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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Table Talk, Miscellaneous. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets. Seventh page: "How it feels to be blown up." "Fruit," "Little Women," "Willow Ware," "Bismarck's Disease."*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 141½.

ALL of SEWARD's intimate friends have come out for GRANT. They have no idea of being on the losing side.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER in this city has out on its flag "SEYMOUR and the Constitution." Have they dropped BLAIR already?

BRICK POMEROY speaks of SEYMOUR and BLAIR with refreshing freedom and unction, as all may see by reading his invective, which we copy elsewhere.

THE division in the Republican ranks, at Philadelphia, will soon be closed by the withdrawal of both MANN and HAZLEHURST, the rival candidates for District Attorney.

THE President has proclaimed the reconstruction of North Carolina, in conformity to law. While the Democrats grumble and declaim, the work of restoring the Union goes on to completion.

EVERYWHERE throughout the country the Republicans are inspired with the assurance of victory. The nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR have changed their hopes of success into certainty.

COL. WM. B. MANN, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, of Chambersburg, Pa., have associated themselves in the practice of law in Philadelphia, and will open an office on Sixth street.

BLAIR is in favor of overthrowing the governments formed in every Southern State. He is for Nullification first and Revolution afterwards. His election means another war, to bring back things as they stood in 1860.

SEYMOUR is the embodiment of Democratic hates and prejudices. He represents fully the sentiment that opposed and obstructed the war throughout, and has done everything possible to prevent reconstruction since.

THE CHASE CLUB, of the city of New York, composed of Conservative Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats, have formally indorsed the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. This may be taken as one of the straws which indicate the set of the political mind.

IN 1861 Mr. SEYMOUR declared that "successful coercion would be as revolutionary as Secession." His conduct throughout the great struggle was in accordance with that opinion. The men who saved the Union want no such man to administer the Government.

THE nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR has plunged the Democrats into the depths of despondency. No cheers; no firing of cannons, welcome the candidates. Nor will time work any ameliorations of this depression of spirits, but only serve to make it more profound.

THE speech of Mr. FRANK P. BLAIR in New York on Saturday night, which we publish elsewhere, cost the Democratic party one thousand votes in Allegheny County and fifty thousand in the State. By all means, gentlemen, help GRANT along by putting BLAIR on the stump.

MR. BLAIR's letter, given elsewhere in these columns, was not the product of an over-dose of whisky or of a temporary ebullition of temper. After being nominated he made a speech in the same vein, at New York, of which we give a telegraphic report. Few soldiers who served in defence of the old flag will be found willing to vote for him, after perusing these documents.

WE have heretofore spoken in strong terms of the revolutionary letter, written last month by Mr. BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, and which ensured his nomination. As part of his current political history, it will repay a careful perusal. It reflects more perfectly than any other recent document the real feelings and intentions of a very large majority of the Democrats.

CONGRESS, by strong votes in each of the Houses, has passed a law providing that none of the Southern States shall participate in the approaching presidential election, except such as shall previously have reconstructed their governments.

THE telegraph brings us no tidings of bonfires, firing of guns and illuminations over SEYMOUR's nomination. These are the usual concomitants of Democratic National nominations; but the party feels too much depressed, just now, to burn gunpowder or anything else over *such* candidates.

THE decrees of fate, for once, have been reversed. The *Republic*, of Thursday last, announced that the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON was that day as certain as the decrees of fate. As he did not get a vote, that day, and SEYMOUR was nominated in his stead, Fate must have reconsidered her decrees between sunrise and noon of that day.

CHASE, by giving his influence in favor of JOHNSON's acquittal, got half a vote for President in the Democratic National Convention; BLAIR, by writing a letter in favor of Nullification and Revolution, got the nomination for Vice President from the same Convention. The Chief Justice, it seems, was only half a renegade, while BLAIR went the whole figure.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY was never in a more flourishing condition than at the present time. The receipts from freights and passengers are daily on the increase, while the running expenses are rapidly being reduced. Through the close application, perseverance and industry of its worthy President, Col. WILLIAM PHILLIPS this important road has surmounted all obstacles and its future opens more brilliant than ever.

