The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 27, 1869.

THE Danville *Intelligencer* gives it as the general opinion, in that section, that the spring elections of local officers should be restored.

THE Lancaster *Express* defends the "Crawford county system" of nomination. The Reading *Times* (Rep.) would like to see it adopted by the Democracy of Berks.

MR. CHALFANT, the defeated Democratic competitor of Mr. Buckalew in the Northumberland Senatorial district, ascribes his defeat to "the base systematic attempt of certain Sunbury politicians to crowd him to the wall. They have succeeded. How soon their turn will come, time will tell." Another case for the political doctors!

ONE REPUBLICANS, in proposing to reconsider the rejection of the XVth Article by the Democracy, will be strictly faithful to a direct precedent supplied by the opposition to their hands. The same Legislature which refused to ratify this article actually passed a resolution purporting to rescind the previous ratification of the XIVth Article. They can have no serious objections now to a diluted dose of their own physic.

SINCE Governor GRABY has signified his official concurrence in the general Republican sentiment throughout the Commonwealth, by removing the late Attorney General, perhaps the Titusville *Herald* will do itself the justice to recall its wholly unnecessary impeachment of the motives which led the GAZETTE to assign good reasons for the public exposition. In the light of events, the *Herald* cannot justify its own charge of "reckless, flippant, wanton and outrageous defamation." We trust we shall not have to regard such language as only a fresh mark of its unfriendliness toward this journal.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION.

The proposed basis of reunion has been adopted, at this date, by eighty-three New School Presbyteries, which number in more than two-thirds of the whole number (123) of subordinate jurisdictions in that branch of the Church. In all the accepting Presbyteries, but two votes were cast against the basis—one at Albany and one in the District of Columbia.

The number of Old School Presbyteries required for the same ratification is ninety-six, and more than that number have already announced their formal assent to the proposed reunion. In these Presbyteries the vote has also been for the most part unanimous, the negative votes never exceeding one-fourth of the whole.

It is fair to presume that such Presbyteries, of either branch, as may not yet have taken official action upon the issue, will now hasten to arrange themselves in favor of the reunion which even their negative voices could no longer arrest. For the honor of an heartily united Church, the movement from either side toward a complete fusion of both organizations will not fail to present an unanimity more cordial than has, perhaps, ever marked the experience of any religious denomination.

The consummation of the reunion is to take place in Julia City, November 10th, and will not fail to present scenes of the deepest interest to the Protestant world.

THE YERGER CASE.

The interlocutory decision by the Supreme Court in Yerger's case is carefully confined to a vindication of its jurisdiction in the case as one conferred by the Constitutional provisions touching the writ of *habeas corpus*. The merits of the case itself were neither considered in the argument nor touched in the present judgment. The writ must now issue as prayed for, and argument upon the merits will come upon whatever return may be made to that writ by General Ames, who holds the prisoner in military custody. It is evident that weeks, probably months, must elapse before the entire case, upon its merits, can be finally submitted. Then, if the proceedings shall not go altogether off upon some collateral point of detail, it is possible that the Court might bring itself to adjudicate the naked question of the constitutionality of military trials—especially of the military trial of a citizen who murders a military officer for acts performed in the line of his military duty. Within ninety days from this date, the State of Mississippi will be wholly remitted once more to a civil self-government under the Constitution by which she is certain to adopt at the election of the 30th proximo. As soon as the votes of that day shall be counted, Gen. AMES will provisionally instal the Governor-elect, the new Legislature will be convened, and all prisoners in the military custody for purely civil offences will be forthwith turned over to the civil power. There is a likelihood that Yerger may, however, be retained in the military prison, for the murder of a local commandant, where he would not be, had his victim been only some private citizen.

It is still, therefore, safe to doubt, first, whether the Yerger case will not loose all its importance, prior to a final decision by the Supreme Court upon the merits, by the absolute withdrawal of all the present military authority from Mississippi, and, second, whether the Court may not ultimately affirm the military jurisdiction over a crime directly assailing as this did, an authority legally existing at the date of its commission.

