The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 122.

WE HEAR with sincere pleasure that the resolution of Senator WHITE, for the call of a Constitutional Convention, will be permitted by the coalition to pass both Houses.

WHEN an outsider declared, at Harrisburg last week, that "he was authorized to put Irwin through, cost what it might," he evidently knew his business, his men and the way to success.

OWING to a mechanical disarrangement of the types, the article entitled "Spiritual Phenomena" was sadly unintelligible in yesterday's GAZETTE, rendering republication necessary.

THE AMOUNT of the National Sinking-fund is now over ninety millions of dollars, or about four per cent. of the entire debt. At this rate, the debt would be completely extinguished in fifteen years.

THE REPUBLICANS of the State have been robbed of their control of its affairs, by the treachery of two of their own Senators. The Treasury is now to be robbed, if possible, of the half million due to it from the delinquent taxpayers.

OUR NEIGHBOR of the *Post* understands the situation. Here is his programme, of the coalition operations for the future:

Now for the defeat of the Metropolitan Police Bill, Lowry's new county, Erie enlargement, Democratic control of the Senate, a fair apportionment, and a row generally in the Republican ranks.

WE HAVE seen an intimation that Gov. GEARY approves of the infamous coalition, which has robbed the Republican party of the control of the Legislature. It is enough to refute this slander, when we see that a very well known Brewster leads the coalition by the nose. The Governor don't belong in that crowd, if he knows it!

THE POST is in error when it states that the Democratic candidate for Treasurer received fifty-eight votes, or four more than the party strength on the second ballot. The insinuation is, however, correct in spirit, if not in the letter. It is evident that the renegade Republicans would all have cordially supported a Democrat, if they could have defeated our regular nomination in no other way.

Now for the next act in the coalition programme! The committee in the Watt and Diamond Senatorial contest is composed of Senators Lowry, Miller, Brooke, Graham, Kerr, Warfel and Randall—two Democrats, two renegades, two Republicans and Warfel who will join either crowd if it sees him in the right light. With a coalitionist majority on the committee and in the Senate, it is easy to foresee the result!

WITH twenty thousand majority in the popular vote of this State, the Republican party is entitled to a corresponding preponderance in the elections to Congress and the Legislature. But the coalition in our State Senate has taken care that the apportionment of next winter shall be not such as Republicans demand, but such as they shall approve. The minority is now able to dictate to the majority. We can thank the traitors for this!

HONOR TO THE Allegheny delegation at Harrisburg, for their fidelity to Republicanism when assailed as it has been so basely of late! Whether we observe our Senators resisting to the last the infamous treachery which proposed to surrender that body to the Democracy, or the unified front with which the whole delegation have stood by the defense of a faithful officer, our fellow citizen, from most malignant assaults—we may all be proud of the representation from Allegheny in this Legislature.

IT IS STATED, on what seems to be good authority, that the representative of two banking houses, one of which is in London and the other in Frankfort, are in this country, ready to negotiate a loan to the Government of two hundred millions of dollars at 4½ per cent. Should this arrangement be effected, it will save to the Government three millions annually in interest, that being the difference between 4½ and 6 per cent on that amount. It would be tantamount to a reduction of fifty millions on the national debt.

THE Republicans of Butler, Armstrong, Lawrence, Crawford, Erie, Mercer and Lancaster, will be likely to draw a sharp distinction hereafter, between the friends and the opponents of the disgraceful coalition which has just sold out the State to the Democracy. We do not believe that, in either one of the counties above named, any politician can hereafter be elected to any office, who does not wash his hands of any complicity in this dirty intrigue. In every one of those counties there may still be found enough of honest and unflinching Republicans to make music about the ears of the traitors