THE Democrats stand pledged, by the action of their National Convention, to tax all property equally. From this standpoint, it is not difficult to determine what they mean by insisting that National bonds shall be taxed. If they tax the bonds, they must, in order to be consistent, tax all kinds of real estate, including farms, and at the same valuation and rate as they tax bonds. We apprehend the agricultural Democrats are not prepared to take so much Democracy as that.

THE New York *Post* having denounced Mr. MOORHEAD's tariff bill as intended robbery—as designed to "increase the already onerous and wicked duties on iron"—the *Iron Age* calls attention to the fact that pig, bar and rail iron—which constitute the bulk of the production—are entirely untouched by the bill.

The *Iron Age* ought to know by this time that the *Post* is always reckless and untrustworthy in statements touching the manufacture of iron in this country.

THE "PENDLETON ESCORT" went through this city, on its way to New York, boldly, in the day time, with flags flying and music playing, and the local Democratic Committee of Arrangements riding in a hack in front. It sneaked back, at midnight, without noise or parade, unwelcomed by the local Committee, and without the firing of a gun to announce their arrival.

"Not a sound was heard, nor a funeral note,
As his corpse to the ramparts they hurried."

The local Committee might at least have played the Dead March in Saul for them as they passed on their cheerless way.

THERE has been subscribed towards the capital stock of the Chartiers' Valley Railroad the sum of $250,000. Originally the owners of the road made the proposition to complete it, providing those interested would subscribe $300,000 to the stock. It is thought that the amount subscribed will be accepted in lieu of that required, and a Committee will leave the city to-day to consult on the subject with J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It is highly probable that the work of completing the road will commence within a comparatively short time.

WE MENTIONED recently the contraction of the gauge on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. The adjustment of the quarrel about the Erie Railway was made, in part, to hinge upon the laying down of a third rail, so that all the new rolling stock may be of narrow gauge, and when the old stock is worn out the broad guage to be abandoned.

This will prove the end of wide gauge railways in this country. It costs at least ten per cent. more to stock a wide road than a narrow, and ten per cent. more to run one when stocked. This difference makes it impossible for a wide road to compete with a narrow one in carrying either passengers or merchandise.

Gov. GEARY has been urged, from various quarters, to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the Registry Law, so as to make it conform with the recent decision of the Supreme Court. There are two objections to taking this course, either of which ought to be conclusive:

1. The October election is so close at hand that the Legislature cannot be convened, and the law duly considered and altered, in time to have it properly disseminated and carried into effect. 2. No matter how carefully the law might be altered to make it conform to the judgment of the Court already pronounced, the revised law would speedily be brought up for fresh review, and the Judges would readily find pretexts for another decision against its constitutionality.

Judges are the most irresponsible of all public functionaries, and when inclined to do a wrong, or to sustain one done by others, easily manage to gild the misdeed by platitudes about the Constitution, venerable precedents, equity, natural rights, and what not.

We hold it better, therefore, not to call an extra session, but to wait till the Legislature shall meet in regular session next winter.

THAT CALL.