There would be no reason to suppose that the Court will forego, in this business, the policy of cautious discretion by which it has heretofore been controlled, in previous issues, directly involving the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, except that which is suggested by the constant tenor of the ex-rebel claims for two years past, that the Court stands heardly with them and needs only a suitable opportunity to avow its dislike for all the great measures which aided in the overthrow of the rebellion. It has been the uniform and exultant boast of the friends of the "lost cause" everywhere, that the principles which would have upheld their rebellion have taken their last sanctuary in a temple whose ministers are represented as always eagerly ready to cover the obnoxious ideas with the robes of justice itself. This has been the claim, not wholly unsupported by the developments from month to month, which has inspired the country with a profound distrust of the purposes of its highest Court.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Since the Democratic out-look for the future presents so melancholy an aspect, the opposition press of this State are taking what one of them styles an inter-look. It is a great pity that this peculiar method of diagnosis never before occurred to any of their political doctors. Self-examination, conscientiously pursued and its discoveries faithfully improved, would, years ago, have regenerated a factious opposition and saved that party from a long unbroken catalogue of disasters. We are afraid it is now too late. Yet the evidences we find in us that there should no idea dis-

longer be an organised, if not a reputable, party in opposition. We prefer to hope for better results from the proposed "inter-look," and that the skeleton regiments of the Democracy should still maintain the semblance of an existence, rather than that the multitudinous brigadiers, who present all that is left of the party, should follow the example of the rank and file, and forever abandon standards which have become historical only in defeat.

Here and there, some soul-weary journalist of the opposition continues to insist that they are just beaten by the "Radical method of counting." A Mauch Chunk print insists that here was the difficulty which has proven fatal to their partizan hopes. Of course, that editor will never, oh, no, never, admit that it was an unpopular candidate who has brought them to grief. He reiterates his impeachment of the "counting swindle"—and vows that the Democracy shall learn it forthwith! Apt scholars! How soon their "Repeaters" would learn to eclipse any Republican achievements, in the four rules of arithmetic, which even the most morbid Democratic fancy has dreamed of!

But for the most part, the opposition editors are agreed to ascribe their defeat to the practice of making unwise nominations—that of Mr. Packer being the latest and perhaps the most conspicuous. An Easton editor, of whom the Pittsburgh *Post* speaks, with a playful but affectionate familiarity, as "Dan Nieman," and whose testimony it hastens to endorse, finds no comfort in the contemplation of the alleged "counting swindle," but puts the responsibility for the last defeat of his party squarely home to those whom it may concern. Thus:

The time has now come, we think, when the so-called leaders—the would-be "great men" of the Democratic party, must go into private life. The humbugs who give advice and seek self advantage; who look wise and solemn, but have neither brains nor force of character to advise or lead in a great crisis; the self-appointed, self-forced into positions of honor, self-designated leaders, must go to the wall.

Men of action, of nerve, of strongly marked character, must now take direction of the Democracy. The voters of our party are disgusted with those who lead us on to—*defeat*. The future demands it—the hope of representative government demands it—the mission of the party of Jefferson and Jackson demands it. We feel this is true—our interlook proves it, as the demand of the legions of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Let us begin the work of organization at once, on the basis to which we now refer.

We have heard old farmers say that, when called to prescribe for a sick cow, they make it a rule to "interlook" first for "hollow-horn," and next for a "wolf in the tail." So it is clear that, in one direction or the other, the cow-doctor's diagnosis will fully cover the present Democratic case. Certainly, there are no symptoms that the sick creature is "hoven," with too much of clover or other too-nourishing food. The mischief is palpably in its extremities, complicated with exhaustion of the vital powers, and should be precisely located at once. By all means, let there be a convention of the doctors now, to settle its precise nature and treatment.

FOREIGN OATS.

We are indebted to General JAMES S. NEGLEY, member of Congress from this District, for the subjoined interesting report on the results of sundry experiments with imported oats made under his own careful supervision. Our farming friends will doubtless take advantage of the facts developed in the series of careful tests to which these foreign specimens of grain were subjected by a gentleman as thoroughly skilled in agricultural matters as General NEGLEY, who makes close study into all branches of the science, that those who till the soil may be advanced and their profits enhanced.