THE WEST is clamorous for an extension of banking facilities, and to this end a free banking bill has been offered in Congress by the Hon. FRANK W. PALMER, of Iowa, to authorize the establishment of free banks in any part of the country on essentially the same conditions as the limited system of banking now existing. Parties applying for charters are required to present to the Secretary of the Treasury the proper amount of five-twenty *six* per cent. bonds, which bonds are to be cancelled by the Secretary, and an equal amount of *four* per cent. bonds, running forty years, principal and interest payable in coin, and non taxable by Federal, State or municipal authority, to be issued by and deposited with the Secretary as the basis of security. Moreover, the Secretary is required to redeem and cancel an amount of greenbacks equal to seventy-five per cent. of the circulating notes issued under the free banking system. The bill also requires the redemption of the notes of such free banks in New York as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them, thus establishing uniformity of value of national bank notes. This bill is attracting much attention. Should the scheme be adopted it will save from two to four millions of interest to the government, and yet be free from the slightest taint of repudiation.

AN INVESTIGATION SMOTHERED.

The coalition have succeeded in squelching the movement for an earnest investigation into the charges of corruption against the present State Treasurer and his two predecessors. The Senate, on Mr. Howard's motion, made the resolution broad enough to cover the past three years, but the designation of Mr. Billingfelt, a coalition Senator from Lancaster, as chairman of the Committee, is a clear indication that the inquiry will be either smothered by the coalition, or prostituted to subserve the special interests of that coalition and its new State Treasurer. And the House seems to have accepted the same end in a bolder and more direct way, squarely voting down a proposition to extend the inquiry to to reach Messrs. Irwin and Kemble.

These sham Committees will now "investigate" Mackey's record, which they must find to be clear, and report accordingly, while his predecessors are protected from an investigation which might prove more embarrassing.

THE NEW DIFFICULTY IN FRANCE.

The killing of M. Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, as the latter asserts in self-defence—although it does not appear that the slain man was armed, but only slapped the Prince's face—is likely to lead to very serious results. The murdered man was a friend of M. Rochefort, the leader of the ultra radical party in France, and editor of the *Marseillaise*, who was recently chosen a member of the Legislature by one of the constituencies of Paris. The difficulty which led to the murder arose out of a trenchant article which had just appeared in the *Marseillaise*.

In this way all the parties in the tragedy are regarded as representative men. The homicide is a cousin of the Emperor, and there is evidence that the latter is inclined to take him under the shelter of his wing. The victim, as the friend of the leader of the Radicals, and acting in his behalf, becomes in that way a representative of the opposition. Rochefort will seize eagerly upon this most inflammatory of all pleas, and endeavor to bring on a bloody conflict between imperialism and democracy. He and the Emperor now stand face to face, the one backed by an unknown amount of popular force, the other by a known number of bayonets. A collision is imminent, and it will depend upon whether "bayonets think," as they say in France, whether the one party or the other shall triumph.

Talleyrand once said that a blunder was worse than a crime, and Napoleon seems during all his reign to have acted upon that principle. He stands chargeable with many crimes and some blunders; but this shooting of M. Noir is the most serious blunder of his reign. To be sure he did not do it; but if he casts the shield of his great power over the murderer, as he seems inclined to do, he makes himself responsible for it, and will be so held by the people of France. On the other hand, if he yields his kinsman to the regular course of law and justice, it will be regarded as a triumph of the bold bad man who confronts him, and will give strength to his party. The situation is in every aspect exceedingly awkward.

MONEY AND REVENGE.

A well-informed opposition journal states that "Treasurer MACKEY would, if reelected, have secured to the State a large amount of money due from corporations, which will now have rest. He died of too much *Credit Mobilier*." We believe that each of these statements is literally correct. The corporation here referred to has reappeared upon the scene, by its counsel B. H. BREWSTER, who perhaps came up special from Long Branch, for the purpose of defeating if possible the collection of the nearly half million which it owes to the State, and for which judgment has been recovered under the faithful prosecution of the Treasurer and Auditor. Let the people mark the prediction! That judgment will not be collected during the term of the next Treasurer. If not secured by the present incumbent before his term expires in May next—and the pending appeal will carry it beyond that period—it will be more than twelve months longer before the State will see a penny of the money. And appearances now indicate that it will never be paid at all. Certainly the renegade Senators have earned a good fee for their present services.