The friends of Mr. BURTT, a very worthy school teacher, who aspires to something beyond the humble position of the class-room, for which, we dare say, he is eminently qualified, have been working zealously during the past six weeks in obtaining signatures to a requisition upon him to become the "Independent Workingmen's and Citizens' candidate for Congress." The document, so long promised, and about which much was said to mislead Republicans as to the numerical strength and political standing of its signers, was spread before the public yesterday in the columns of the *Sunday Leader*. We were surprised at its weakness. Only some one hundred and eighty names were appended, although the customary gag—"and fifteen hundred others"—was pinned to the tail-end of the requisition. Having leisure we made a careful analysis of the names appended, and found not a dozen which will carry any weight with them in this community, and the overwhelming preponderance of Democratic names developed in no unmistakeable manner the strength and popularity of the gallant NEGLEY in the ranks of his own party. Ostensibly the call emanates from the workingmen, but there is to be observed a woful deficiency of names belonging to the leading and intelligent citizens who have hitherto been identified with the cause of labor reform. Workingmen are no longer to be duped into the support of political tricksters who sympathize and affiliate with them only so far as to secure place and position, and besides, the class of men to which Mr. BURTT belongs cannot be reckoned in the laboring element any more, if as much, as the editors of newspapers, lawyers, doctors, manufacturers and merchants. The time is past for such political trickery. The workingmen have found their way back into the old lines, and instead of setting themselves up as a distinct organization will make their influence all the more powerful by coöperating with and helping to make up the ranks of the two great political parties.

Mr. BURTT accepts the "invitation," and with due dignity proceeds to inform his one hundred and eighty friends and "fifteen hundred others," of his views on the national debt, the army and navy, public lands and other leading questions, adopting the ideas of Gen. SAM. CAREY and filling in with "taking talk" intended for the workingmen alone.

It is highly probable that the Democrats will unite on Mr. BURTT and place him in nomination against Gen. NEGLEY, for whose defeat they would move mountains, as his known patriotism and fidelity to Republican principles render him especially obnoxious to that class of our citizens. How the slate may be made up is of little moment, as no combination or species of sharp political trickery can prevent the Republican party from sending General NEGLEY to Congress, and that, too, by an overwhelming majority.

CONSERVATISM is having a rough time in England, but acts like itself in shutting its eyes and refusing to see the inevitable end of the pending controversy respecting the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Of course, the real dispute lies far back of that question, involving it only as it does many others, and giving it conspicuity simply because in the progress of the general discussion the time has arrived to begin an actual movement against the principle of establishing religion by law. Under such circumstances it could not be otherwise than that the doomed system should be assaulted where it was most indefensible. Whoever concludes it will not be attacked elsewhere generalizes from so small and ill-assorted a collection of facts as to entitle his judgment to no weight whatever. They who have carefully observed the current of English thoughts, during the last quarter of a century, as disclosed in monthlies and quarterlies of the higher grade, and in books of the more recondite sorts, have no difficulty in determining whence the assault upon the Irish Church comes, what it means and portends, with what auxiliary movements it stands related, and what the upshot of the whole will be.

The motions of a snake begin with the head. It is precisely so with human society. The discussion and application of principles begin at the top, with a limited class of select and powerful thinkers. The problems they deal with to-day, will be the topics uppermost with the masses ten or twenty years hence. It is always so, and by virtue of a law never to be successfully resisted; the head is pre-ordained to govern all other members.

Monarchy received its death-wound in England long ago, though it knew it not, because it took the sentiment of federal loyalty to particular families a long while to wear out. Even yet it is not entirely extinct. It has still considerable vitality among the peasantry. But, just in proportion as that sentiment is weakened, the life of monarchy decays. England really raised from under knightly rule, in all but the name, years ago. The power of Parliament is greater than that of the Queen; but that is organized oligarchically; not democratically. It cannot long remain so, and that is what the present popular movement, watched with deepest solicitude from this side of the Atlantic, really signifies.

The chief props of monarchy throughout christendom are the church establishments, and they must be prostrated: When they shall be no more, all the rest will be comparatively easy.

THE men who undertook the management of the New York Convention assumed a delicate and difficult task, and executed it with consummate ability and tact, playing one set of delegates against another until the moment arrived for disclosing their own purpose, when they executed it with unflinching energy and success.

It seems probable that these managers had and have no expectation of carrying the election. They see, feel and acknowledge that all the important issues of the last twenty years are decided irrevocably against the Democratic party, and that this could not be without entailing upon it a degree of popular odium that makes the chances hopeless for some time to come.