STEADY SIRS, Oct. 26, 1869.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

Gentlemen: I commend to the attention of Agriculturists the following report of experiments with foreign varieties of Oats—several of which far surpass our common sorts in the essential points: size, weight, productiveness and perfection. The small yield and inferior quality of the kinds usually cultivated, tends to enhance the market value without materially benefiting the farmer. I secured a small supply of the Excelsior Oats on its arrival from Europe this spring, to be tested for the general advantage of the farmers in this county. The sample was grown and harvested by Mr. John McKelvy, of Wilkinsburg, with very satisfactory results. If not a remarkable, it is certainly an important variety.

Excelsior Oats.—A new variety imported by the Department of Agriculture. Thirty-four pounds of seed were sown broadcast on 9-100ths of an acre, April 20. The grain (sample No. 40) weighed at the rate of 47 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 5, and threshed August 18. Weight of grain, 702 pounds; weight of straw, 1,036 pounds. One bushel weighed 55.7 pounds. Sample No. 84. Yield per acre by weight, 60.8 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.51 to 1.00.

Somerset Oats.—A new variety, imported from England, received from the Department of Agriculture. Ninety-four and a quarter pounds of seed was sown in drills, April 29, on 66-100ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 42) weighed at the rate of 44 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 9 and threshed August 12. Weight of grain, 119 pounds; weight of straw, 271 pounds. One bushel weighed 51 pounds (sample No. 85). Yield per acre, by weight, 94.9 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.38 to 1.00.

Wild Siberian Oats.—A new variety imported from Hamburg, received from the Department of Agriculture. Seven pounds of seed was sown April 26, in drills on 76 1-1000ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 41) weighed at the rate of 40 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 9 and threshed August 19. Weight of grain 153.5 pounds; weight of straw, 310.5 pounds. One bushel weighed 37.5 pounds, sample No. 8. Yield per acre, by weight, 63.8 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.85 to 1.00.

Black Scottish Oats.—A new variety, imported from Hamburg, received from the Department of Agriculture. Five pounds were sown April 29, in drills, on 66-1000ths of an acre. The grain (sample No. 43) weighed at the rate of 40 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 22 and threshed September 2. Weight of grain 140 pounds; weight of straw 262 pounds. One bushel weighed 30½ pounds (sample No. 89) Yield per acre by weight 62.3 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain 1.87 to 1.00.

Prince Edward's Island Oats.—Imported from Prince Edward Island. Seventy-nine pounds of seed were sown, broadcast, May 1st, on 1,011 acres. The grain (sample No. 38) weighed 38.5 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 17th and threshed September 3d. Weight of grain 2,044.5 pounds; weight of straw 2,238.5 pounds. One bushel weighed 34½ pounds (sample No. 87.) Yield per acre, by weight, 93.2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.10 to 1.00.

Brooks' Oats.—Sixty-four and a quarter pounds of seed were sown broadcast May 1st, on 918-1,000th of an acre. The grain (sample No. 39) weighed 26 pounds per bushel. Crop harvested August 17th and threshed September 4th. Weight of grain, 2,016 pounds; weight of straw, 2,688 pounds. One bushel weighed 31 pounds (sample No. 90.) Yield per acre, by weight, 68.6 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.33 to 1.00.

Norway Oats.—The seed (sample No. 37) contained a quantity of foul seeds, a specimen of which is shown in sample No. 37a. After careful hand picking a portion of the seed was sown on a plat containing 193-100ths of an acre, May 11. Crop harvested August 24, and threshed September 8. Weight of grain, 514 lbs, weight of straw, 423 pounds. One bushel weighed twenty-eight pounds, (sample No. 88.) Yield per acre, by weight, 50.3 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.33 to 1.00.

Surprise Oats.—Raised by Horticultural Department. One-half of an acre in the orchard was sown broadcast May 8. The trees materially interfered with the growth of the crop, so that the yield per acre does not fairly represent the value of the variety. Crop harvested August 4, and threshed September 2. Weight of grain, 513 pounds; weight of straw, 697 pounds. One bushel weighed 34½ pounds (sample No. 93.) Yield per acre, by weight, 33.8 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 1.30 to 1.00.