The ex-Attorney General has, in the late events, gratified his revenge as well as promoted his interests. He has known how to make a pliant tool of the renegade Senator from Crawford and Erie, who flourished, with an air of sanctimonious virtue, in the face of the Senate the other day, the farcical "opinion" of B. H. Brewster, endorsing the Senatorial claims of Findlay, and justifying in advance the predicated baseness of Lowry and Billingfelt. Mr. Brewster has now a sweet revenge, for he has succeeded in destroying, for the present, the ascendancy of a party which had already contemptuously repudiated him, and he has earned a round fee from his clients of the Credit Mobilier, for his success in expelling their prosecutor from office. In this connection we quote from the Titusville *Herald*:

We do not forget how the GAZETTE drummed Hon. B. F. Brewster out of Gov. Geary's Cabinet, and how it lets no occasion pass to assail and blackguard that eminent and worthy gentleman who, as the GAZETTE well knows, is the personal friend of Senator Lowry. We suspect that if Senator Lowry is smoking things at Harrisburg it is because his ire is roused at what he esteems the gross insults put upon Mr. Brewster.

We hope the GAZETTE, in the interest of a harmonious party, will let his friend Brewster alone, and turn its battery keep Senator Lowry on the right track.

This Brewster was turned out of office for plenty of good reasons, as none know better than the Crawford Senator and the Titusville *Herald*. His apologists and his tools are not expected to confess; it is enough that he and they are ventilated without it.

THE CONFINEMENT OF LUNATICS.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia recently delivered an opinion in the matter of the application of Geo. W. Draper to be discharged from the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. At the time we gave an extract from this opinion, but now conclude that the importance of the subject requires us to publish the full text of the opinion, as follows:

Judge Ludlow—This writ was issued under and by virtue of the Act of Assembly of 20th of April, A. D. 1869.

Admonished by the character of the class of cases to which this one belongs, of the delicate nature of the duty about to be performed, we have determined, on behalf of George W. Draper, the real party in interest, to lay aside the strict rules of law which guide us in determining most cases of a criminal and even civil nature, and to deal judicially with this unfortunate man as one would treat a suffering brother, child or friend; or as, in the Orphans' Court, we would protect and guard the best interests of the minor children within our jurisdiction who are wards of the Court.

Proceeding to an investigation of the case, two or three thoughts naturally strike the mind upon reading the Act of Assembly under which these proceedings have been instituted. And this is so, not indeed because the distinct provisions of the law are, when considered separately, new, but because the act groups together principles of action of vital importance, and thus presents the subject for consideration.

We see in this law the vast difference between a civilized free people and a savage nation. Here provision is made for the insane; they may be placed legally "in a hospital," that is, not in a prison, but "in a building in which provision is made for the sick, the wounded, lunatics, or other unfortunate persons."

The insane, no longer thrown out upon the cold charity of the world—a charity often harder than adamant and colder than ice—are to be treated as human beings, and the malady with which they are afflicted is to be conquered by the advice, care and skill of scientific men, whose lives are devoted to a special object. It may be that a permanent cure can be effected; but if this be impossible, human sympathy and tender care yet follow the unfortunates, and sympathetic benevolence at least tends to alleviate a dreadful malady, or exercise a wise and benificent restraint, until death closes the sufferings with the existence of the patient.

The second thought suggested by reading the law is; that all power over the person is liable to abuse, and, therefore, no man or woman shall be sent to even a hospital for the insane, unless upon certificates of personal examination by two physicians, signed and acknowledged before "a magistrate or judicial officer, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signature and the respectibility of the signers;" or upon the order of a court or law judge, after the examination as specified in the act.

The right of personal liberty is thus jealously guarded, and the tendency to abuse is checked and restrained by the certainty of detection.

The third thought embodied in the law is that any law judge may exercise a *quasi visitatorial power*, for any respectable person may swear to a statement that an individual is not insane, and thereupon the writ of habeas corpus must issue.

No board of directors, no physician or assistant, however scientific or experienced—not even the walls of the building itself—can withstand the power of the great writ. Through its agency the law knocks at the door of the asylum, and asks why a human being is restrained of his or her liberty? An answer must be given, and an examination will take place—not in the dark, but before a judicial officer and at a public hearing.