So circumstanced their aim appears to have been to choose such candidates and avow such doctrines as would best tend to keep the party together until fresh questions shall arise of such magnitude as to cast existing ones into the background, and enable the Democrats to take a new start.

In addition to this advantage the policy of the managers has another. It affords them an opportunity for maintaining their local organizations, which a different method of treatment would not have left them.

MR. HENRY SEYMOUR, the father of the present Democratic candidate for President, was for some years a Canal Commissioner of the State of New York. About 1836, while holding that office, he committed suicide, in the basement of his dwelling at Utica—the same now occupied by his eminent son—by shooting himself with a pistol. Immediately the impression obtained currency that his fiducial accounts were in an unsatisfactory condition; in plain words, that he was a defaulter. An examination showed his official accounts to be correct in every particular, and his private affairs to be altogether prosperous. He fell by his own hand, a victim of an overtaxed brain, as many another man did before him and has since.

This, we think, is the only case of insanity in the family. Neither HORATIO, nor his brother, JOHN F., nor his two sisters, (the youngest of whom is the wife of the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a Republican member of the United States Senate,) have given the slightest indications of inheriting the malady. The story to that effect, which has obtained currency, was coined by a reckless Bohemian, connected with a Western journal.

MR. HORATIO SEYMOUR's career, as a public man, affords a striking verification of the truth of what Lord CHESTERFIELD said to his son, PHILIP STANHOPE—"Eloquence and good breeding alone, with an exceeding small degree of parts and knowledge, will carry a man a great way." His Lordship proceeded to show why this was so—"The elegancy of the style, and the turns of the periods, make the chief impression on hearers. Give them but one or two round and harmonious periods in a speech, which they will retain and repeat, and they will go home as well satisfied as people do from an opera, humming all the way one or two favorite tunes that have struck their ears and are most easily caught. Most people have ears, but few have judgments; tickle their ears, and depend upon it you will catch their judgments, such as they are."

Mr. SEYMOUR has no touch or quality of greatness in him. Of comely presence, graceful education, polished manners, a fluent delivery, and unexceptionable morals, he has made his way, not by force of understanding, or imagination, or reason, but by a pleasing address and an unfailing plausibility.

A CONSIDERABLE body of voters commonly remain undecided to which party they will attach themselves until a Presidential canvass is fairly opened by the selection of candidates and the declaration of principles. Frequently this class is very large. In that contingency, if they ultimately divide about equally, the result is involved in doubt up to the last moment; if they take one direction, with comparative unanimity, their action settles the issue in advance.

If any uncertainty had rested, from the beginning, upon the prospects of GRANT and COLFAX—which we do not believe—it would have been removed by the movement among the doubtful voters which has been witnessed during the last few days. They show distinct signs of going, almost in a body, for the Chicago nominees. Doubtless the Democratic leaders note this march and understand what it portends.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Thomson, in an address to the candidates for ordination, at the late session of the East Maine Conference, said: Beware of any imprudence in your intercourse with families. We are admitted at all hours with a sublime confidence. Let it be rewarded with a sublime purity. A minister guilty of impurity is guilty of a conglomeration of sins, fraud, dishonesty, hypocrisy, etc. In preaching, beware of using other men's sermons. This stultifies the intellect, impairs the conscience and the reputation. Avoid volumes of skeletons. The man who settles down with a stock of one hundred and fifty sermons, and says I can get along now without mental labor this year, is poor all the year, and cannot grow. Every minister ought to write a good sermon each week, but not to use them till he can well extemporize.

The grand hymn, beginning, "Rock of Ages cleft for me," is generally believed to be the production of Toplady. Facts have been ascertained, on good and reliable authority, that it was written by Charles Wesley.

The consecration of the Catholic Bishop elect of the Diocese of Erie, having been authorized by the Pope, the ceremony will be performed in St. Paul's Cathedral in this city, on the 2d of August.