Arcadia Spring Wheat.—Imported from Odessa, Russia, by the Department of Agriculture. 32 pounds of seed were sown broadcast April 26, on 481 1-000ths of an acre. The grain (Sample No. 45) weighed at the rate of 91 pounds per bushel. The crop, badly injured by mildew and rust, was harvested August 21. Weight of grain, 213 pounds; weight of straw, 905 pounds. One bushel weighed 53½ pounds (Sample No. 91.) Yield per acre, by weight, 8 2 bushels. Ratio of straw to grain, 4½ to 1.

Yours respectfully,
JAS. S. NEGLEY.

LORD BYRON was no prophet and therefore could not have referred to Mrs. Stowe when he wrote,

"I am to well avenged! But 'twas my right;
Whatever my sins might be, thou wert not meet
To be the Nemesis who should requite—"

And in the same poem,

"I have had many foes, but none like thee;
For 'gainst the rest myself I could defend
And be avenged or turn them into friend."

The charge of insanity against Lord Byron is no new one, and indeed he himself seems to have had a remarkable dread of losing his mind. Miss Milbanke, in a book published in 1824, distinctly asserts her belief that "Byron was actually insane," and Dr. Julius Milligen, Surgeon of the Sulliote Brigade, in his "Anecdotes of Byron's Illness and Death," asserts that Byron once said, "I picture myself slowly expiring in a bed of torture or terminating my days, like Swift, a grinning idiot." In 1819 Lord Byron drew up a document for the use of his friends, which is now in the possession of Murray, the publisher. In it he reverts to the assertion that the lips of Lady Byron and her friends "are sealed up on the cause of the separation between them," and declares the sealing was not done by him, and that the greatest favor they could do him would be to open them. He calls upon them to disclose whatever they may know, stating that he would be "most happy to go before any tribunal which may discuss the business in the most public manner." This challenge does not seem to have been accepted.

NO OTHER state shows such progress in the matter of railways as our own. At present there are thirty-two roads building in Pennsylvania, while in New York, which comes second on the list, there are but eleven. Many of these lines are short, but, by their large number, the stock is more generally diffused and the whole State is fast being opened up and developed. The main reason for this is that the products of the State are of so valuable and weighty a nature that railways are necessary to transport them to the markets. Iron is found in almost every county, coal is widely spread beneath a large portion of the State, and thus, while furnishing transportation for these, we give nearly all of our towns and villages communication with the outer world. There is probably no State in the world where so large a proportion of the towns it contains are so easily and quickly accessible, or that shows on the whole more steady and solid progress, than ours.

HOWEVER we may abhor the cruelties of Lopez, and regret his tyrannies, we cannot but admire his perseverance and courage. The Paraguayan people must be made of quite different stuff from the usual South American populations, to hold out as they do, clinging to one point when disabled from another. It is true, they are fighting for "their altars and their fires," but these sanctuaries would be quite as sacred and secure under any other government as that of Lopez. There must be a fascination in that tyrant, of which we know nothing, that his oppressed people stick to him thus through thick and thin; and, much as we may regret any reverse met with by the troops of the allies, we confess to a lingering sympathy with the savage successor of Dr. Francia.

THE New York *Herald* asserts that Professor Agassiz began his course of lectures at Harvard College this year by stating "I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis as given in the Bible." The Boston *Post* denies this and says it is not so. The people of Boston would be likely to know if the statement were true; if not true, it is about as malicious a falsehood as could well have been manufactured, to cause serious injury, in the minds of a very large class of people, to the savans and the Colleges. The Professor may be one of those who believe the Bible to be altogether allegorical, or he may be one of those who do not believe it at all, but the general public can not be expected to know which, if either of these opinions, he holds, and is liable to place the very worst construction upon a statement which we certainly believe to be without truth.