The elements of advanced civilization among a free people are clustered together in this law; for here we have a hospital, a home for the sick recognized by law, the personal liberty of its inmates guarded, and a power existing which may at any time be exercised to prevent and arrest abuse and enforce clearly defined rights.

This brief analysis of the act of Assembly must satisfy any one that this remedial statute, if properly expounded, is a most beneficent one. If, however, its provisions are used for the purpose of unwise experiment and of the dictation of irresponsible persons, it will be fatal in its operations, not only to the institution named, but also and especially to the unfortunate beings with the power of them to inhabit them. Next to the dreadful malady, no greater calamity can befall an insane man and his family than to exhibit in detail his weakness to the gaze of the public by an examination in court.

We have spoken of a hospital for the insane as a home for the sick and not as a prison, and in giving an interpretation of the law this fact must not be overlooked.

This institution is like in many respects other public charities, but inasmuch as its patients are afflicted with a subtle and peculiar disease, its powers in practice exceed those of other asylums in that, while it treats disease, it must of necessity exercise restraint.

There are three reasons why this should be so: First, because the anxiety and distress of family and friends are thus alleviated; secondly, because the community is thereby protected; and thirdly, the patient is guarded and cared for, and, it may be, cured. When it appears by any evidence that a person has been sant to the asylum from a corrupt motive, or is unnecessarily restrained of his or her liberty, then indeed is a potent agency of the great writ cannot be too speedily invoked; but when in any case it appears that no motive exists except the kindest and most benevolent, for the separation of one member of the family from all the rest, or of an individual from society, the Court ought to act with the greatest delicacy and care, before by discharging the patient, it inflicts what in many cases proves to be an irreparable injury.

My own individual experience upon this bench justifies this remark; for while a premature discharge has, in one instance at least, caused the most disastrous results, in many cases the advice of the eminent Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital has proved to have been of the wisest and most beneficent character, and a disregard of it has been attended with nothing but unmixed injury.

While all this is to be said, it must also be remarked that in the past physicians have not always examined patients with that degree of deliberation and caution which is so desirable, and they cannot be too careful when called upon to sign the certificates which consign men to the asylum; while the Superintendent and his assistants at the hospital must remember that, while many individuals may in one sense be of unsound mind, it does not always follow that they are fit subjects for the hospital. And in the management of the institution, these officers should, by repeated personal examinations, satisfy themselves that no sane and even raving maniacs are not abused and subjected to unnecessary restraint by any person or persons, and especially by subordinate officers.

All will agree that an insane or dangerous man ought to be restrained. The difficulty arises in that class of cases in which it appears that, while comparatively harmless, the patient is not able to take care of himself, is imbecile, and yet in some respects resembles a sane man with a feeble intellect, or a mere child. How far is it justifiable to keep such persons within the walls of a hospital? The natural impulse of a sensitive nature is at once to grant a discharge or try an experiment; and especially in this case, when the poor invalid has spent years in the asylum. Will we, by following either course, do the patient a benefit or an injury?

The answer to this inquiry involves a responsibility little dreamed of by those who are not compelled to assume it.

If there existed in this country (as I am told there exists in Europe) a class of persons who make their living by boarding imbeciles in secluded villages, and who thus voluntarily associate with and care for the unfortunate beings who thus compose the community, the difficulty would be solved; but what are we to do here, when a discharge from an asylum means often association with the members of a family under the most distressing and injurious circumstances, or a residence at a boarding house with total strangers, and always in contact with a world too ready either to make sport at the expense of the unfortunate imbecile, or to shun and avoid his society.