As people are apt to get "sleepy in meeting," the following remedy is suggested and warranted to cure the worst chronic cases: Take a horse-radish root of good size to the sanctuary, and the moment the sermon begins, put a piece in your mouth of the size of a common acorn, bite and moisten it faithfully with the saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily kept open, but a tearful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of all drowsiness till the sermon ends. Try it, *sleepy hearers!*

Stingy Church members sometimes make the plea for not giving to the missionary cause, that it takes so much of each dollar to send the money to foreign missions. The *Missionary Herald* pronounces the statement a malicious untruth, and demonstrates that for the first fifty years of the American Board, the entire expense of collecting and disbursing, including the cost of publications given away in order to inform the churches of the work, was only about *six and a half per cent.* It is a little more now in consequence of increased expenses of living.

Two new Presbyteries have been erected in the far West, the Presbytery of Sante Fe, in New Mexico, and the Presbytery of Colorado, in the territory of that name.

The volume of sermons, "The Gospel in the Trees," embracing several discourses delivered by Rev. Alexander Clark, pastor of the First Methodist (Protestant) church of this city, has been favorably noticed by the press generally. We have not been favored with a copy and therefore must take the criticisms of others. The New York *Christian Advocate*, while it commends the style and the lessons inculcated, thinks that one who contemplates the world of mankind as involved in a fearful and fatal ruin, which only the mighty power of the Gospel is sufficient to reverse, is tempted to impatience at seeing what purports to be the preaching of the Gospel used for any other than that purpose, specifically and earnestly.

Rev. A. N. Fisher, of the Nevada M. E. Conference a delegate to the late General Conference, on his return spent a Sabbath at Salt Lake City. In consequence of his acquaintance with some of the officials, he was invited to preach in the great Mormon Temple, which he accepted. Nearly six thousand persons, mainly Mormons, including the elders and leaders, crowded the edifice, attracted by the novel announcement that a "Gentile" was to preach.

According to a late financial exhibit of the Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary, the value of its real estate, not including the Seminary lots, but those leased for business purposes, amounts to $253,000; personal property in bonds and mortgages and cash $350,563; total $603,563. The estimated expenses for 1868-9 are $17,300; estimated income $15,100. Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., has been nominated by Miss Ludlow as incumbent of the professorship recently endowed by her.

The pastor and session of the Fifth United Presbyterian church of this city reported at a late meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery, that the Mission in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, had been organized and the congregation will be known as the Eighth church, Pittsburgh. Thirty-five members were received, sixteen by examination and profession, and nineteen by certificate.

Reference has already been made to the jubilee meeting of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Ohio, since which we gather from its proceedings that the first Convention, held at Worthington fifty years ago, embraced but four clergymen. Now, there are one hundred clergymen engaged in the several fields of labor. The annual address of the Bishops indicated a very healthy state of the Church.

The Second Adventists have again fixed the time for the long-looked-for period of the second coming of the Savior, namely, the 2d of October next.

The action of the following Old School Presbyteries, in favor of the basis of union of the Old and New School, are important at this time: Presbytery of Troy unanimously approved the terms of union. The Presbytery of Albany approved by a vote of—yeas, 42; nays, 1. Carlisle Presbytery, the largest in the Synod of Baltimore, almost a unanimous vote.

At the late session of the Ohio Congregational Conference of Painesville, a resolution was passed disapproving of Masonry, but refused to recommend the exclusion of Masons from the Church. The subject of Masonry and secret societies was earnestly debated.

Elder Knapp, the noted Baptist revival preacher, held a farewell meeting at San Francisco, where he had been laboring for some time. At the close of his address, the young converts presented themselves to the number of one hundred and seventy. The elder gave the hand of fellowship to each of them, with a word of counsel and encouragement.

At the late Methodist General Conference, the rule was fixed for future action that rebaptism, whether baptized in infancy or adult age, is entirely inconsistent with the nature and design of baptism as set forth in the New Testatment.