THE prophets of severe winter weather have appeared all over the land, as fresh and lively as the first covey of partridges of a morning's hunt. They prophecy by goose bones, by corn, by squirrels and wild fowl and the runs, all asserting positively that we are to have a severe winter or a very cold "spell of weather," or something like that. They prophecy thus because it is easy. Last autumn they did just the same, and we had one of the mildest winters on record, yet these sons of the prophets looked complacent and satisfied, and raking together all of the few cold days averred, that they had so prophesied, and correctly. This year they come out stronger than last, because they know that two such exceptional seasons rarely come together. So they again consult the breast-bones and the squirrels, and give us their sage predictions in a general sort of a way like enough to be realized.

A NOTED firm of hotel keepers are building a new house at Saratoga which is expected to be the largest hotel in the world. It would be better worth boasting of if it were to be the safest. Watering place hotels are too often mere shells of brick or framed, fit only for fuel for the configurations which generally destroy them after a few years. When one of these rickety caravanseries burns, upon some windy summer night, we shall have a tale of horrors to frighten the public. The only thing which can finally put a stop to the building of these man-trap public buildings, is a general law prohibiting their construction, and efficient officers to see that it is enforced. In almost every American city there are houses of public resort, inns, theatres, halls, churches or schools, which might possibly be rendered more perilous by erecting a powder magazine in the basement, but not well otherwise. Those burn down, generally by good fortune when unoccupied, and new ones of the same pattern are erected in their stead.

IN SPITE of the prevalence of the old idea that great criminals can be detected by their countenances, it will not bear the test of actual experiment. Very often the vilest wretches are endowed with mild and benevolent faces, and the faces and expressions of some of the world's greatest philanthropists would be set down, by the general observer, as those of a quite different sort of person. This fact was recently very curiously exemplified in Paris, where some enterprising dealers, being unable to procure photographs of the great sensational murderer, Troppman, labeled and sold as his a large number of portraits of the illustrious Hungarian orator and statesman, Monsieur Deak, whose innocent features excited the proper amount of loathing, and critical physiognomical remark from the discerning purchasers.

A Washington dispatch says:

"Indications here show that the fight next winter in Congress is going to be on the coal and salt tariffs. New England will attempt to have the tariff taken off coal thinking to get it cheaper for manufacturing purposes. This Pennsylvania will, of course, combat. The Syracuse and Ohio salt districts will try and prevent the removal of the tariff on salt. Even if the tariffs on these articles should be removed, it is not probable that the importation would be increased, for during the past seven years the decrease in the coal and salt importation has scarcely been perceptible, while the tariffs have largely increased from year to year."

VICE ADMIRAL PORTER retires from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, on Friday, and will be superseded by Commodore Worden, of Monitor fame.

The New Attorney General.

The following correspondence is printed:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 23, '69.

"Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir:—Placing the highest confidence in your friendship, ability and integrity as a man and as a lawyer, I have the honor to tender to you the position of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, vice Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster.

"Should you determine to accept, I desire that you do so without delay and notify me both by telegram and letter, and at once assume the duties of your office. Very respectfully,

"JOHN W. GEARY, Governor."

To which Judge Brewster responded as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, '69.

"To his Excellency John W. Geary, Governor—Sir:—Your favor of the 23d inst., tendering to me the position of Attorney General of this Commonwealth, has been duly received.

"I accept the appointment with many thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and for the courteous terms in which you have been pleased to tender it.

"It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duties of the office to the utmost of my ability. With regard, very respectfully yours,

"F. CARROLL BREWSTER."

A Philadelphia journal says: While the loss to the bench of the Court of Common Pleas will be one not easily repaired, the public will be the gainer by the change which removes Judge Brewster to a field of larger usefulness. Born in 1825, he is now in the very prime of life and in the full vigor of intellect. He thus enjoyed such rare opportunities for the study of his chosen profession, that he was admitted to the bar when but nineteen years of age. From that time to the date of his elevation to the bench, his career at the bar was one of unusual brilliancy and success. In 1862, and again in 1865, he was elected to the important and responsible position of City Solicitor, and in 1866 to that of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His career upon the bench has been eminently satisfactory to the public and creditable to himself. To the discharge of the duties of his new position he brings a thorough and varied culture, a ripe experience, a perfect mastery of all the complicated details of the law, a commanding eloquence and an unblemished reputation.