I do not quite agree with the accomplished and learned counsel for the Hospital, Mr. Biddle, that it is in all respects a desirable residence for anybody, because the inmates there are necessarily subjected to supervision and restraint; but I do agree with him in the view which he takes of its admirable adaptation to the wants of the demented, as well as of the raving maniacs. Considering the fact that a system of classification exists in the hospital, and that patients of classes are not thrown together; remembering that the most spacious buildings, well-warmed in winter, and well ventilated at all seasons of the year, have been erected; that a library has been provided, with abounding amusements of every proper kind and description; that newspapers are contributed freely and delivered daily to the patients who desire and are able to read them; that spacious grounds surround the institution, while horses and carriages are constantly used by the patients inside and outside the walls of the institution; and finally, remembering that the whole establishment is under the supervision of an able and experienced scientific physician, with assistants, whose qualifications cannot now be questioned, I am constrained to say that I will not turn my back upon all these advantages, and for the sake of an experiment, subject any imbecile now in the asylum to danger and to death itself, unil you satisfy me that some other place has been provided equal to the institution from which you desire rashly to remove the patient.

Having said this much of the principles involved in the case, I shall now proceed to apply them to the writ before me.

George W. Draper was sent to the Hospital many years ago by his father, his mother being then alive; during the lifetime of both father and mother, for ten and fifteen years he remained in the Asylum. At the death of his father, proceedings having been instituted for the purpose, a jury found him to be a lunatic; the report of the commission and jury of inquisition was filed on the 20th of March, 1865; on the same day the proceedings were confirmed by the Court, his brother was duly appointed committee of his person and estate, and gave adequate security, which was duly approved by the court.

These proceedings were instituted under the advice of the able and judicious counsel for the estate of the father, Mr. Joseph A. Clay.

By the will of John Draper, the father of George, the property of this son is placed in trust for his life for his maintenance and support, with remainder so his other children should George die without issue. It is agreed by all parties before me that Geo. W. Draper is now demented and that he cannot be trusted in or out of the asylum without a "care-taker."

The evidence satisfies my mind that the family, and especially the committee, of this unfortunate gentleman, have acted from the purest motives, and that he has expended all that was necessary for his comfort and support.

The vigilant and efficient junior counsel for the narrator, Mr. Warriner, and also his senior colleague, David Paul Brown, whose eloquence and strength, should the committee consent to listen to the testimony, that, after a majority of the members had pledged themselves for Mackey, it was heard that the Irwinites were offering large sums of money for votes. A trap was laid, and it resulted in the securing of several checks for $1500 and $3000, signed by an oil prince, a resident of Philadelphia, and the heaviest backer of General Irwin. That is, friends of Mr. Mackey went to the opposing party and offered their votes for certain sums of money, which offers were accepted and the checks for the amounts named were given. The friends of Mackey say they will produce the bonds which these members signed, pledging themselves, on the condition of receiving money, to support General Irwin. Mr. Mackey and his friends deny having spent a dollar corruptly in the contest, and state that his renomination was the result of his success in managing the State Treasury for the last year, and they claim that he has done more to increase the credit of the State than any of his predecessors. At all events, the investigation will show to what base means men will resort to place themselves in position, and if conducted fairly, will expose to the public the names of men who have heretofore been thought above reproach. But it is suspected that the latter consideration will serve to produce a whitewash report.

THE Reading *Times* of Wednesday says: "In conversation with a Democratic State Senator (not Senator Davis,) a day or two ago, he gave it as his opinion that Mackey would be defeated for State Treasurer by a 'bolt' on the part of certain Republican members who refused to go into the caucus. The plan is for the Democrats to support Irwin, provided thirteen Republicans can be secured to vote with them. The conditions of this infamous attempt at bargain and sale are, that these same Republican 'bolters' are in turn to vote with the Democrats, and thus insure the defeat of the Philadelphia Metropolitan police bill, and secure the contested seats in the Senate from Philadelphia and the Somerset district for the Democrats. It is not at all probable, however, that this scheme can be accomplished. The Republican Senator or Representative who would lend himself to such a scheme, would be politically damned for all time to come."

SPIRITUAL PHENOMENA.

A record of phenomena known as spirit manifestations has already appeared in England, which appeals strongly to our love of the marvelous. It is entitled "Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. Home," by Viscount Adare, with an introduction by Earl Dunraven. It has attracted the attention of scientific men, because of the extraordinary manifestations therein recorded, and the numerous and distinguished names that attest the truthfulness of the narrative.