The Memorial Church, just erected by the Lutherans at Washington City, occupies a central and commanding position. The Church is spacious and elegant, and the Sunday School room is said to be one of the most commodious in the country.

An official meeting of the Free Will Baptist in Wisconsin adopted a resolution that the raising of hops, to be used in the manufacture of beer, is an evil, and as such, should be condemned by all Christians everywhere.

At the laying of the corner stone of the new Jewish Temple, on Broadway, Cincinnati, one of the speakers referred to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine as an obsolete idea.

General Blair's Letter.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868.

Colonel James O. Broadhead:

DEAR COLONEL:—In reply to your inquiries, I beg leave to say that I leave to you to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I consider the real and only issue in this contest:

The reconstruction policy of the Radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been admitted; negro suffrage established, and carpet-baggers installed in their seats in both branches of Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the Democrats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can we overthrow? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to mantain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these reconstruction acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his Administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, and allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distictly invoked and clearly expressed, on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the country.

I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government was overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith, and the public credit. What can a Democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in both branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and their allies? He will be powerless to stop the supplies by which idle negroes are organized into political clubs—by which an army is maintained to protect these vagabonds in their outrages upon the ballot. These, and things like these, eat up the revenues and resources of the Government and destroy its credit—make the difference between gold and greenbacks. We must restore the Constitution before we can restore the finances, and to do this we must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue, as it is one which embraces everything else that is of value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a contest, and without it there is nothing that gives dignity, honor or value to the struggle. Your friend,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

GOV. GEARY has declined to call an extra session of the Legislature. The following is a letter from him on the subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA. July 11th, 1868.—*Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Wilkesbarre, Pa.*:—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 7th instant, and numerous others on the same subject, are duly received, some suggesting and others opposing an extra session of the Legislature, in consequence of the recent decision of the Supreme Court against the constitutionality of the Registry Law. I very much regret that decision, annulling an act affecting the purity of the ballot-box, which I regard above all price; but after a most careful examination of the reasons for and against the proposed action, I feel constrained to decline calling an extra session. The election laws remain substantially the same as for years past, and in my judgment the facts do not present such an extraordinary occasion as is contemplated by the Constitution. Truly yours,

(Signed) JNO. W. GEARY.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

When the system is once affected it will not rally of its own accord; it needs help—it must be strengthened and invigorated; this is especially the case when the

KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS

Are affected. For immediate relief and permanent cure,

DR. SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Backache Pills

Are a perfectly safe and reliable specific. This well known remedy has effected a large number of speedy and remarkable cures, and have never failed to give relief when taken according to directions.

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Are purely vegetable, and contain no mercury or calomel. They do not exhaust the system, but on the contrary they act as a tonic, imparting new tone and vigor to the organs and strengthening the whole body. These Pills have stood the test of thirty-five years, and are still gaining in popularity.

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It is as difficult to extinguish a raging fever as a raging fire; but you can prevent a conflagration by rendering your dwelling fire-proof, and you can prevent an attack of fever by invigorating and purifying your "house of clay."

The outside pressure" upon the constitution and the vital powers at this season is tremendous. Every pore of the millions which cover the surface of the body is a drain upon its substance and its strength. To meet this depletion, to keep up the stamina under such a constant outflow of dissolving flesh, a tonic and invigorant is absolutely necessary, and time, that tries all things, has proved that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS impart a degree of strength and resistant power to the over-taxed vital forces, which is unattainable by any other known means. The effect of this inestimable vegetable preparation is to increase the appetite, accelerate digestion, tone the secretive organs, give firmness to the nerves, purify the blood, cheer the spirits, and, by thus rallying all the forces of the body, enable it to defy the enervating influence of the heat, and pass triumphantly through the trying ordeal of the summer months. As a safeguard against epidemics, and a preventive of the feebleness, lassitude and prostration, of which so many thousands complain at this season, it has a national reputation founded on twenty-five years of uninterrupted and unequalled success.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I——C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

June 17th, 1868.