The same journal, in a sketch of the life of Judge Brewster, states that he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, and speedily enjoyed a very large range of professional employment, more especially in civil cases, but with many brilliant experiences in the ministry of the criminal law. The Kirkpatrick and Cunningham cases are especially to be noted. Appointed City Solicitor of Philadelphia in '62, he took part in the Girard will case, winning the most critical approval by the bearing and ability which he displayed. He also took conspicuous part in other litigations of great local interest. He was re-elected Solicitor for a second term by the unanimous desire of his party, but was speedily transferred to the bench of the Common Pleas, which he now leaves for the Attorney General's office.

The Judge is now the President of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. This is a merited compliment, and shows the esteem in which he is held among the large body of worthy names composing the Alumni of our University.

With all his multifarious duties on the bench, Judge Brewster has yet found time to devote to book-making. He has published a continuation of "Wharton's Digest," a popular and useful work either for the student or practitioner, and a digest of the reported cases in Pennsylvania; the latter being quite recently from the press.

Woman's Work and Wages—Some Curious Facts.

From a careful observation of the field in which women labor, the following facts are adduced:

1. There are very few women engaged in any occupation aside from needlework over twenty-five years of age; the age of the majority does not average eighteen years. Girls generally commence work when they reach the age of fourteen, and nine out of ten, as soon as they become skilled and experienced hands—in spite of Miss Anthony's teachings and to their employers' disgust—get married, and ever after work only in their own households. Thus, few thorough, experienced and valuable workers can be found among women in any trade. New and young hands are constantly coming into the workshop, and the older and experienced are departing. This fact not only prevents many manufacturers and professional men from employing female labor at any price, but tends to keep the wages of the girls at a low figure. Several engravers attempted to employ female labor. The business is one peculiarly adapted to women, in which fancy can be indulged, and in which dexterity of hand is required. Apprentices were taken, and much time and trouble were expended in imparting a practical knowledge of the art to the fair ones. The apprentices made fine engravers in about three years, and the fact that they were not receiving so high a rate of wages as paid to males, caused them to be looked upon by employers as sources of profit. But the discontent among the engravers—the girls were carried off by some ardent designers, just as the fair ones were getting useful as engravers.

2. It is an honorable and an acknowledged fact that few mature women are engaged in any manufacturing business. The old women make cheap shirts and pants and do "slop" work, but only young women set type, weave cloth, and do other kinds of work requiring experience and ability.

2. There is very little suffering known among the young women who have mastered some useful calling. No complaints come from them in relation to "soulless and fraudulent employers" and "starvation wages." They are not well paid, but they receive sufficient to live upon.

3. Women that are in needy circumstances find it difficult to procure employment on account of their ignorance of any thing useful, rather than on account of the narrowness of the field of labor open to them. Not one in two hundred women, thrown upon their own resources, can do anything but the plainest kind of needlework; not one in fifty is even a superior needlewoman. The number of applicants for plain sewing is immense, and to this fact is owing the miserable pittance offered sewing women for their work.

4. There is always plenty of work for women as house servants at places where they would be well fed, well paid and well treated, but American women are too proud to occupy such a menial position.—*N. Y. Times.*

Ages of American Authors.

