H. KLINE & CO., at the Philadelphia Cancer Infirmary, 621 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., and at the branch office in charge of Prof. E. G. Dalton, 186 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio. The treatment used are Cancer Antidotes, the most scientific and successful known in the civilized world. They are not caustic, cutting or burning medicines. They give little or no pain. They are confined 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. octlsd3 TTSS

RARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS

FOR PRESENTS.

GEO. BEAVER, 118 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City. oct12d6-TTSS

ROCK THE BABY IN EARNEST'S PATENT CRIB. SOLD ONLY BY LEMON & WEISE. Practical Furniture Manufacturers, &c., 118 FOURTH AVENUE. Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

BELTING. LEATHER AND GUM BELTING Also: Gum Packing, Hose, Gask