According to this writer, the moving objects by themselves, with no visible force, was an ordinary occurrence. Pianos, sofas, chairs, tables and books were moved about the rooms in which seances were held, and appeared to rise in the air of their own accord. In fourteen instances, he says, flowers were brought by invisible hands and distributed among different persons. Their fragrance was taken from them and thrown about the the room. Brandy disappeared from the glass containing it, and fell through space into it, through the fingers of Lord Adare. The spirit was then extracted from it, the water remaining. In twenty-three instances spirit forms were seen, in thirteen spirit hands, and in twenty other cases they touched persons in the room. Spirit voices were heard, and other interesting phenomena of like sort were seen, and are attested by upwards of fifty witnesses.

But the more striking phenomena occurred in connection with the medium, Mr. Home. Thus, at Ashley House, for instance, in the presence of Lord Adare and the Master of Lindsey, Home was seen to rise in the air, he was "carried along the wall, brushing past the pictures, to the opposite side of the room." He was afterward taken in the open air, carried clear over a wall a distance of ten or twelve yards. At Buckingham gate, No. 7, he was raised in the air horizontally, his "head became quite luminous at the top, giving him the appearance of having a halo around it," and in each hand "there came a little globe of fire," which, says Lord Adare, had to his eyes, a blue color, and made a very pretty effect. At another seance at Ashley House, Home was carried out of one window and came in at another, at an elevation of forty-five feet from the ground. When he went out of the window of one room he presently appeared at the window of another, which he opened "and walked in quite coolly."

At some of these seances his body was elongated from his usual stature of five feet ten inches to six feet four. The measurement was carefully taken by Lord Adare, assisted by a Mr. Jencken. "He appeared to grow, also, in breadth and size all over." This experiment was often repeated. He was, as the painters would say, "foreshortened" by the same agency. At another time his arms were stretched out, so that, from finger tip to finger tip, the elongation amounted to nine and a half inches beyond the natural measurement of the extended arms and hands. The skeleton of this gentleman will probably be found composed of gutta percha.

But the most remarkable test was that of fire. We quote fully. At the house of Mr. Henning, at Norwood, and in the presence of several persons, whose names are given:

"He (Mr. Home) went to the fire, picked up the coals, and putting his hand in drew out a hot burning ember, about twice the size of an orange; this he carried about the room as if to show it to the spirits, (who, he said, were present,) and then brought it to us, and we all examined it. He then put it back in the fire and showed us his hands; they were not in the least blackened or scorched, neither did they smell of fire, but on the contrary of a sweet scent which he threw off from his fingers as he across the table. Having apparently spoken to some spirits, he went back to the fire, and with his hand stirred the embers into a flame; then kneeling down, he placed his face right among the burning coals, moving it about as though bathing it in water. Then, getting up, he held his finger for some time in the flame of a candle. Presently, he took the same lump of coal which he had previously handled and came over to us, blowing upon it to make it brighter. He then walked slowly round the table, and said, 'I want to see which of you will be the best subject. Ah! Adare will be the easiest, because he has been the most with Dan.' Mr. Jencken held out his hand, saying, 'Put it in mine.' Home said, 'No, no; touch it and see.' He touched it with the tip of his finger and burned himself. Home then held it within four or five inches of Mr. Saal's and Mr. Hurt's hands, and they could not endure the heat. He came to me and said, 'Now if you are not afraid, hold out your hand.' I did so, and, having made two rapid passes over my hand, he placed the coal in it. I must have held it for half a minute—long enough to have burned my hand fearfully; the coal felt scarcely warm. Home then took it away, laughed, and seemed much pleased. As he was going back to the fire place, he suddenly turned round and said, 'Why, just fancy, some of them think that only one side of the ember was hot.' He told me to make a hollow of both my hands; I did so, and he placed the coal in them, and then put both his hands on top of the coal, so that it was completely covered by four hands, and we held it there for some time. Upon this occasion scarcely any heat at all could be perceived."