The following list of the ages of living American authors will, no doubt, prove of interest to our readers. It has been compiled with care, and will be found, we think, entirely correct: Gulian C. Verplanck, 67; Richard H. Dana, 63; George Ticknor and Charles Sprague, 78; John Neal, 76; John P. Kennedy, 75; Sarah J. Hale, 74; William C. Bryant, 75; Stephen A. Tyng, 75; Francis Leiber and George Bancroft, 70; William H. Seward and Catherine E. Beecher, 69; Lydia M. Child and Leonard W. Bacon, 68; William H. Farnlss and Ralph Waldo Emerson, 67; Horace Bushnell and George D. Prentice, 66; William Gilmore Simms and M. F. Maury, 64; Theodore S. Fay, John G. Whittier, Louis Agassiz and H. W. Longfellow, 62; James Freeman Clarke, Isaac McLellan and Oliver Wendell Holmes, 60; Charles Sumner, Horace Greely and Alfred B. Street, 59; Harriet Beecher Stowe and Samuel Osgood, 58; C. R. Cranch and John S. Dwight, 57; J. T. Headley, W. H. C. Hosmer, H. T. Tuckerman, Henry W. Bellows, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, 56; Richard H. Dana, Jr., and John Lothrop Motley, 55; John G. Saxe and Epes Sargent, 54; E. A. Duyckinck and Park Godwin, 53; James T. Fields, John Bigelow and Arthur Cleveland Coxe, 52; William E. Channing, H. Giles, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. E. F. Eliet, F. S. Cozzens, E. P. Whipple and James Russel Lowell, 51; Julia Ward Howe, Thomas W. Parsons, C. A. Bristed and Herman Melville, 50; T. B. Reed, Samuel Eliet, J. G. Holland and Edward Everett Hale, 48; Alice Cary, William R. Alger, James Parton and Donald G. Mitchell, 47; Francis Park Donald G. Mitchell, 47; Francis Park man and George W. Curtis, 46; Richard H. Stoddard, George H. Boker, Bayard Taylor and Charles G. Leland, 45; Mary A. Denison and Charles L. Brace, 45; Paul H. Hayne, Mary L. Booth and William Crosswell Doane, 88; Wm. Swinton, 35; Ellen Louise Chandler and James Grant Wilson, 35; Thomas B. Aldrich and E. S. Rand, Jr., 33.—*Appletons' Journal.*

It is noted as a remarkable fact that it has been found impossible to obtain a verdict of guilty in the United States Court for the Southern District of Ohio, except in cases where the amount involved was small and the parties not prominent. One or two of the jurymen always "hang."

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY T. S. READ.

The following is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be unquestionably the finest American poem ever written:

Within the sober realm of leafless trees,
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The hray barns looking from their hazy hills,
O'er the dun waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the full thunder of the falls.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
The hills seemed further and the stream sang low;
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The untasselled forests, sere while armed with gold,
Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood like some red, beaten host of old,
Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On no blue wings the vultures tried his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And, like a slow stow drowning in the light,
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;
Silent, till some roaring warden blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous treatise round her undefiled Young,
And where the oriole swung her swaying nest,
By every light wind like a censer swung.

Where sang the noisy martens of the eaves,
The busy swallows circling ever near—
Foreboding sig, as the rustic mind believes—
An early harvest and a plenteous year!

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast,
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
All was now voiceless, empty and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom, upon the bowers,
The spiders moved their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
Sailed slowly by, past and noiselessly out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most dreary air,
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this, the centre of the scene
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, and with her joyous mien
Sat like Fa e and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,
Oft supped and prayed with her the selsas crust,
And in the dead leaves still heard the stir
Of his thick mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
Her country summoned, and she gave her all;
And twice war bowed to her his sable plume—
He gave the word to rush upon the wall.

He gave the word, but not the hand that drew
And struck for liberty the dying blow;
Nor him who, to his sire and country true,
Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
Like the low murmur of a bee at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the dead
Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tone.

At last the thread was snapped, her head was bowed;
Life dropped the distaff through her hand da se-
rene;
And loving neighbors soothed her careful shroud,
While death and love closed the autumn scene.

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 forerunner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding 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 sedative and resolvent, expectorant nature and sustaining the 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 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 cared 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.

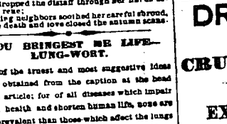
The attention of patients, as well as medical men is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until 2 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 151 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 brain and system considerably convulsed 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 the chilling fogs and sleet of November, and cause quantity of intermittent fever, dysentery, bilious attacks and rheumatism are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is palpably impregnated with malaria. Of the dangers arising from these causes the celebrated German chemist, Dr. HOSTETTER, in his STOMACH BITTERS, has prepared a compound of all vegetable tonics and exhilerants, which invigorates while it renews the system, regulates the secretions, purifies the fluids of the body, strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole organization. Free from the noxious and fiery ingredients which remove the vitality from most of the cheap compounds of extracts and bitters, and combined with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, the purest and most powerful tonic in use, is all that remains. This 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 general verdict of the public, after experimenting with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, during which it has maintained its pre-eminence and its greater popularity and more extensive sale than any article ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.