Similar experiments were made at Ashley House, and are attested by witnesses whose testimony would stand unimpeached in any community. We quote the following passages from a letter of the well known authoress Mrs. S. C. Hall, who is distinguished the world over for the purity of her writings and the elevated religious thought that runs through them. The letter is dated at "15 Ashley Place, July 5, 1869," and is addressed to the Earl of Dunraven. The seance had place some weeks previous to the date of the letter. She says:

"We were nine (a greater number than Mr. Home likes); we were seated round the table, as usual, in the small drawing room, which communicates with a much larger room; the folding doors were pushed back into the wall, and the porticrs uncloseed. I think there was one lamp burning over the table, but a very large fire was blazing away in the large room. I know that there was a great deal of light. The Master of Lindsay, Rev. Mr. Y— and his wife, Mr. Hall and myself, Mr. Home, and the Misses Bertolacci were present. We sat for some little time before the tremulous motion, that so frequently indicates stronger manifestations, commenced, but it was quickly followed by raps, not only on the table, but in different parts of the room; the table was moved up and down—lifted perfectly off the ground—made 'light' and 'heavy' at the request of one or two of the gentlemen present; and, after the lapse of, I suppose, nearly an hour, Mr. Home went into a trance. Presently he pushed his chair, or the chair was pushed, quite away from the table. He got up, walked about the room in his usual manner, went to the fireplace, half knelt on the fender stool, took up the poker and poked the fire, which was like a red-hot furnace, so as to increase the heat, held his hands over the fire for some time, and finally drew out of the fire, with his hand, a large lump of live burning coal, so large that he held it in both hands as he came from the fireplace in the large room into the small room where, seated round the table, we were all watching his movements. Mr. Hall was seated nearly opposite to where I sat, and I saw Mr. Home, after standing about half a minute at the back of Mr. Hall's chair, deliberately place the lump of burning coal on his head! I have often since wondered that I was not frightened, but I was not. I had perfect faith that he would not be injured. Some one said, 'Is it not hot?' Mr. Hall answered, 'Warm, but not hot.' Mr. Home had moved a little away, but returned, still in a trance; he smiled, and seemed quite pleased, and then proceeded to draw up Mr. Hall's white hair over the red coal. The white hair had the appearance of silver threads over the red coal. Mr. Home drew the hair into a sort of a pyramid, the coal, still red showing beneath the hair; then after, I think, four or five minutes, Mr. Home pushed the hair back, and taking the coal off Mr. Hall's head, he said, (in the peculiar low voice, in which, when in a trance, he always speaks,) addressing Mrs. Y. 'Will you have it?' She drew back, and I heard him murmur, 'Little faith, little faith.' Two or three attempted to touch it, but it burnt their fingers. I said 'Daniel, bring it over to me; I do not fear to take it.' It was not red all over as when Mr. Home put it on Mr. Hall's head, but it was still red in spots. Mr. Home came and knelt by my side; I put out my right hand, but he murmered, 'No, not that; the other hand.' He then placed it in my left hand, where it remained more than a minute. I felt it, as husband had said, 'warm' yet, when I stooped down to examine the coal, my face felt the heat so much that I was obliged to withdraw it. After that, Mrs. Y. took it, and said she felt no inconvenience. When Mr. Hall brushed his hair at night he found a quantity of cinder dust. Mr. Home was elongated, and all the manifestations that evening were very remarkable."

We leave the reader to draw his own conclusion.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, is at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids should be more or less mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflammatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of diseased nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who feel that their lungs are not as they should be, try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE LIVING MACHINE.

Injure the main spring of a watch and every portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further; the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated even by a few of the time-pieces, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The organ which is of the most consequence, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the entire system, is the stomach. The whole countenance which tells as plainly as written words could do, the story of a disordered stomach, whose office it is to minister to the wants of the parts, is not performing its duty. It requires some tonic to aid it in its work. The compound Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be a wonderful tonic. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the stomach cannot be so treated. Its strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the Bitters, has been the main study for forty ten years has been wading a successful contest in diseases of the stomach, and a superior tonic is the result of the combination. When the seventy-five thousand testimonials now extant, are witness, at least, going more than to mitigating the complaint, it certainly must be admitted, is reliable, yet powerful stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In all cases of dyspepsia, the liver is more or less disordered, as well as the stomach and bowels, the tonic effects of the Bitters are invaluable, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilative organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share of the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the Company.

W. H. MCCLELLAND, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 10, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. clear of Government and State taxes, payable in cash at the office of the Company, No. 83 Diamond, Allegheny, on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES E. SYE, Secretary.

Jan14:tf

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK, WOOD STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOSEPH H. MILL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1870. Jan4

DIVIDEND.—The People's National Bank has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, out of the earnings of the past six months, free of taxes, payable on demand.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Jan3:DW

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3d, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the TENTH inst.

W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.

Jan4:sp

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3d, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT., free of Taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after JANUARY 15TH, INST.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

Jan4:27

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders forthwith, free of all tax.

W. MCCANDLESS, Assistant Cashier.

Jan4

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Jan4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Stret, Allegheny City.

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES IN DARK DELAINES.

New Styles Dark Calicos.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR.
CASSIMERES FOR BOY'S WEAR.

Shirting Muslin, Pillow Case Muslins, Sheeting Muslins, Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts, Blankets and Flannels, Table Linens.

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET. Jan14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At 8 1-4c. Good Dark Calicos.
At 12 1-2c. Dark Delaines, good quality and styles.
At 25c. Double Width Poplins, all colors.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finished Muslin.
At 42 1-2c. Good Fast Colored Ginghams.
At 11c. Heavy Linen Toweling.
At 18 1-2c. Heavy Linen Toweling, extra wide.
At 25c. All-wool Rob Roy Flannels.
At 28c. Very Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 50c All-wool Cassimeres.
At 90c. All-wool Table Covers.
At 50c. Plaid Breakfast Shawls.
At $1.80 Breakfast Shawls, a good bargain.
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts & Drawers.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 good White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 11-4 Heavy White Blankets,

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS DAILY REPLENISHED WITH NEW GOODS,

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street.

75 cent Children's Knit Circulars for 25c.
$1 00 Children's Knit Circulars for 50c.
$1.50 Knit Shoulder Shawls for 75c.
$3 00 Knit Shoulder Shawls for $1.00.
50 cent Knit Hoods and Caps for 25c.
$1.00 Knit Hoods for 50 cents.

SIMILAR REDUCTIONS In Prices of FINE KNIT GOODS.

At 10c., Children's Balmoral Stockings.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Grey Merino Drawers.
At 40c., Men's Gray Merino Shirts.
At 25c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.
At 50c., Ladies' Hoop Skirts.

EXTRA BARGAINS IN Ladies' and Children's CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ORR & McCONAHY, Jewelers, 114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water, ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF BAILIFF, BROWN & CARSON was this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES M. CARSON succeeding of his interest to Joseph C. Bailiff and Thomas Brown. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present the same to John M. Wilkins, our agent, at 57 Federal street, who is being authorized to settle all accounts.

JOSEPH C. BAILIFF, THOMAS BROWN, JAMES M. CARSON.

ALLEGHENY CITY, JANUARY 1st, 1870.

In retiring from the firm of Bailiff, Brown & Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves of the liberal patronage during a period extending over 12 years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. Jan1:2d

BAILIFF & BROWN, Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters, 58 Federal street, Allegheny City, would return their thanks to their friends and the public generally for their very liberal patronage during a period extending over 12 years, and would respectfully ask a continuance of their esteemed favors for the old original firm. Jan1:2d

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation. GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retire. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN, EDWARD GREGG, GEORGE PARK, J. E. JOHNSTON, GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 58 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN, EDWARD GREGG, GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 3, 1870. jan3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—LOGAN BROTHERS & CO., (Successors to W. P. Logan & B. o.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PRODUCE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Commission and Brokerage business in Produce and the productions of the country.

Office in the grey building, corner 5th street and Pittsburgh alley, Pittsburgh, and No. 183 West 2d St., Philadelphia.

JANUARY 3RD, 1870.

DISSOLU