We are now prepared to supply Canners and Pickers, it is perfect, simple, and is adapted to the plain top, having the name of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, ready for use. Price, 25c. and 45 Dollars or cents 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 on, consequently, the Preserved Fruit in good hands, per will use any other after once using it. [octsdtf]

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharsburg and Leechburg 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.

JEO. REED, Treasurer.

SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. octsdtf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

WINTER GOODS.

GRAY & LOGAN,

89 Fifth Avenue, 47 Sixth Street.

Men and Boys Clothing in the Greatest Variety,

OVERCOATS ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

The lowest prices in the city for good substantial goods.

The up-town public are cordially invited to call in at our new store and examine stock.

GRAY & LOGAN,
89 Fifth Avenue,
47 Sixth Street.

octsdtf

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.

At the Livery and Sale Stables of R. H. Pearson & Co., Seventh avenue, near Cherry alley, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, 1869, at 10 A. M., in addition to their regular sale, will be sold without reserve a STALLION MARE, warranted to trot her mile below 2 minutes, with her colt, which was sired by the celebrated LIGHTNING OPEN WAGON HARNESS, with Lightning Rubber Collars, Robes, Blankets, etc., nearly new. Sale positive. JOHN R. STEWART, Auctioneer.

octsdtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

TO-DAY IN DRY GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLES,

No. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY

AT 25 CENTS,

Double Width Alexander Poplins.

IN CHOICE COLORS.

AT 50 CENTS,

Double Width American Poplins,

IN ALL DESIRABLE COLORS—SUPERIOR TO ANY IMPORTED GOODS.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.

AT 87 1-2 CENTS,

DOUBLE WIDTH

CHANGEABLE POPLINS.

FULL YARD WIDE.

AT $1.50,

Changeable Dress Silks,

AT 87 1-2 CENTS,

WATERPROOF CLOTH.

AT $1,00,

Waterproof Cloth.

BARGAINS IN

Heavy Country Flannels,
Shirting Flannels,
Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Heavy Bed Quilts,
Beaver Cloth,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Direct Importations,

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The latest and most beautiful designs ever shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY

BRUSSELS.

Just received by direct importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the latest styles in large quantities.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 Fifth Avenue.

WATCH REPAIRING

In All Its Branches.

The most complex and delicate as well as more ordinary watches

CAREFULLY REPAIRED

By the

Most Experienced and

Skillful Workman

in the city, Mr. WM. SCHARNER, late with Wm. Stevenson, No. 450 Liberty street, who may now be found with

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,

83 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

GLASS

FRUIT JARS,

The old and reliable

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS'

UNION FRUIT JAR,

With the silver and wire fastening. Cheapest and best in the market.

OFF SETT GLASS JARS,

With cork, in stock and for sale by

A. & D. H. CHAMBERS,

117 WATER STREET.

NEW LARD.

REFINED

FAMILY LARD.

We are now packing NEW LARD of this season's make, (leaf,) in 3, 5, 10 and 20 lb. pails, and 20 lb. tins. For prices apply to

PROCTER & GAMBLE,

Cincinnati, O.

BUY YOUR

Watches and Jewelry

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 FIFTH AVENUE.

We are constantly receiving new and elegant styles of Fine Goods, and sell them at a small profit. Call and see for

WATTLES & SHEAFER.

STOLEN.—$100 REWARD—

Strayed from the subscriber, one mile on the road leading from Columbiana, to New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 1st inst.

TWO 3 YEAR OLD HORSES,

Bay horse, 16 hands high, dark bay color, hind end of forehead, one in mouth hind legs, and one short Mane, Tail and Mane dark. The other's Mane and Tail light, and has a small white spot on the nose.